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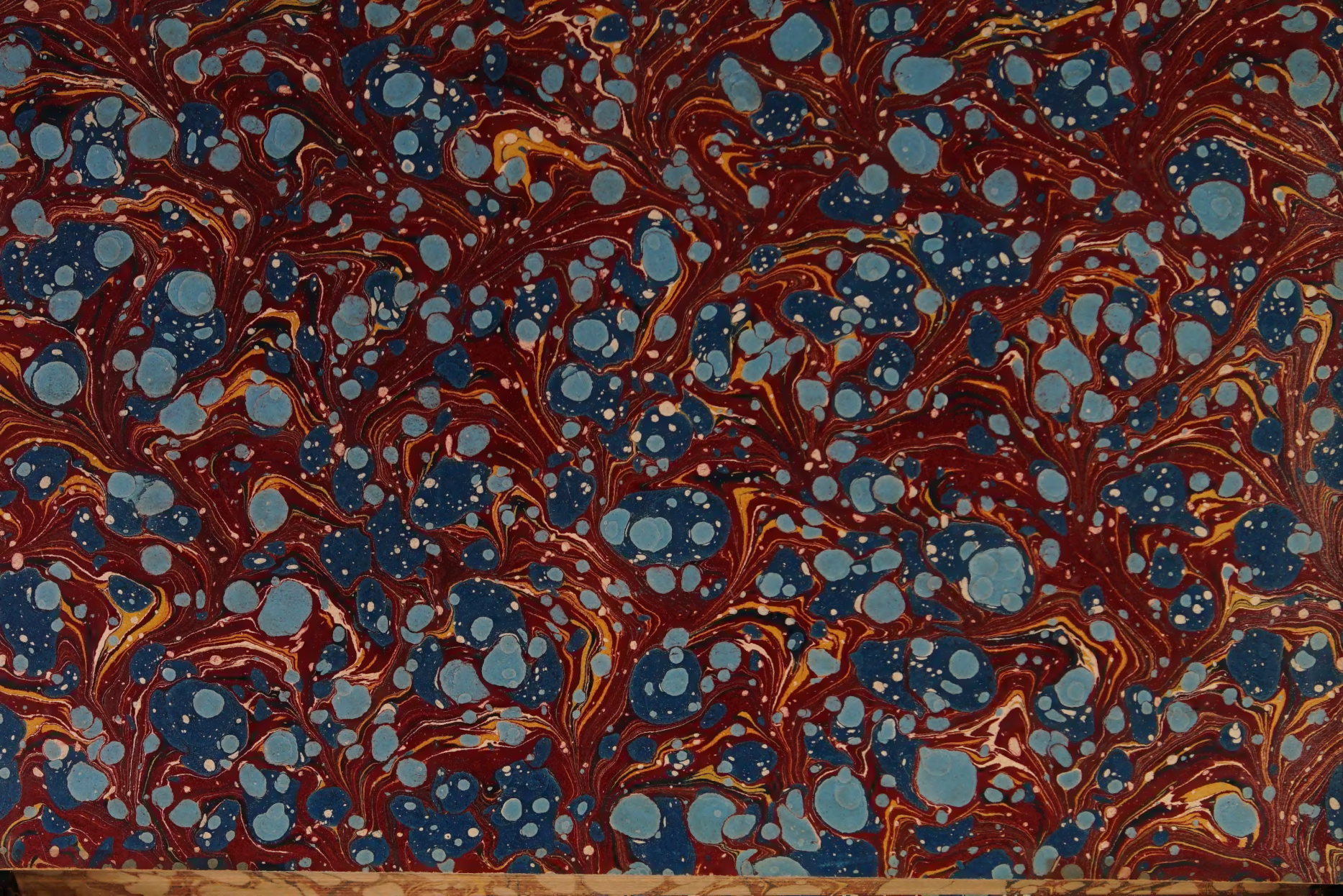

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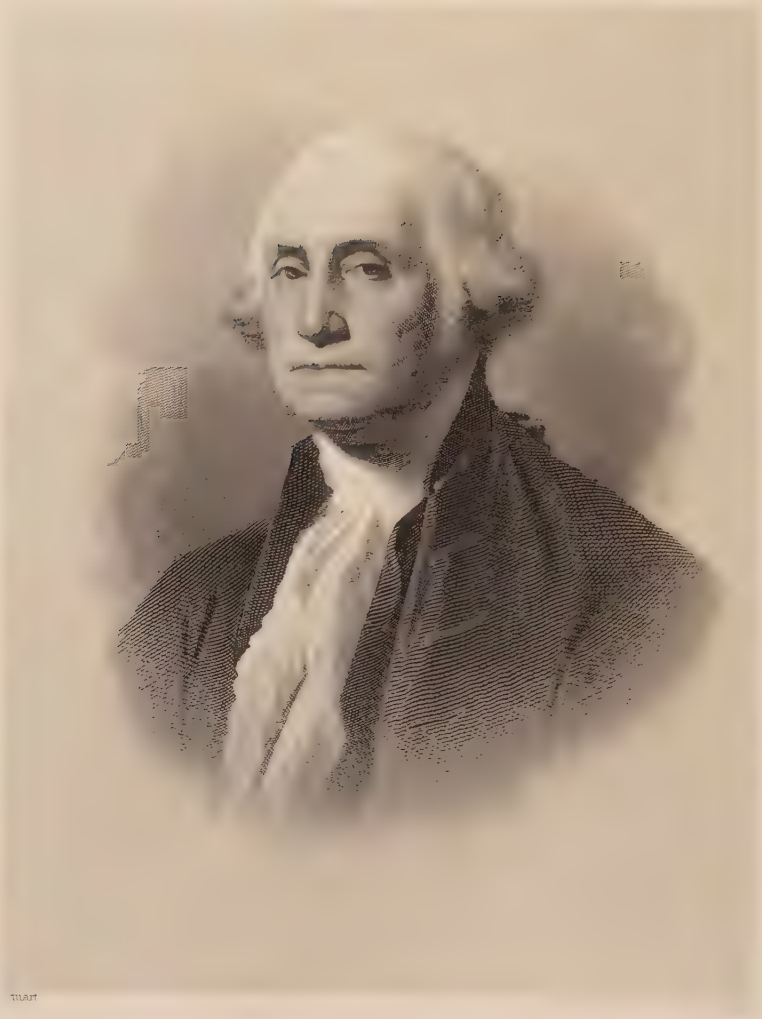
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOL. VI.

SUNDERLAND–ZURITA



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CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY

JAMES GRANT WILSON

AND

JOHN FISKE

As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all. PLATO.

VOLUME VI.

SUNDERLAND—ZURITA

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND ANALYTICAL INDEX

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SUNDERLAND, Le Roy, author, b. in Exeter, R. I., 18 May, 1802; d. in Quincy, Mass., 15 May, 1885. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker at East Greenwich, R. I., was converted to Methodism, became a preacher at Walpole, Mass., in 1823, and was soon known as an orator of great power. He was prominent in the temperance and anti-slavery movements, presided at the meeting in New York city in October, 1834, when the first Methodist anti-slavery society was organized, and in December wrote the "Appeal" to Methodists against slavery, which was signed by ministers of the church in New England. He was appointed a delegate to the first anti-slavery convention in the west, at Cincinnati, in 1841, and to the World's convention in 1843, in London. His preaching was attended by strange phenomena. Under his first sermon the entire audience was "struck down by the power of God," as it was then called; and ever afterward when he preached with reference to the awakening of sinners such manifestations appeared to a greater or less extent. His study of such phenomena had doubtless a determinative effect in his subsequent denial of Christianity, which he opposed during forty years preceding his death. He edited "The Watchman" in New York in 1836–'43; "The Magnet" in 1842–'3; "The Spirit World," at Boston, in 1850–'2; and was a large contributor to various religious periodicals. He published "Biblical Institutes" (New York, 1834); "Appeal on the Subject of Slavery" (Boston, 1834); "History of the United States" (New York, 1834); "History of South America" (1834); "Testimony of God against Slavery" (Boston, 1834); "Anti-Slavery Manual" (New York, 1837); "Mormonism Exposed" (1842); "Pathetism, with Practical Instructions" (1843); "Book of Health" (1847); "Pathetism: Man considered in Respect to his Soul, Mind, Spirit" (1847); "Pathetism: Statement of its Philosophy, and its Discovery Defended" (1850); "Book of Psychology" (1852); "Theory of Nutrition and Philosophy of Healing without Medicine"; "Book of Human Nature" (1853); and "The Trance, and how Introduced" (Boston, 1860).

SUNDERLAND, Thomas, jurist, b. in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1821; d. in New York city, 9 Oct., 1886. He studied law early in life, and went to California during the gold excitement of 1849. After securing a large fortune, he engaged in the practice of his profession, and became chief justice of the supreme court of California. He resided in Nevada for some time, and was urged ineffectually to become Democratic candidate for U. S. senator from that state. He served for many years in the California legislature, and was an active member of the Scientific society of San Francisco.

SUPLÉE, Thomas Danly (su-play), educator, b. in Philadelphia, 17 April, 1846. He was graduated at Princeton in 1870, and studied at Union and Princeton theological seminaries and at the Protestant Episcopal divinity-school in Philadelphia. He became professor of Latin in Shattuck school, Faribault, Minn., in 1876, vice-rector of St. Augustine college, Benicia, Cal., in 1877, head-master of Trinity school, Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y., in 1879, head-master of Harcourt place school, Gambier, Ohio, in 1882, and rector of Courtlandt place school, Lakewood, N. J., in 1885, which post he still holds. He has published "Frank Muller, or Labor and its Fruits" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Pebbles from the Fountain of Castalia," poems (1870); "Riverside: a Romance" (Princeton, 1871); "Plain Talks" (Trenton, 1872); "Life of Ephraim Dod Saunders, D. D., Founder of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1873); and has edited "Trench on the Study of Words" (New York, 1878); "Life of Theodore Bland Pryor, First Mathematical Fellow of Princeton College" (San Francisco, 1879); and "Hand-Book of Civil Government under the Constitution of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1883). Mr. Suplée is preparing a life of Richard Realf (*q. v.*), and editing his poems.

SUTCLIFFE, Thomas, British soldier. He rose to be a colonel in the army, and was for some time governor of the island of Juan Fernandez. He published "Sixteen Years in Chili and Peru, 1822–'39" (London, 1841), and "Crusoniana, or the History of the Island of Juan Fernandez" (1843).

SUTHERLAND, Alexander, Canadian clergyman, b. in Guelph, Ont., 17 Sept., 1833. He was the son of a Scottish farmer, but, his father dying, he received few educational advantages. He learned the printing trade, but, uniting with the Methodist church, studied for the ministry, and was licensed as a preacher in 1859. He was afterward stationed at Niagara, but in 1861 removed to Thorold, and till 1874 was settled at Drummondville, Hamilton, Yorkville, Toronto, and Montreal. He was secretary of the conference in 1870–'1, delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1874, when the union of the Methodist churches in Canada was consummated, he was appointed secretary and treasurer of Methodist missions. In connection

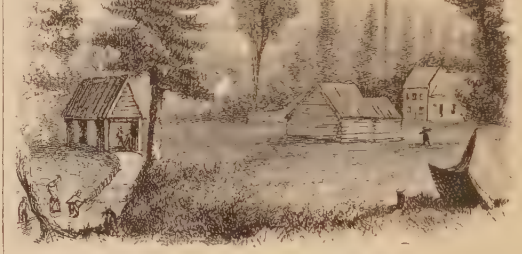
with this office it has been his duty to visit the greater part of the Dominion, and he has won everywhere a reputation for eloquence. In 1879 he made a vigorous effort to clear the church missions department of a debt of $75,000, which resulted in the collection of $116,000. He was secretary to the conference again in 1878, and in 1879 received the degree of D. D. from Victoria college. He has published "A Summer in Prairie Land" (Toronto, 1882).

SUTHERLAND, Joel B., jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1791; d. there, 15 Nov., 1861. He was graduated as a physician at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, served in the war with Great Britain in 1813, and subsequently was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He was a member of congress in 1827–'37, chairman of the committee on commerce in 1835–'7, and judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia. He published "Manual of Legislative Practice and Order of Business in Deliberative Bodies" (Philadelphia, 1830), and "A Congressional Manual" (1839).

SUTLIFFE, Albert, poet, b. in Meriden, Conn., about 1830. After teaching in a private school in Kentucky, he removed in 1855 to Minnesota, where he has since resided. He first became known as a writer of verse for the "National Era," Washington, D. C., and in 1854 was a contributor to the "Genius of the West," at Cincinnati. He published a volume of poems (Boston, 1859).

SUTRO, Adolph Heinrich Joseph, mining engineer, b. in Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, 29 April, 1830. He was educated in his native place. His father was a cloth-manufacturer, and Adolph learned the details of the business and travelled for the factory, but the elder Sutro died before the son was old enough to continue the business, and the family, consisting of seven sons and four daughters, came to New York in 1850. During the voyage Adolph had learned of the gold fever in California, and, soon after establishing the family in Baltimore, he set out for the Pacific coast. Having studied mineralogy in the best polytechnic schools in Germany, he was much better prepared for mining operations than the majority who at that time were flocking to the gold-fields. He visited Nevada in 1860, and, after a careful inspection of the mining region there, he planned the now famous Sutro tunnel through the heart of the mountain where lay the Comstock lode. Having interested capitalists in the project, he obtained a charter from the Nevada legislature on 4 Feb., 1865, and the authorization of congress on 25 July, 1866. The mining companies agreed to pay a toll of $2 for each ton of ore, from the time when the tunnel should reach and benefit their mines. The work was begun on 19 Oct., 1869. It proceeded as rapidly as its character would permit, and before the close of 1871 four vertical shafts were opened along the line of the tunnel, one of which was 552 feet deep. The distance from the mouth of the tunnel to the Savage mine, where, at a depth of 1,650 feet from the surface, it formed the first connection with the Comstock lode, is 20,000 feet. Lateral tunnels connect it with the mines on either side of the main bore. In 1879 the great tunnel was finished, and its projector became a millionaire many times over. Some of the mines at the level of the tunnel were flooded with water to the depth of one hundred feet or more, and had long been abandoned; others were unworkable on account of the heat and noxious gases. The tunnel with its shafts effectually ventilated them, and within a few days they were rid of the accumulated water, which had a temperature in some mines of 160° Fahrenheit. Mr. Sutro has devoted a part of his fortune to the collection of a fine library and art gallery in San Francisco. In 1887 he presented that city with a copy of Frédéric A. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty enlightening the World."

SUTTER, John Augustus, pioneer, b. in Kandern, Baden, 15 Feb., 1803; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 June, 1880. He was of Swiss parentage, and his family name was originally Suter. He was graduated at the military college at Berne in 1823, entered the French service as an officer of the Swiss guard, and served in 1823–'4 through the Spanish campaign. In 1834 he emigrated to this country and settled in St. Louis. Afterward he carried on at Santa Fé a profitable trade with Indians and trappers, whose accounts of California induced him in 1838 to cross the Rocky mountains. He first went to Oregon, descended Columbia river to Fort Vancouver, and thence sailed to the Sandwich islands, where he purchased a vessel and went to Sitka, Alaska. After disposing of his cargo to advantage there, he sailed along the Pacific coast, and on 2 July, 1839, was stranded in the Bay of Yerba Buena (now San Francisco). Penetrating into the interior amid great difficulties, he founded in the same year the earliest white settlement on the site of Sacramento, received a considerable grant of land from the Mexican government, and in 1841 built a fort, calling it New Helvetia, which was afterward the first settlement that was reached by overland emigrants to California. The Mexican government appointed him governor of the northern frontier country, but, as he favored the annexation of California to the United States, the Mexicans regarded him with suspicion. When Capt. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition reached San Francisco, Sutter gave him aid and information, and he extended a similar welcome to John C. Frémont and his party. When California was ceded to the United States in February, 1848, Sutter was the owner of a large tract of land, many thousands of cattle, and other property, but the discovery of gold on his estate near Coloma, El Dorado co., at the same time (see MARSHALL, JAMES WILSON), proved his financial ruin. His laborers deserted him, his lands were overrun by gold-diggers, and the claim he had filed for thirty-three square leagues, which had been allowed by the commissioners, was decided against him on appeal to the supreme court. Despoiled of his property and reduced to want, he was granted by the California legislature a pension of $250 a month. In 1864 his homestead was burned, and in 1873 he removed to Litiz, Lancaster co., Pa. After California had been annexed to this country Sutter was elected first alcalde of his district, and a delegate to the convention to form a state constitution, and he was also an Indian commissioner. The illustration shows the mill on Sutter's property, near which gold was first discovered.



SUYDAM, James Augustus (si'-dam), artist, b. in New York, 27 March, 1819; d. in North Conway, N. H., 15 Sept., 1865. His first instructor was Miner K. Kellogg, with whom he travelled through Greece and Turkey. Later, after his return to the United States, he studied also with Asher B. Durand and John F. Kensett. He was elected an honorary member of the National academy in 1858, and an academician in 1861. When the building of the academy was projected he took an active part in its construction. He held office in the academy until his death, and bequeathed to it the "Suydam Collection" of pictures, besides a large sum of money. He was quite successful in his coast views. Among his works are "View on Long Island" and "Hook Mountain on the Hudson" (1863).

SUYDAM, John Howard, clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 Oct., 1832. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1854, and at the Theological seminary of the Reformed church in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1857, and was ordained by the classis of Poughkeepsie. He was settled as pastor at Fishkill in 1857–'62, and in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862–'9, and since 1869 has been in Jersey City. He has been president of the board of superintendents of the New Brunswick theological seminary and of the general synod of the Reformed church. He received the degree of D. D. from Rutgers in 1882. In addition to sermons, he has published "The Cruger Family" (Philadelphia, 1864); "Cruel Jim" (1870); and "The Wreckmaster" (1871).

SUZOR, Louis T., Canadian author, b. in Lower Canada in 1834; d. in Quebec, 18 Aug., 1866. He was a lieutenant-colonel, and had been deputy assistant adjutant-general of militia in Canada at the time of his death. He published "Aide-mémoire du carabinier volontaire" (Quebec, 1862); "Tableaux synoptique des mouvements d'une compagnie" (1863); "Tableaux synoptic des evolutions de bataillon" (1863); "Exercices et évolutions d'infanterie" (1863); "Code militaire" (1864); Maximes, conseils et instructions sur l'art de la guerre" (1865); "Guide théorique et pratique des manœuvres de l'infanterie" (1865); and "Traité d'art et d'histoire militaires" (1865).

SWAIM, David Gaskill, soldier, b. in Salem, Columbiana co., Ohio, 22 Dec., 1834. He was educated at Salem academy, studied law, and after admission to the bar in 1858 began practice in Salem. At the beginning of the civil war he left a prosperous law-practice and entered the National service, being commissioned 2d lieutenant in 1861, and 1st lieutenant, 4 Nov., 1861, in the 65th Ohio regiment. He was promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general, 16 May, 1862, and engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro', and Perryville. He was in Washington, D. C., till December, 1862, was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. William S. Rosecrans and Gen. George Thomas till November, 1863, and was present at Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and at Missionary Ridge. From January till October, 1864, he was on mustering duty at Wilmington, Del., and afterward, till September, 1866, was assistant adjutant-general, Department of Missouri. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 34th U. S. infantry, 28 July, 1866, was promoted major and judge-advocate, 9 Dec., 1869, and became judge-advocate-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, 18 Feb., 1881. In 1884 he was court-martialed on various charges and suspended for ten years. He was the intimate friend and companion of President Garfield.

SWAIN, David Lowry, governor of North Carolina, b. in Asheville, Buncombe co., N. C., 4 Jan., 1801; d. in Chapel Hill, N. C., 3 Sept., 1868. After receiving his education at the University of North Carolina he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and practised in Raleigh. In 1824 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1831 he was appointed a judge of the state supreme court. From 1832 till 1835 he was governor of North Carolina, being the youngest man to fill that office. He was elected president of the University of North Carolina in 1835 and filled this post until his death, contributing effectively to the improvement of the institution. In 1865 he was invited by President Andrew Johnson to advise with him regarding the reconstruction of the Union. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Princeton in 1841, and by Yale in 1842. He wrote many valuable historical papers, and published "The British Invasion of North Carolina in 1776" in the "North Carolina University Magazine," for May, 1853, which was afterward included in a volume of lectures, entitled "Revolutionary History of North Carolina" (New York, 1853).

SWAIN, James Barrett, editor, b. in New York city, 30 July, 1820. He learned the printing business with Horace Greeley, with whom he was a partner in the publication of the "Log Cabin" in 1840, and in 1838–'9 was private secretary to Henry Clay. In 1843–'9 he was editor of the "Hudson River Chronicle" in Sing-Sing, serving also as clerk of the state-prison there in 1848–'9. He was city editor of the New York "Tribune" in 1850, of the "Times" in 1851–'2, editor of the "American Agriculturist" in 1852, a political contributor to the "Times" in 1853–'9, and its Washington correspondent in 1860–'1. He was also editor of the "Free State Advocate" (a campaign paper published in New York in 1856 by the National Republican committee), of the Albany "Daily Statesman" from 1857 till 1861, and again of the "Hudson River Chronicle" from 1876 till 1885. He was a railroad commissioner for New York state in 1855–'7, 1st lieutenant in the 1st U. S. cavalry and also colonel of the 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry in 1861–'4, engineer-in-chief of the National guard of New York in 1865–'6, U. S. weigher in 1867–'70, and post-office inspector in 1881–'5. Mr. Swain is the author of "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay" (2 vols., New York, 1842; 3d ed., 1848); "Historical Notes to a Collection of the Speeches of Henry Clay" (2 vols., 1843); and "Military History of the State of New York" (3 vols., 1861–'5).

SWAINSON, William, English naturalist, b. in Liverpool, England, 8 Oct., 1789; d. in New Zealand in 1855. He served in the commissary department of the British army in 1807–'15, travelled in South America in the latter year, and, returning to London, devoted himself to the study of natural history. In 1841 he emigrated to New Zealand, where he published works on the natural history and social and political condition of that country and Tasmania. He published numerous works, including "Ornithological Drawings of Birds from Mexico and Brazil" (1831–'41), and assisted Sir John Richardson in the account of North American birds in his "Fauna Boreali Americana" (4 vols., London, 1829–'37).

SWAN, Caleb, soldier, b. in Maine; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 Nov., 1809. He became an ensign in the 4th Massachusetts Continental infantry, 26 Nov., 1779, and was afterward transferred to the 8th infantry, which in 1784 became part of the 1st American regiment of infantry. On 8 May, 1792, he was appointed paymaster-general of the U. S.

army, which post he held until his resignation on 30 June, 1808. He wrote "Some Account of the Northwestern Lakes of America" (1798).

SWAN, James, soldier, b. in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1754; d. in Paris, France, 18 March, 1831. He came to Boston at an early age, was a clerk there, and, espousing the patriot cause, was one of the "Boston tea-party." He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Joseph Warren at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded, acted as treasurer and receiver-general, became captain in Ebenezer Crafts's regiment of artillery, and participated in the expedition that drove the British fleet out of Boston harbor. He was also secretary to the Massachusetts board of war, a member of the legislature in 1778, and afterward adjutant-general of the state. Being involved in debt, he went to Paris in 1787, and became known there by the publication of "Causes qui sont opposées au progrès du commerce entre la France et les États-Unis de l'Amérique" (1790). After acquiring a fortune he returned to the United States in 1795 and was noted for his charity and munificence. In 1798 he went to Europe again and engaged in large commercial operations until 1815, when, upon the suit of a German with whom he had transactions, he was arrested and thrown into the prison of St. Pelagie in Paris, where he remained until July, 1830, living in luxury and maintaining an unceasing litigation in the French courts. He published "Dissuasion from the Slave-Trade" (Boston, 1773); "On the Fisheries" (1784); "Fisheries of Massachusetts" (1786); and "Address on Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce" (1817).

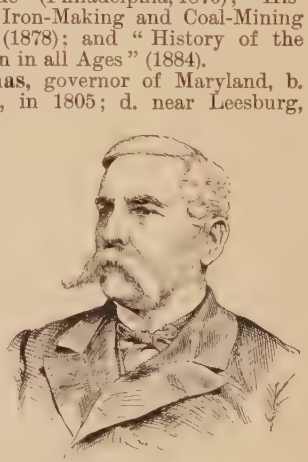
SWAN, Joseph Rockwell, jurist, b. in Westernville, Oneida co., N. Y., 28 Dec., 1802; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 18 Dec., 1884. He was educated in Aurora, N. Y., and in 1824 removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Gustavus Swan, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Franklin and the adjoining counties. In 1830 he was made prosecuting attorney, and in 1834 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, but he resigned this post in 1845, and practised his profession until 1854. In that year he was elected judge of the supreme court, serving until 1859, when his most important decision was delivered. The supreme court of the state, under a writ of habeas corpus, sought to override the judgment of the U. S. district court in Ohio in attempting to discharge from jail a prisoner that had been sentenced by that court for violation of the fugitive-slave law. Judge Swan decided that the state could not interfere with the action of the U. S. courts, and the discharge of the prisoner was refused. At the same time he said that if he were appealed to personally he would protect any slave from his pursuers. He was the author of important statutes that were passed by the legislature and a delegate to the Constitutional convention of Ohio in 1850. In 1860 he became president of the Columbus and Xenia railroad, and from that time till 1876 he acted as solicitor for several railroads. He published "Treatise on Justices of the Peace and Constables in Ohio" (Columbus, 1836; 12th ed., 1885); "Statutes of Ohio" (1841); "Manual for Executors and Administrators" (1843); "Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings at Law in Ohio and Precedents in Pleading" (2 vols., 1845); "Swan's Pleading and Practice" (2 vols., 1851); "Commentaries on Pleadings under the Ohio Code" (Cincinnati, 1860); and "Supplement to the Revised Statutes of Ohio, etc., in Force August, 1868," with notes by Milton Taylor (1869).

SWAN, Timothy, musician, b. in Worcester, Mass., 23 July, 1758; d. in Northfield, Mass., 23 July, 1842. He began to teach music at the age of seventeen, and in 1785 published "Federal Harmony." He resided for some time at Sheffield, and while there published, in 1801, "The New England Harmony." After this he removed to Vermont, but finally settled at Northfield, Mass., where he resided until his death. Some of his psalm-tunes, among them "China," "Pownal," and "Poland," became very popular, and are still to be found in collections of church music.

SWAN, William Draper, educator, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 17 Nov., 1809; d. there, 2 Nov., 1864. He was principal for many years of the Mayhew grammar-school in Boston, Mass., and afterward a bookseller in that city. In 1862 he served in the Massachusetts senate. He published a series of readers for schools, and with his brother, Robert, principal of Winthrop school in Boston, and Daniel Leach, superintendent of schools in Providence, R. I., he was the author of a series of arithmetics, and also of "The Critic Criticised and Worcester Vindicated" (Boston, 1860).

SWANK, James Moore, statistician, b. in Loyalhanna, Westmoreland co., Pa., 12 July, 1832. He was educated at Elderidge academy and at the preparatory department of Jefferson college, Pa. In 1852 he published a weekly Whig newspaper at Johnstown, Pa., where, in 1853, he established the "Tribune," with which he was connected until 1870. He was superintendent of public schools in Cambria county, Pa., in 1861, and in 1871–'2 was chief clerk of the department of agriculture in Washington. Since 1873 he has been secretary of the American iron and steel association, and in 1885 he was appointed its general manager, which office he now (1888) holds. He is the editor of its weekly "Bulletin," compiles its annual statistical reports, is the author of its tariff tracts, and has edited nearly all its statistical and miscellaneous publications. In 1880 he was appointed agent of the U. S. census, to collect the iron and steel statistics, his report appearing in 1881. He has published a "History of the Department of Agriculture" (Washington, 1871); "Centennial Report of the American Iron and Steel Association on the American Iron Trade" (Philadelphia, 1876); "Historical Account of Iron-Making and Coal-Mining in Pennsylvania" (1878); and "History of the Manufacture of Iron in all Ages" (1884).

SWANN, Thomas, governor of Maryland, b. in Alexandria, Va., in 1805; d. near Leesburg, Va., 24 July, 1883.



His father was U. S. district attorney for the District of Columbia. After receiving his education at Columbian college and at the University of Virginia the son studied law with his father, and was made secretary to the Neapolitan commission. He settled in Baltimore in 1834, and became a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1836, of which he was president from 1847 till 1853, and he was also president of

the Northwestern Virginia railroad. After his return from Europe he was elected mayor of Baltimore in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. Before the civil war he emancipated his slaves, and he was an earnest supporter of the Union throughout the contest. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1864, and served from 1 Jan., 1865, until 1 Jan., 1869, refusing to leave the executive chair when he was elected U. S. senator in 1866. He was afterward chosen to congress as a Democrat for five successive terms, serving from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1879.

SWARTWOUT, Robert (swart'-out), soldier, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1778; d. in New York city, 19 July, 1838. He was the son of Abraham, a Revolutionary soldier, and became a colonel of New York militia. After serving from August till November, 1812, in his native state, he was appointed quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier, 21 March, 1813, and had charge of the 4th brigade in the campaign of 1813 on St. Lawrence river, succeeding to the command on the fall of Gen. Leonard Covington at the battle of Chrysler's Field. After the war he resided in New York city, where he was a merchant and also agent of the navy. As the result of a political quarrel he fought a duel with Richard Riker, recorder of New York, in which the latter was wounded. — His brother, **Samuel**, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1783; d. in New York city, 21 Nov., 1856, accompanied Aaron Burr in his expedition in 1805, fought in the war of 1812, and afterward became a merchant in New York. He was captain of a city troop called the Iron Grays, celebrated by the poet Halleck, and was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Jackson, between whom and himself a strong personal attachment existed. Together with his brothers he owned all the meadows that lie between Hoboken and Weehawken and all the tract between Hackensack river and the approach to Newark. Fitz-Greene Halleck, in the concluding stanza of one of the "Croakers," says:

"Sam Swartwout! where are now thy Grays?
Oh, bid again their banner blaze
O'er hearts and ranks unbroken!
Let drum and fife your slumbers break,
And bid the devil freely take
Your meadows at Hoboken."

—His nephew, **Samuel**, naval officer, b. in New York city, 10 May, 1804; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1867, entered the navy as a midshipman, 10 May, 1820, became passed midshipman, 4 June, 1831, and in 1834–'5 cruised in the schooner "Grampus," suppressing piracy in the West Indies, and in 1836–'7 in the "St. Louis" on the same duty. He was promoted to lieutenant, 9 Feb., 1837, was inspector of provisions and clothing at the New York navy-yard in 1841–'5, and cruised in the sloop "Vincennes" in the East Indies in 1845–'7, after which he was stationed at the New York navy-yard until 1850. In 1851 he served on the coast survey. He was promoted to commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and had the steamer "Massachusetts," of the Pacific squadron, in 1855–'7, during which time he had several engagements with Indians in Puget sound. In 1861–'3 he commanded the sloop "Portsmouth," of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, in which he took part in the engagements with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the lower Mississippi river, and the consequent capture of New Orleans. He was then placed on waiting orders, his health failed, and he was retired, 10 May, 1866. His sister, Frances, married Admiral Charles H. Bell.

SWARTZ, Joel, clergyman, b. in Shenandoah county, Va., 18 Aug., 1827. He received his classical and theological education in Capitol university, Columbus, Ohio, being graduated in the theological department in 1854. In 1855 he was ordained to the ministry, and in 1868 he received the degree of D. D. from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. He has held various pastorates in Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, was professor of church history, pastoral theology, and homiletics in the theological department of Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1865–'8, and has been pastor at Gettysburg, Pa., since 1881. Dr. Swartz has been a regular correspondent for the "Lutheran Observer" for sixteen years, and has published two volumes of poetry, "Dreamings of the Waking Heart" (Philadelphia, 1877) and "Lyra Lutherana" (1883). He was chairman of the committee that edited the "Book of Worship" with tunes.

SWARTZ, Olaus, Swedish botanist, b. in Norrkjoping, Sweden, in 1760; d. in Stockholm, 18 Sept., 1817. After receiving his education at Upsala, he travelled in Finland, Lapland, and the West Indies, and explored the coasts of South America in 1783, returning with a collection of rare plants. He was appointed professor of natural history in the Medico-chirurgical institute in Stockholm, and became one of the most celebrated botanists of his time. The genus Swartzia, of the order Leguminosæ, was named in his honor. Among his works are "Icones Plantarum Incognitarium," illustrating the rare plants of the West Indies (Upsala, 1794–1800); "Flora Indiæ Occidentalis" (3 vols., 1797–1806); and "Lichenes Americani" (Nuremberg, 1811).

SWATANE, or **SHIKELLIMY,** Oneida chief, d. in Shamokin, Pa., 17 Dec., 1748. In 1728 he was acting representative of the Five Nations in business affairs with the proprietary government of Pennsylvania. He was appointed its viceroy, and in this capacity administered its tributaries within the province, with Shamokin as his seat. Scarcely a treaty was made between 1728 and 1748 respecting the purchases of land but Shikellimy was present. At his solicitation the Moravians in 1747 began a mission, and erected a smithy in the town. He died a few days after his baptism by the missionaries.— His eldest son, TACHNACHDOARUS (spreading oak), or JOHN SHIKELLIMY, succeeded him as viceroy. His second son, JAMES LOGAN, was named for Sec. James Logan, and his third son, JOHN PETTY, for a trader. Two sons were killed in battle.

SWAYNE, Noah Haynes, jurist, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 7 Dec., 1804; d. in New York city, 8 June, 1884. His ancestor, Francis Swayne, came to this country with William Penn, and the farm on which he settled near Philadelphia is still in possession of his descendants. Noah's father, Joshua, removed to Virginia, and the son, after

receiving a good education in Waterford, Va., studied law in Warrenton, was admitted to the bar in 1823, removed to Ohio, and in 1825 opened an office in Coshocton. In 1826–'9 he was prosecuting attorney of the county, and he then entered the Ohio legislature, to which he was elected as a Jefferson Democrat. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Ohio in 1831, removed to Columbus, and served until 1841. In 1833 he declined the office of presiding judge of the common pleas. Subsequently he practised law until he was appointed, with Alfred Kelly and Gustavus Swan, a fund commissioner to restore the credit of the state. He also served on the commission that was sent by the governor to Washington to effect a settlement of the boundary-line between Ohio and Michigan, and in 1840 was a member of the committee to inquire into the condition of the blind. The trial of William Rossane and others in the U. S. circuit court at Columbus in 1853 for burning the steamboat "Martha Washington," to obtain the insurance, was one of his most celebrated cases. He also appeared as counsel in fugitive-slave cases, and, owing to his anti-slavery opinions, joined the Republican party on its formation, liberating at an early date the slaves that he received through his marriage in 1832. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and he served until 1881, when he resigned on account of advanced age. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth and Marietta in 1863, and by Yale in 1865.—His son, **Wager,** lawyer, b. in Columbus, Ohio, 10 Nov., 1834, was graduated at Yale in 1856, and at the Cincinnati law-school in 1859. On his admission to the bar he practised in Columbus. He was appointed major of the 43d Ohio volunteers on 31 Aug., 1861, became lieutenant-colonel on 14 Dec., 1861, colonel on 18 Oct., 1862, served in all the marches and battles of the Atlanta campaign, lost a leg at Salkahatchie, S. C., and was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, on 5 Feb., 1865, becoming full brigadier-general on 8 March, 1865, and major-general on 20 June, 1865. He was made colonel of the 45th regular infantry on 28 July, 1866, and on 2 March, 1867, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious services in the action of Rivers Bridges, S. C., and major-general for services during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 1 Sept., 1867. Gen. Swayne was a commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in Alabama, where he commanded the U. S. forces, and was also intrusted with the administration of the reconstruction acts of congress, organizing an extensive system of common schools for colored children, who had none, and establishing at Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile important high-schools, which still remain, and also Talladega college. He retired on 1 July, 1870, and practised law in Toledo, Ohio, but in 1880 he removed to New York city, where he is counsel for railroad and telegraph corporations.

SWEAT, Margaret Jane Mussey, author, b. in Portland, Me., 28 Nov., 1823. She is the daughter of John Mussey, was educated in Portland and Roxbury, and in 1849 married Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, who was elected to congress as a Democrat from Maine and served from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1865. Since 1866 she has been vice-regent for Maine of the Mount Vernon ladies' association. She has contributed to the "North American Review," her first paper appearing in 1856, and is the author of "Ethel's Love-Life" (New York, 1859), and "Highways of Travel, or a Summer in Europe" (Boston, 1859).

SWEATMAN, Arthur, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in London, England, 19 Nov., 1834. He was educated at London university, graduated at Cambridge in 1859, and ordained priest in 1860. In 1862 he became curate of St. Stephen's, Canonbury, and master of the modern department of the Islington proprietary school; and in 1865, on the invitation of Dr. Hellmuth, the bishop of Huron, he accepted the head-mastership of Hellmuth boys' college, London, Ont. In 1872 he resigned this post to become rector of Grace church, Brantford, where he ministered two years, and in 1874 he resumed the mastership of Hellmuth college, which he held till 1876. He was chaplain to the bishop of Huron, and secretary to the synod of the diocese of Huron in 1872–'9, secretary to the house of bishops of the province of Canada in 1873–'9, canon of London (Ont.) cathedral in 1875, and soon afterward archdeacon of Brant. He was also acting rector of St. Paul's church, Woodstock, in 1876–'9. In March, 1879, he was appointed bishop of Toronto in succession to Alexander Neil Bethune. He received the degree of D. D. from Cambridge in 1879, and in 1885 was appointed president of the London society for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews.

SWEENY, John, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Clones, Ireland, in May, 1821. When a boy he emigrated with his father to St. John, New Brunswick. He was educated at St. Dunstan's college, Prince Edward island, and at Quebec college, where he was graduated in 1844, and ordained a priest the same year. He was afterward stationed at St. John, Sussex, Chatham, and Barachois, was appointed vicar-general, and in 1860 was consecrated bishop of the southern diocese of New Brunswick, with the seat of his see at St. John. Bishop Sweeny visited Rome in 1866, in 1870 (when he attended the Vatican council), and again in 1881. During his episcopate St. John's cathedral has been completed, and the bishop's palace and St. Malachi's and St. Joseph's school buildings have been erected. He also established the charity hospital and St. Patrick's industrial school, and was one of the projectors and founders of St. Joseph's college, St. John.

SWEENY, Thomas William, soldier, b. in Cork, Ireland, 25 Dec., 1820. He came to the United States in 1832, and at an early age was apprenticed to the printing business. When a young man he joined the Baxter blues, a military organization in New York city, and in 1846, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, he became 2d lieutenant in Ward B. Burnett's 1st New York volunteers. He participated in the campaign under Gen. Winfield Scott from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Churubusco, where he received wounds that necessitated the amputation of his right arm. On his return to New York city he was given a reception ball at Castle Garden by the printers of the city, and he received the brevet of captain from the governor of the state and a silver

medal from the city of New York. He was given the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. infantry, and served in California, in charge of Fort Yuma, and elsewhere in the west, being engaged in frequent actions with hostile Indians. While stationed at Fort Yuma, the command under Maj. Samuel P. Heintzelman was compelled to fall back on San Diego for want of supplies, and Sweeny was ordered to remain with ten men. The Indians besieged his camp from 5 June until 6 Dec., 1851, but he was finally extricated by a government exploring expedition under Capt. Lorenzo Sitgreaves. After other duties at various posts he was promoted captain, 19 Jan., 1861. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was ordered to St. Louis and given command of the arsenal, which contained immense quantities of munitions of war of all kinds, sufficient fully to arm and equip 60,000 men, together with over forty tons of powder. Capt. Sweeny had but forty unassigned recruits under him, while in St. Louis there were nearly 3,000 hostile minute-men, fully equipped. Advances were made to induce him to surrender the arsenal; but the reply, that if a serious attempt should be made to capture the arsenal he would blow it to atoms, prevented any action on the part of the Confederate sympathizers. He was second in command of the Union troops at the surrender of the state forces at Camp Jackson, and conducted the final negotiations, in consequence of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's having been disabled. Subsequently he was instrumental in the organization of the Missouri three-months' volunteers, and he was appointed brigadier-general on 20 May, 1861. In the campaign that followed he took an active part with Gen. Lyon, and was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and later he was acting assistant adjutant-general under Gen. John C. Frémont. He then accepted the command of the 52d Illinois volunteers, and was attached to the army under Gen. Grant, participating in the capture of Fort Donelson, after which he took 6,000 prisoners to Alton, Ill. At a critical moment toward the close of the first day of the battle of Shiloh a gap existed between the right flank of Sweeny's brigade and Gen. William T. Sherman's left. The defence of this position, which was the key of the situation, was intrusted to him by Sherman, who has since said: "I attach more importance to that event than to any of the hundred achievements which I have since heard saved the day." His commission of brigadier-general of volunteers dates from 29 Nov., 1862, and thereafter he commanded a division of the 16th army corps and was engaged in protecting the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He was promoted major of the 16th infantry, 20 Oct., 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign had the 2d division of the 16th corps in the Army of the Tennessee. At Snake Creek gap his command took possession of the gap twenty-four hours in advance of the cavalry, and held it in spite of every effort of the enemy. He took part in the battle of Resaca and forced a passage across Oostenaula river at Lay's Ferry, where he fought a successful battle, which action resulted in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's retreat southward. He also participated in the battles of Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, and at the battle before Atlanta on 22 July, 1864, his division drove the enemy back with great slaughter, capturing four battle-flags and 900 prisoners. Subsequently he had command of the post of Nashville until July, 1865, and he was mustered out of volunteer service on 24 Aug. of that year. He participated in the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866, and was present at the battle of Limestone Ridge. During this period he was out of the National service, but was reinstated by the president soon afterward and given posts in the southern states. Gen. Sweeny was presented with a sword by the city of Brooklyn for services rendered in the civil war. He was retired on 11 May, 1870, with the rank of brigadier-general.

SWEET, Alexander Edwin, editor, b. in St. John, New Brunswick, 28 March, 1841. His father, James, removed to San Antonio, Tex., in 1849, and was afterward mayor of that town. He also served in the Confederate army as a lieutenant-colonel. The son was sent to school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in 1859 went to Europe and entered the Polytechnic institute, in Carlsruhe. Returning to Texas in 1863, he served in the Confederate army in the 33d Texas cavalry. After the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in San Antonio for several years. In 1879 he became editor of the San Antonio "Express," and, still practising law, became city attorney. Afterward he was editor of the San Antonio "Herald," and a contributor of humorous paragraphs to the Galveston "News." In May, 1881, he removed to Austin, Texas, and formed there a partnership for the publication of a weekly journal entitled "Texas Siftings," which was removed to New York in 1884. With J. Amory Knox he has published "On a Mexican Mustang through Texas from the Gulf to the Rio Grande" (Hartford, 1883).

SWEET, Benjamin Jeffrey, soldier, b. in Kirkland, Oneida co., N. Y., 24 April, 1832; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Jan., 1874. His father was a clergyman in poor health, and at nine years of age the boy was set at work in a cotton-mill. When he was sixteen his father removed to Stockbridge, Wis., and settled upon a piece of wild forest land, where the son spent a year in clearing a homestead for the family. At the age of seventeen he entered Appleton college, but remained only a year, and then returned home, where he alternately taught and worked on his father's farm. His spare hours he devoted to the study of the law. Before he was twenty-seven he was elected to the senate of Wisconsin, but at the opening of the civil war he was commissioned major of the 6th Wisconsin regiment. Soon afterward he resigned and raised two fresh regiments, the 21st and 22d Wisconsin, of the first of which he became colonel. In the battle of Perryville, where it formed a part of one corps that during all of one day sustained an attack from the whole of Bragg's army, it lost 300 in killed and wounded. Col. Sweet had been for several days confined to an ambulance by malarial fever, but when the battle began he mounted his horse and took command of his regiment. During the battle he received a wound that was supposed to be mortal. His life was saved by the careful tending of his wife, but his health was permanently shattered. He was given a colonelcy in the Veteran reserve corps, and stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., building a fort there in the winter of 1862–'3. In May, 1864, he was ordered to take command of the prison at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where about 10,000 Confederate soldiers were confined. In June he discovered that an outbreak had been planned for the 4th of July which should liberate and arm the prisoners, and result in the sacking and burning of Chicago. He quickly strengthened his defences and re-enforced his garrison, and the attempt was thus rendered hopeless. Early in November, Col. Sweet received positive information that the post was to be attacked on election night, only three days following; 5,000 armed men under com-

petent leaders were then in Chicago, ready for the assault on the camp, and muskets were there in abundance to arm the 9,000 prisoners. Chicago was to be burned, and its flames were to be the signal for a general uprising of 500,000 well-armed men throughout the western country. Every available soldier had been sent to the front by the government, and Sweet had in the garrison but 796 men, most of whom were unfit for active duty. Moreover, it was too late to receive re-enforcements. His only hope of safety lay in the speedy arrest of the Confederate leaders who were then in Chicago. In this emergency he called to his aid one of his prisoners, a Texas ranger named John T. Shanks, who was well acquainted with the Confederate officers, and engaged him to ferret them out. To gain him confidence with the Confederates, he allowed Shanks to escape from the prison, and made great efforts for his recapture. Col. Sweet thought he could trust the man; but he had him constantly shadowed by detectives pledged to take his life in case of his treachery. Shanks did his work so well that within thirty-six hours the leaders of the intended assault were in irons, and a large quantity of contraband arms was in the possession of the government. When Chicago awoke to the danger it had escaped, its citizens collected at a mass-meeting and publicly thanked Col. Sweet for the service he had rendered. For it also the government promoted him to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. When he was mustered out of service at the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Wisconsin, but in 1869 he was appointed U. S. pension-agent at Chicago. He held this position till April, 1870, when he was made supervisor of internal revenue for Illinois. This office he held till January, 1872, when he was called to Washington to be 1st deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

SWEET, Elnathan, civil engineer, b. in Cheshire, Mass., 20 Nov., 1837. He was graduated in the scientific course at Union college in 1859, and became a civil engineer, making a specialty of constructing bridges and other engineering work by contract. In 1876–'80 he was division engineer of New York state canals, and he was elected state engineer in 1883, which office he held for four years from 1 Jan., 1884. Mr. Sweet's principal contribution to engineering science consists in the determination of the laws that govern the propulsion of vessels in narrow channels, an account of which he published in 1880 in the "Transactions" of the American society of civil engineers, of which organization he was elected a member in 1878. His writings include annual reports that he issued from Albany during the years he held office, and various technical papers.

SWEET, Homer De Lois, engineer, b. in Pompey, Onondaga co., N. Y., 24 Jan., 1826. He worked on his father's farm, attended the district schools, and, becoming a civil engineer, built the reservoir of the Syracuse water company at Onondaga hill in 1862–'4, and in 1865 designed and superintended the erection of the large stone bridge in Syracuse. For three years he was employed on "French's Map of New York State," for which he surveyed Onondaga county, and he also made a map of the "great wilderness" in northern New York in 1867. From 1864 till 1873 he was secretary of the New York state sheep breeders' and wool growers' association, and secretary of the Onondaga historical association for more than twenty years. At an early age he contributed songs, poems, and later essays on art, agriculture, and engineering to newspapers under the pen-name of "Parmenus Smartweed." He has also published "Twilight Hours in the Adirondacks" (Syracuse, 1870), and has now (1888) ready for the press "The Philosophy of English Versification."—His brother, **John Edson,** inventor, b. in Pompey, Onondaga co., N. Y., 21 Oct., 1832, was educated in a district school, and in 1873–'9 was professor of practical mechanics at Cornell university. He was a founder of the American society of mechanical engineers, of which he was president in 1883–'4. He is believed to be the first to suggest the use of pipe-lines for transporting oil from the oil-wells, and is the inventor of the straight-line high-speed engine, and one of the first to construct a composing-machine to form a matrix for casting stereotype-plates directly without the use of movable type. He is a contributor to the London "Engineering" and "American Machinist."

SWEETSER, Henry Edward, journalist, b. in New York city, 19 Feb., 1837; d. there, 17 Feb., 1870. After graduation at Yale in 1858 he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, and then became a reporter for the New York "Times." In 1860 he was made night editor of the "World," and in 1863 he founded, with his brother, Charles H. Sweetser, the "Round Table," from which he withdrew in 1866, and, after a short visit to Europe, returned to New York and engaged in editorial work until his death.—His brother, **Charles Humphreys,** journalist, b. in Athol, Mass., 25 Aug., 1841; d. in Palatka, Fla., 1 Jan., 1871, after graduation at Amherst in 1862 engaged in journalistic work, aided in founding the "Round Table," and became connected with the New York "Evening Gazette." He was an originator of the "Evening Mail" in 1867, and the "City" in 1869. After the failure of the latter enterprise he removed to Minnesota, and subsequently to Chicago, where he became literary editor of the "Times," but, owing to impaired health, he went to Florida. He published "Songs of Amherst" (Amherst, 1860); "History of Amherst College" (1860); and "Tourist's and Invalid's Guide to the Northwest" (New York, 1867).

SWEETSER, Moses Forster, author, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 22 Sept., 1848. His uncle, Andrew J. Sweetser, was a pioneer of Dakota, and another uncle, Henry, served under Gen. William Walker in Nicaragua. He studied at Beloit and Columbian colleges, and travelled in Europe and the East. He is the author of "Artist Biographies" (15 vols., Boston, 1877–'8); "Europe for $2.00 a Day" (Boston, 1875); "Summer Days Down East" (Portland, 1883); several guide-books to the White mountains, and Osgood's (now Cassell's) "Pocket Guide to Europe" (Boston, 1883).

SWEETSER, William, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Sept., 1797; d. in New York city, 14 Oct., 1875. He was graduated at Harvard in 1815, received his medical degree there in 1818, and practised in Boston, Burlington, Vt., and New York city. From 1825 till 1832 he was professor of medicine in the University of Vermont, and from 1845 till 1861 he held the same chair in Bowdoin. He also lectured in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and in the medical schools of Castleton, Vt., and was professor of medicine in Hobart college, Geneva, from 1848 till 1855. Dr. Sweetser published "Dissertation on Cynanche Trachealis or Croup" and "Dissertation on the Functions of the Extreme Capillary Vessels in Health and Disease," to which were awarded the Boylston premiums for 1820 and 1823 (Boston, 1823); "Dissertation on Intemperance," to which was awarded a premium by the Massachusetts medical society (1829); "Treatise on Consumption" (1823–'6); "Treatise on Digestion and its Disorders" (1837);

"Mental Hygiene" (New York, 1843; London, 1844); and "Human Life" (1867).

SWENEY, John Robson, musician, b. in West Chester, Pa., 31 Dec., 1837. He received a common-school education, and gave early evidences of musical talent. He was leader of a band during the civil war, and upon the cessation of hostilities resumed instruction in music at his native place, shortly thereafter essaying his first attempt at the composition of Sunday-school music. His songs were first brought before the public by his teaching them to the Sunday-school under his leadership. The local reputation that he thus acquired enabled him to find a publisher to issue them in pamphlet-form. A demand for his music was created almost immediately, and each year increased his hold upon public favor. In 1874 the degree of M. B. was conferred upon him by the Pennsylvania military academy, where he has been professor of vocal and instrumental music for eighteen years. In 1884 he received the degree of Mus. D. His Sunday-school songs are used not only everywhere in the United States, but in the missions in China, Japan, India, and Africa, and his name as a composer of this kind of music is widely known. He now (1888) has charge of the music in Bethany Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. His publications are "Gems of Praise" (Philadelphia, 1877); "The Garner" (1878); "Joy to the World" (Cincinnati, 1878); "The Quiver" (Philadelphia, 1880); "The Wells of Salvation" (1881); "Anthems and Voluntaries" (1881); "Songs of Redeeming Love" (2 vols., 1882–'7); "Songs of Triumph" (1882); "Our Sabbath Home" (1884); "Melodious Sonnets" (1885); "Songs of Joy and Gladness" (Boston, 1885); "Joyful Wing" (Philadelphia, 1886); "Infant Praises" (1887); "Banner Anthem Book" (1887); "Glad Hallelujahs" (1887); and "Showers of Blessing" (1888).

SWENSSON, Carl Aaron, clergyman, b. in Sugar Grove, Warren co., Pa., 25 June, 1857. His father was one of the pioneers of the Swedish Lutheran church in the United States, and labored successfully among the widely scattered Swedes, gathering them into congregations and organizing them. At his death in 1873 he was president of the Swedish Augustana synod. The son received his classical and theological training in the Augustana institutions at Rock Island, Ill., being graduated at the collegiate department in 1877 and at the seminary in 1879. In the same year he was ordained to the ministry, and at once assumed charge of the Bethany Lutheran congregation, Lindsborg, Kan. He was the founder of Bethany college and normal institute in that town in 1880, and is its president. He was English secretary of the general council in 1886, secretary of the synodical council of Swedish Augustana synod in 1886–'7, and a member of the board of home missions for Kansas in 1884–'7. He has been editor of "Ungdoms Vaennen" in Chicago, Ill., for six years; of "Framat," Lindsborg, Kan., which he founded in 1885; "Korsbaneret," an annual (Rock Island, Ill., 1880–'6); and "Sondagsskolboken," a Sunday-school book (Chicago, 1885). He has published "Minnen från Kyrkan" (Lindsborg, 1888).

SWETT, John Appleton, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Dec., 1808; d. in New York city, 18 Sept., 1854. He was graduated at Harvard in 1828, received his medical degree there in 1831, and after serving in the New York dispensary studied in Paris and visited hospitals in Europe. From 1842 until his death he was one of the physicians to the New York hospital, and delivered courses of lectures there on diseases of the chest and kidneys. In 1853 he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of the city of New York. Several years before his death he gave particular study to Bright's disease. About 1840 he became associated with Dr. John Watson as editor of the "New York Journal of Medicine." His lectures were published in the New York "Lancet," and afterward appeared in book-form, under the title "Treatise on Diseases of the Chest" (New York, 1852).

SWETT, Josiah, clergyman, b. in Claremont, N. H., 4 Aug., 1814. He was graduated at Norwich university, Vt., in 1837, where he was a professor in 1840–'5, studied theology, took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1847, and has been rector of churches in Bethel, Jericho, Fairfax, and Highgate, Vt. He was professor of systematic theology in the Vermont Episcopal institute in 1865–'7, president of Norwich university in 1875–'6, and since 1866 has been president of the standing committee of the diocese of Vermont. Trinity gave him the degree of A. M. in 1856, and Norwich that of D. D. in 1864. Dr. Swett has published "Citizen Soldier" (Norwich, 1841); "English Grammar" (Windsor, 1842; revised ed., Claremont, 1844); "Thomson's 'Seasons' and Pope's 'Essay on Man,' with Grammatical Notes" (1844); "Primary Grammar" (1845); "Pastoral Visiting" (1852); "Let us Pray, or Prayers and Hymns for Family Devotion" (1861); "The Firmament in the Midst of the Waters" (1862); and various sermons.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, b. near Turner, Me., 11 Aug., 1825. He was educated at North Yarmouth academy and at Waterville (now Colby university), but was not graduated. He read law in Portland, enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war, and at its close in 1848 settled in Bloomington, Ill. He travelled the circuit in fourteen counties, and was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis. In 1865 he removed to Chicago. In 1852–'61 he took an active part in politics, canvassing the state several times, and in 1858, at the special request of Mr. Lincoln, was a candidate for the legislature on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a large majority. This is the only official place he has ever held. When Mr. Lincoln became president Mr. Swett was employed in the trial of government cases, one of the most noted of which was that for the acquisition of the California quicksilver-mines in 1863. In the course of his practice Mr. Swett has defended twenty men indicted for murder, securing the acquittal of nineteen, and a light punishment for the other one. He has also been retained in criminal cases in nearly every part of the country, though his professional work has been mainly devoted to civil suits. His success is attributed to his careful personal attention to details and his eloquence as an advocate. He has rendered much gratuitous service to workingmen, servants, and other poor clients. He delivered the oration at the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Chicago, Ill., 22 Oct., 1887, and at the Chicago Republican convention in June, 1888, in an eloquent speech, proposed Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, as a candidate for the presidency.

SWETT, Samuel, author, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 9 June, 1782; d. in Boston, Mass., 28 Oct., 1866. He was graduated at Harvard in 1800, studied and practised law, and afterward became a merchant. During the war of 1812 he served on the northern frontier on the staff of Gen. George Izard, with the rank of major. He sat for some time in the Massachusetts legislature, and also devoted himself to the study of military history. His

publications are "Abstract of the Baron Joseph de Rogniat's Considerations on the Art of War," with notes (Boston, 1817); "Sketch of the Bunker Hill Battle" (1818; 3d ed., 1827); "Sketches of a Few Distinguished Men of Newbury and Newburyport" (1846); "Who was the Commander at Bunker Hill? with Remarks on Frothingham's 'History of the Battle,'" with an appendix (1850); "Defence of Col. Timothy Pickering against Bancroft's History" (1859); "Original Planning and Construction of Bunker Hill Monument," with engravings (Albany, 1863); and fugitive poems.

SWETT, William, educator, b. in Henniker, N. H., 13 Aug., 1825; d. in Beverly, Mass., 25 March, 1884. He was a deaf-mute, and was graduated at the institution for deaf-mutes at Hartford, Conn., in 1842, after which he became president of the Gallaudet association of deaf-mutes. From 1879 till his death he was superintendent of the New England industrial school for deaf-mutes, which he founded in Beverly. He edited the "Deaf-Mute's Friend," and was the author of "The Adventures of a Deaf-Mute in the White Mountains" (Henniker, 1874).

SWIFT, Benjamin, senator, b. in Amenia, N.Y., 5 April, 1781; d. in St. Albans, Vt., 11 Nov., 1847. He received an academical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and began to practise at Bennington, Vt. He removed subsequently to Manchester, and then to St. Albans, where he also engaged in farming. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1813–'14 and 1825–'6, served in congress from Vermont for two terms in 1827–'31, and was elected a U. S. senator from the same state, serving from 2 Dec., 1833, till 3 March, 1839.

SWIFT, Ebenezer, surgeon, b. in Wareham, Mass., 8 Oct., 1819; d. in Hamilton, Bermuda, 24 Sept., 1885. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of the city of New York in 1842, and in March, 1847, became acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. His first service was with the army of invasion and occupation of Mexico, and he was on duty at Gen. Winfield Scott's headquarters until July, 1848. Subsequently he served at various posts in the east, in Texas, and on expeditions against hostile Indians until June, 1856. Meanwhile he had been made captain and assistant surgeon on 30 Aug., 1852. He had command of Fort Chadbourne, Tex., was on temporary duty at Fort Columbus in New York harbor during the prevalence of the cholera, and accompanied the troops under Gen. Albert S. Johnston to Utah in May, 1859. After serving at various stations in Missouri, Kansas, and Dakota, he was made full surgeon on 21 May, 1861, and appointed medical director of Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel's division of the Army of the Tennessee. In December, 1862, he became medical director of that army, and early in 1863 he was transferred to Philadelphia, where he was chief medical officer and superintendent of hospitals in and around Philadelphia, and from November, 1863, till June, 1864, medical director of the Department of the South. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel on 13 March, 1865, and from February till June, 1865, held the office of medical director with the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. On 20 June, 1869, he received the additional brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious services voluntarily rendered during the prevalence of cholera at Fort Harker, Kan. In 1874 he became medical director of the Department of the South, and thereafter, until his retirement on 8 Oct., 1883, he was assistant medical purveyor in New York city.

SWIFT, Elisha Pope, clergyman, b. in Williamstown, Mass., 12 Aug., 1792; d. in Alleghany, Pa., 3 April, 1865. He was graduated at Williams in 1813, studied two years at Princeton theological seminary, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick in April, 1816, and ordained as a Congregationalist, 3 Sept., 1817. After preaching in Dover and Milford, Del., he became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church at Pittsburg in 1819, and remained there thirteen years. He was secretary of the Western foreign missionary society in 1831–'5, and pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, Alleghany, in 1835–'65. He was a member of the board of directors of the Western theological seminary from its organization, and president of the board from 1861 till his death. He established the "Western Foreign Missionary Chronicle" in 1833, and continued it three years. He published "The Sacred Manual" (Pittsburg, 1821), and sermons and addresses.

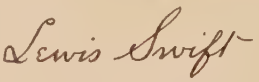
SWIFT, John White, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1750; d. in Bucks county, Pa., in 1819. His father, John, was a merchant, a common councilman in 1757–'76, and then collector of the port of Philadelphia from 1762 till 1772. John White was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1767, and became a merchant at Quebec. On the approach of Gen. Richard Montgomery he joined his command, serving as captain, and was wounded in the assault on that place. On his recovery, Gen. Wooster appointed him inspector of accounts and works at Montreal, which post he resigned on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. He was purser of the ship "Empress of China," the first vessel to enter Canton, China, under the American flag.—His son, **John,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 June, 1790; d. there, 9 June, 1873, was admitted to the bar in 1811. He was a leader of the Whigs of Philadelphia, and was mayor in 1832–'8, 1839–'41, and 1845–'9, winning applause by the courage with which he quelled several riots, leading the police in person.

SWIFT, Jonathan Williams, naval officer, b. in Taunton, Mass., 30 March, 1808; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 30 July, 1877. He entered the navy as midshipman, 25 Aug., 1823, and cruised in the sloop "Cyane," of the Mediterranean station, in 1823–'5, and the frigate "Brandywine," of the Pacific station, in 1826–'9. He became passed midshipman, 23 March, 1829, and was then on leave for four years. He was commissioned a lieutenant, 3 March, 1831, and the next year made a short cruise in the sloop "John Adams" in the Mediterranean. After this he was on leave and waiting orders until his death, except for a short cruise in the steamer "Fulton" on the Home station in 1840, and was placed on the reserved list by the action of the board of retirement, 14 Sept., 1855. He was promoted to commodore on the retired list, 4 April, 1867, and resided at Geneva, N. Y., until his death.

SWIFT, Joseph Gardner, soldier, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 31 Dec., 1783; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 23 July, 1865. He was a descendant of Thomas Swift, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and his father, Dr. Foster Swift, was a surgeon in the U. S. army. Joseph was educated at Bristol academy, Taunton, Mass., and was the first graduate of the U. S. military academy, 12 Oct., 1802. He entered the army as 2d lieutenant of engineers, and was promoted captain in October, 1806, and major, 23 Feb., 1808. He was aide to Gen. William Pinckney in 1812, became lieutenant-colonel, 6 July, 1812, and colonel and principal engineer, 31 July, 1812. He was chief engineer in planning the defences of New York harbor in

1812–'13, and of the army during the campaign of 1813 on St. Lawrence river. He was brevetted brigadier-general, 19 Feb., 1814, for meritorious services, and was superintendent of the U. S. military academy from November, 1816, till January, 1817, but resigned in November, 1818, with other officers, on the appointment of the French general, Simon Bernard, to the charge of investigating and modifying the coast defences. He was U. S. surveyor of the port of New York in 1818–'27, then a civil engineer in the U. S. service, and superintendent of harbor improvements on the lakes in 1829–'45. In the winter of 1830–'1 he constructed the railway from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain over an almost impassable swamp, in 1839 he was chief engineer of the Harlem railroad in New York, and in 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison on an embassy of peace to the governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In 1851–'2, with his son, McRae, he made the tour of Europe, and recorded his observations in a diary, in which is also a complete history of West Point academy. He contributed valuable articles to the scientific journals. See Charles B. Stuart's "Lives and Works of Civil and Military Engineers of America" (New York, 1871).—His brother, **William Henry**, engineer, b. in Taunton, Mass., 6 Nov., 1800; d. in New York city, 7 April, 1879, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1819. He had previously been ordered, as a cadet, in 1818, to join Maj. Stephen H. Long's Rocky mountain expedition, with which he served till 1821. He was employed in the early surveys for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and for various railroads, and in constructing a map of post-offices and post-roads, and in 1832 became brevet captain and assistant topographical engineer. For the next ten years he was employed on the geodetic survey of the Atlantic coast, being in charge of river and harbor improvements in New England in 1837–'42, and resident and constructing engineer of the Massachusetts Western railroad (now part of the Boston and Albany) in 1836–'40, and becoming full captain in 1838. From 1844 till 1849 he was assistant to the chief of topographical engineers, and during this period, with Gov. John Davis, of Massachusetts, he made an examination of the Illinois and Michigan canal, of whose board of trustees he was president from 1845 till 1871, and which he assisted to complete. In 1847–'9 he was engaged in designing and constructing the first Minot's ledge light-house, which was swept away in a gale in April, 1851. This was the first iron-pile light-house in the United States. In 1849 Capt. Swift resigned from the army, and he was afterward successively president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, the Massachusetts Western, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads. During his last fifteen years he resided in New York city.—Another brother, JOHN, became brigadier-general of New York militia, and was killed, 12 July, 1814, after cutting off a picket of the enemy near Fort George, Canada.

SWIFT, Lewis, astronomer, b. in Clarkson, N. Y., 29 Feb., 1820. He was educated at Clarkson academy, where he completed his course in 1838, and then turned his attention to farm work. His father died in 1846, and, thrown upon his own resources, he studied magnetism and electricity, and for four years lectured on these subjects in Canada and the western states. He returned to farming in 1850, but soon began again to lecture on the wonders of the microscopic world, which he illustrated by means of a calcium light. All of his apparatus was constructed by himself and parts of it were of his own invention. In 1854 he established a hardware-store in Cortland county, N. Y., which in 1872 he moved to Rochester, where he has since resided. Meanwhile, he became interested in astronomy, and, building his own telescope, he began to make observations. His first work was in 1858, on Donati's comet, and his first astronomical paper was on this subject. For years he eagerly scanned the heavens for new comets, and in 1862 the great comet of that year was discovered by him. In 1869 he observed at Mattoon, Ill., a total solar eclipse, and, making particular study of the protuberances and corona, secured some valuable results. Two years later he found another comet, but it had been seen earlier in Europe. Three times since he has caught brief glimpses of comets that no other observer has ever seen. After his removal to Rochester he discovered comets in 1877–'9, for which he thrice received the comet prize, a gold medal valued at sixty dollars, from the Imperial academy of sciences in Vienna. Hulbert H. Warner of Rochester, knowing under what disadvantages Dr. Swift was laboring in pursuing his astronomical studies, offered to build for his use an observatory, provided the people of the city would raise a sum sufficient to get him a refractor of sixteen-inch aperture. Nearly $12,000 were contributed, and the telescope is doing service in the great dome of the observatory, which, together with the attached residence for the family of the director, cost, exclusive of the instrument, nearly $100,000. In 1880 Dr. Swift found a comet with a period of five and a half years, and in 1881 he discovered two others. For the former he received a special prize of $500 from Mr. Warner, which is the largest sum ever awarded for the discovery of any heavenly body, and for the latter in 1882 he received the Lalande prize of 540 francs from the French academy of sciences. Besides the foregoing, he independently discovered Winnecke's comet in 1871, Coggia's in 1874, and the Brooks-Swift comet in 1883, there being in the latter case a difference of fifteen minutes in favor of William R. Brooks. In 1878 he observed the total eclipse of the sun at Denver, Col., and he saw at that time what he thinks were two intra-mercurial planets. His report of this discovery excited great interest and much controversy on both continents. Since he assumed in 1882 the directorship of the Warner observatory, he has found about 700 new nebulæ, which entitles him to third place as dis-



coverer of these bodies, the two Herschels alone exceeding him. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1879. He has invented a horse hay-rake (1842); an oxyhydrogen microscope (1858); an improvement in the construction of domes (1881); and an automatic right-ascension circle (1887). Dr. Swift has been elected a fellow of the Royal astronomical society of Great Britain, and he is a member of various societies in this country. His writings have been confined to cyclopædia articles and papers that have appeared in various astronomical journals or as popular articles in the press.

SWIFT, Robert, conchologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1799; d. in St. Thomas, W. I., 6 May, 1872. He went to South America, but in 1831 established himself as a merchant at St. Thomas, W. I. In 1866 he retired to Philadelphia, but he returned to St. Thomas the following year. His collection of shells, said to be the finest in the West Indies, was arranged in Denmark, and presented to the Smithsonian institution at Washington, D. C. The collection was valued at $30,000. He was a man of fine culture and great fondness for scientific pursuits, and was in constant correspondence with the ablest conchologists in this country in regard to his favorite study.

SWIFT, Samuel, jurist, b. in Amenia, N. Y., 3 Aug., 1782; d. in Middlebury, Vt., in 1875. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1800, and was a tutor in Middlebury college from 1800 till 1802. He studied and practised law, was secretary of state of Vermont, judge of probate of Addison county from 1819 till 1841, and a judge of the county court in 1855–'7. Middlebury gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1860. During 1812–'13 he edited a political paper. He published "History of the Town of Middlebury" (Middlebury, 1859); "Statistical and Historical Account of the County of Addison, Vermont" (1859); and addresses.

SWIFT, Zephaniah, jurist, b. in Wareham, Mass., in February, 1759; d. in Warren, Ohio, 27 Sept., 1823. He was graduated at Yale in 1778, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Windham, Conn. He was elected to congress, serving from 2 Dec., 1793, till 3 March, 1797, and was appointed in 1800 secretary to Oliver Ellsworth, minister to France. In 1801 he was appointed a judge of the state supreme court, and he was its chief justice in 1806–'19. He was a member of the Hartford convention of New England Federalists, sat in the state house of representatives, and was a member of a commission to revise the laws of Connecticut. He published "Oration on Domestic Slavery" (Hartford, 1791); "System of the Laws of Connecticut" (2 vols., Windham, 1795–'6); "Digest of the Laws of Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases, and a Treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes" (Hartford, 1810); and "Digest of the Laws of Connecticut" (2 vols., New Haven, 1822–'3). — His daughter, Mary A., published about 1833 "First Lessons on Natural Philosophy," which was a popular text-book for many years, and was translated into Karen (1846) and into Burmese (1848).

SWINBURNE, John, physician, b. in Deer River, Lewis co., N. Y., 30 May, 1820. He was graduated at Albany medical college in 1846, and began to practise in that city. In 1861 he was appointed chief medical officer on the staff of Gen. John F. Rathbone, and placed in charge of the depot for recruits at Albany. In May, 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan auxiliary volunteer surgeon at the front with the rank of medical superintendent, and was reappointed by Gov. Horatio Seymour on 13 June. He was subsequently made a surgeon in the U. S. service, and assigned to duty at Savage's station. He was taken prisoner, 29 June, 1862, and offered his liberty by his captors, but preferred to remain with his patients. He was appointed by Gov. Seymour in 1864 health officer of the port of New York, reappointed by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton in 1866, and held the post six years. He was surgeon-in-chief of the American ambulance corps in Paris during the siege of that city by the German army in 1870–'1. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Albany, and in 1884 he was chosen to congress and served for one term. He has been surgeon-in-chief to the Child's hospital and Homœopathic hospital at Albany, and has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals and reviews. See "A Typical American, or Incidents in the Life of Dr. John Swinburne" (Albany, 1888).—His son, **Louis Judson,** author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 24 Aug., 1855; d. in Colorado Springs, Col., 9 Dec., 1887, went abroad with his family in 1870, and resided in Paris during the siege, his observations during that period being embodied in his "Paris Sketches" (Albany, 1875). He was graduated at Yale in 1879, and afterward resided almost entirely in Denver and at Colorado Springs in consequence of delicate health. He contributed to magazines, and had in press at his death a volume of essays entitled "English Romanticism."

SWING, David, clergyman, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Aug., 1830. His father died in 1832, and his boyhood was mostly spent upon a farm. He was graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852, and soon began the study of theology, but before a year elapsed he was made professor of languages at Miami, where he remained twelve years, preaching occasionally in addition to his regular duties. In 1866 he accepted a call to become pastor of the 4th Presbyterian church in Chicago. In the great fire of 1871 his church edifice and the homes of most of his parishioners were swept away, but arrangements were at once made for him to preach in Standard hall and McVicker's theatre till a new building could be erected for his congregation. This was done in 1874. His audiences were large and appreciative, and his sermons and essays appeared nearly every week in the public press; but his doctrines were regarded by many as heterodox, and Prof. Francis L. Patton preferred the charge of heresy against Prof. Swing in twenty-eight specifications before the Chicago presbytery, 15 April, 1874. A trial of several weeks' duration was held, and resulted in an acquittal, but Prof. Swing withdrew from the Presbyterian church, and his congregation has since been independent. McVicker's theatre proving too small, Central music hall, the largest in the city, was built in 1878, where Prof. Swing has since continued to preach to large audiences.

SWINTON, John, journalist, b. in Salton, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 12 Dec., 1830. He received his early education from his uncle, the Rev. Robert Currie, emigrated in 1843 to Canada, and afterward to the United States, with his family, learned the printer's trade in Illinois, and practised it for some time in New York city. He then received a course of classical instruction at Williston seminary, Mass., and afterward travelled extensively through the United States. Feeling an abhorrence for slavery, he left Charleston, S. C., where he resided at the time, in order to take an active part in the free-state contest in Kansas. He returned to New York city in 1857, and began the study of medicine. While thus engaged he contributed arti-

cles to the "Times," afterward accepted an editorial place on that paper, and soon became managing editor. During the absences of Henry J. Raymond he had the sole control, and wrote a large number of the leading articles. He resigned the post of managing editor at the close of the war, on account of impaired health, but continued his connection with the journal as an editorial writer till the death of Mr. Raymond. Subsequently he was managing editor of the New York "Sun." He became a leader in the movement for labor-reforms, and in 1883 severed his connection with the "Sun" in order to expound his political and social views in a weekly journal that he called "John Swinton's Paper," which he ceased to publish in 1887. Besides other pamphlets, he has published "New Issue: the Chinese-American Question" (New York, 1870), and also a "Eulogy on Henry J. Raymond" (1870); "John Swinton's Travels" (1880); and an "Oration on John Brown" (1881).—His brother, **William,** author, b. in Salton, Scotland, 23 April, 1833, was educated at Knox college, Toronto, and at Amherst, with the intention of becoming a Presbyterian minister, and in 1853 began to preach, but adopted the profession of teaching. He was professor of ancient and modern languages at the Edgeworth female seminary, Greensborough, N. C., in 1853–'4, and afterward went to New York city to take a professorship in Mt. Washington collegiate institute. While in the south he contributed to "Putnam's Monthly" some critical and philosophical articles, and a series of etymological studies that were afterward published under the title of "Rambles among Words: their Poetry and Wisdom" (New York, 1859; London, 1861). Having previously contributed articles to the New York "Times," he was taken on the staff of that journal in 1858, and in 1862 went to the seat of war as a correspondent. He was equipped for this work by close study of military art, and he discussed tactical movements with such freedom that in 1864 Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, whom he had criticised in his letters, procured an order for his exclusion from the camps of the army. He also, at a later date, incurred the displeasure of Gen. Grant. In 1867 he travelled through the southern states and collected material for a history of the war from the military and civil leaders of the Confederacy. Returning to the office of the "Times," he resumed the work of literary criticism, in which province he had gained a reputation before he became a war-correspondent. Before abandoning journalism, he published in newspaper articles and in a pamphlet an exposure of the machinations of railroad financiers to procure subsidies. In 1869 he became professor of belles-lettres in the University of California, where he remained for five years. Subsequently he made Brooklyn, N. Y., his residence, devoting himself to the composition of educational works, most of which were widely adopted in public and private schools. For a series of these, which cover most of the studies pursued in schools, he received a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1867 "for educational works of remarkable originality and value." His principal military works are "The 'Times's' Review of McClellan: his Military Career Reviewed and Exposed" (1864); "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac: a Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania" (1866; revised ed., 1886); "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War: a History of the Eastern and Western Campaigns in Relation to the Actions that Decided their Issue" (1867); and "History of the New York Seventh Regiment during the War of the Rebellion" (Boston, 1870).

SWISSHELM, Jane Grey, b. near Pittsburg, Pa., 6 Sept., 1815; d. in Swissvale, Pa., 22 July, 1884. When she was eight years of age her father, James Cannon, died, leaving a family in straitened circumstances. The daughter worked at manual labor and teaching till she was twenty-one, when she married James Swisshelm, who several years afterward obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Two years later she removed with her husband to Louisville, Ky. In this city she became an outspoken opponent of slavery, and her first written attack upon the system appeared in the Louisville "Journal" in 1842. She also wrote articles favoring abolition and woman's rights in the "Spirit of Liberty," of Pittsburg, for about four years. In 1848 she established the Pittsburg "Saturday Visitor," a strong abolition and woman's rights paper, which, in 1856, was merged with the weekly edition of the Pittsburg "Journal." In 1857 she went to St. Cloud, Minn., and established the St. Cloud "Visitor." Her bold utterances caused a mob to destroy her office and its contents, and to throw her printing-press into the river. But she soon began to publish the St. Cloud "Democrat." When Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, she spoke and wrote in his behalf and for the principles of which he was the representative. When the civil war began and nurses were wanted at the front, she was one of the first to respond. After the battle of the Wilderness she had charge of 182 badly wounded men at Fredericksburg for five days, without surgeon or assistant, and saved them all. She was a prolific writer for newspapers and magazines, and published "Letters to Country Girls" (New York, 1853), and an autobiography entitled "Half of a Century" (1881).

SWORD, James Brade, painter, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 11 Oct., 1839. His early life was spent in China, and he subsequently travelled extensively in the United States, sketching, and also in the service of the government surveys. During 1861–'2 he studied under Christian Schussele at the Pennsylvania academy. He has been president of the Philadelphia society of artists since 1878, and director of the art club since 1887. His works include "Quail Shooting," "Peep into Lake George," "Trenton Falls," "Silver-Thread Falls," "Mystery of the Sea," and "Something in the Wind."

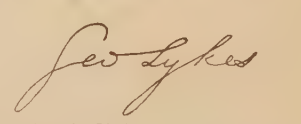
SWORDS, Robert Smith, author, b. in New York city, 12 July, 1816; d. in Newark, N. J., 15 Jan., 1881. He was graduated at Columbia in 1834, and after studying law for three years with Daniel Lord was admitted to the bar. Soon after this he formed a partnership with Sylvester Ward which lasted ten years, when he retired from the practice of his profession, in the mean time serving during several years as judge-advocate for the city of New York. In 1849 he settled on Passaic river, opposite Belleville, N. J., and while living there was for twelve years a magistrate for Union township. Although an earnest Democrat and an opponent of the administration of President Lincoln, he placed his services at the disposal of the government, in August, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 13th New Jersey volunteers, and was with his regiment in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, being wounded in the former engagement. He resigned in 1863 and removed to Newark, N. J., where he afterward resided. For many years he was secretary of the Board of trade of Newark, and he was corresponding secretary of the New Jersey state agricultural society, treasurer of the New Jersey society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and treasurer of the Board of

proprietors of East New Jersey. In 1867 he became treasurer of the New Jersey historical society, to whose "Proceedings" he contributed a "Memoir of the Life and Character of John Rutherford" (1872); "The Bones of Columbus" (1879); "The Cathedral Church of San Domingo" (1879); and other similar papers.

SWORDS, Thomas, soldier, b. in New York city, 1 Nov., 1806; d. there, 20 March, 1886. He was a grandson of Capt. Thomas Swords, a British officer, who died in New York in 1780, and his father was the senior member of the publishing-house of T. and J. Swords, of New York city. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, assigned to the 4th infantry, and served in various parts of the southern states for four years, when he was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 1st dragoons. He was promoted captain, 3 March, 1837, and during nearly the whole of the succeeding twelve years was engaged on frontier duty, serving with Gen. Henry Leavenworth against the Indians in the southwest, and with Gen. Stephen Kearny in the conquest of New Mexico and California, and raised the first American flag over Santa Fé. When Gen. Kearny's force reached San Diego on the Pacific coast in January, 1847, Swords, who was the quartermaster, went to the Sandwich islands and obtained clothing and supplies for the soldiers. He became captain and assistant quartermaster, 7 July, 1838, major, 21 April, 1846, and lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, 3 Aug., 1861. He was chief quartermaster of the Army of the West in 1846–'7, was engaged at San Pasqual, Cal., 6 Dec., 1846, and at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 30 May, 1848, for meritorious services in the enemy's country. He was chief quartermaster of the Departments of the Cumberland and the Ohio in 1861–'5, was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865. He was retired from active service, 22 Feb., 1869.

SYDENHAM, Charles Edward Poulett Thomson, Baron, governor-general of Canada, b. at Waverley Abbey, Surrey, England, 13 Sept., 1799; d. in Kingston, Canada, 19 Sept., 1841. He was the eldest son of a wealthy merchant, who was engaged in trading with Russia. In 1819 he became a clerk in his father's St. Petersburg house, where he was afterward a partner, and subsequently he was a partner in the London firm, and sustained losses in 1825 by investing in Mexican mines. He represented Dover in parliament from 1826 till 1830, when, being elected for that constituency and Manchester, he decided to sit for the latter. In parliament he was an early and resolute advocate of the principles of free-trade. In 1830 he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy, and he became a member of the privy council on 23 Nov. of that year. In July, 1834, he was made president of the board of trade, but he resigned in the following November, with the rest of Lord Melbourne's ministry, and in April, 1835, when Viscount Melbourne formed a new cabinet, he resumed the same portfolio, with a seat in the cabinet, which he held till his appointment as governor-general of Canada in August, 1839. He arrived in Canada on 19 Oct., and soon afterward visited Montreal and other parts of the country, and held sessions of the legislatures of Upper and of Lower Canada. He took energetic measures to suppress the insurrections of Louis J. Papineau and William L. Mackenzie, but sought to remedy the causes of discontent. With diplomatic tact he obtained the acquiescence of both provinces in the legislative union, which was consummated when he took the oath of office on 10 Feb., 1841, as governor of Canada under the act of union that was passed by the British parliament in July, 1840. He also exerted himself to complete public works. He was raised to the peerage, 10 Aug., 1840, by the title of Baron Sydenham of Toronto, as a mark of appreciation of the successful manner in which he had administered the government of Canada. While riding near Kingston, 5 Sept., 1841, he fell from his horse and sustained injuries that, though not in themselves fatal, resulted in death. He was appointed knight grand cross of the Order of the Bath, 19 Aug., 1841. His "Memoirs" were published by his brother, George Poulett Scrope (London, 1843).

SYKES, George, soldier, b. in Dover, Del., 9 Oct., 1822; d. in Brownsville, Tex., 9 Feb., 1880. He was appointed from Maryland to the U. S. military academy, and on his graduation in 1842 was assigned to the 3d infantry, with which he served in the latter part of the Florida war, and then in the west and in Texas. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 21 Sept., 1846, and during the Mexican war was engaged at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo (where he was brevetted captain for gallantry), Contreras, Churubusco, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He was commissary of Gen. Twiggs's division in Mexico in 1847–'8, and was then on frontier and garrison duty till the civil war, taking part in skirmishes with the Apaches in 1854, and in the Navajo expedition of 1859, and reaching the rank of captain on 30 Sept., 1855. He became major of the 14th infantry, 14 May, 1861, was at the battle of Bull Run, and then commanded the regular infantry in Washington till March, 1862, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 Sept., 1861. He took part in the peninsula campaign at the head of the division of regulars in Fitz-John Porter's corps, receiving the brevet of colonel for gallantry at Gaines's Mills, and in the succeeding operations of the Army of the Potomac, becoming major-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and commanding the 5th corps after the battle of Chancellorsville. He was at the head of this corps at Gettysburg, and so continued till 20 April, 1864, when he was ordered to Kansas. At the close of the war he received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. army, for services at Gettysburg, and major-general for "gallant and meritorious services in the field" during the war. He had reached the regular army rank of lieutenant-colonel on 16 Oct., 1863, and on 12 Jan., 1868, he became colonel of the 20th infantry. From this time till his death he commanded various posts, and after 1877 he was in charge of Fort Brown, Tex. On motion of Senator Burnside, congress appropriated $1,000 for the removal of his remains to the cemetery at West Point, where he now lies buried, and where a fine monument has been erected to his memory by his many friends.



SYKES, James, physician, b. near Dover, Del., 27 March, 1761; d. there, 18 Oct., 1822. His father, James, held several offices in the state during and after the Revolution, and was a delegate to congress in 1777–'8. The son studied at Williams college, and afterward attended medical lectures at Philadelphia. After four years' practice at Cambridge, Md., he returned to Dover, where he became renowned as a surgeon. From 1814 till 1820 he resided in New York. He was often a member of the state senate, over which he presided for nearly fifteen years, and he was acting governor of Delaware in 1801–'2.

SYLVESTER, Herbert Milton, author, b. in Lowell, Mass., 20 Feb., 1849. He was fitted to enter college at Bridgeton academy, Bridgeton, Me., but entered the law-office of William Pitt Fessenden in Portland, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1872, and settled in Boston, Mass. He has the reputation of being a good landscape artist. He has published "Prose Pastorals" (Boston, 1887) and "Homestead Highways" (1888), and is now (1888) engaged upon a novel descriptive of New England country life. He has in press "Purpoodack," dealing with the early settlement of Casco bay, a nature-book entitled "Fallow Fields," and a boy's book of adventure.

SYLVESTER, James Joseph, English author, b. in London, England, 3 Sept., 1814. He was graduated at Cambridge, became a professor of natural philosophy at University college, London, and was made a member of the Royal society in 1839. He came to this country and held the chair of mathematics in the University of Virginia in 1841–'2, and was appointed to a similar professorship at the Royal military academy, Woolwich, in 1855. He was professor of mathematics at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, in 1876–'83, and in December, 1883, was elected Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford. He is a member of many learned societies both in Europe and this country, received the medal of the Royal society in 1860, and the Copley medal in 1880, and has been the recipient of honorary degrees from various colleges. He was the founder and the first editor of the "American Journal of Mathematics," is the author of a large number of important scientific memoirs, 112 of which, published previous to 1863, are in the Royal society's index of scientific papers. He has given a theory of versification in a volume entitled "Laws of Verse" (London, 1870); has invented the plagrograph, an instrument which, in addition to altering the magnitude of an object, possesses the property of rotating its image through any desired angle; the geometrical fan, which has been applied to the construction of a cheap astronomical spectroscope; and other geometrico-mechanical instruments. He has developed a method of transferring circular into rectilinear or parallel motion, based upon the discovery of a French engineer, thereby adding immensely to the resources of the mechanician. In December, 1885, Prof. Sylvester made known his theory of reciprocants, which, it is claimed, more than doubles the resources of algebra.

SYLVESTER, Nathaniel Bartlett, author, b. in Denmark, Lewis co., N. Y., 22 Feb., 1825. Both his grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution. He received his early education at the Denmark academy, studied law at Lowville, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Oswego, N. Y., 5 April, 1852. He founded in 1856 and edited for two years a newspaper at Lowville, N. Y., which is still published there as the "Lewis County Democrat," and in 1866, having been appointed a commissioner of the U. S. circuit court, he removed to Troy, N. Y., where he now (1888) resides. He is the author of "Historical Sketches of Northern New York and the Adirondack Wilderness" (Troy, 1877); "History of Saratoga County, N. Y." (Philadelphia, 1878); "History of Rensselaer County, N. Y." (1879); "History of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts" (Troy, 1879); "History of Ulster County, N. Y." (Philadelphia, 1880); "Indian Legends of Saratoga and the Upper Hudson Valley" (1884); and "Historical Narratives of the Upper Hudson, Lake George, and Lake Champlain" (Philadelphia, 1888).

SYLVIE, Édouard (sil-vee), French naturalist, b. in Riom, Auvergne, in 1670; d. in Lyons in 1739. He studied in the College Louis le Grand at Paris, entered the church, and was appointed by the king to a rich abbey in Lyons. Devoting his leisure time to the study of mathematics and natural history, he presented several valuable memoirs to the Academy of sciences, which induced that body to propose him to the king for a mission to South America. Louis XIV. placed a man-of-war at Sylvie's disposal in order to facilitate his work, and from 1701 till 1703 he visited Santo Domingo and several ports of the Caribbean sea, prepared a chart of the Gulf of Mexico, and made valuable observations. In the following year he visited Guiana, Brazil, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, landed on Staten island, and made the ascent of its snowy range of mountains. Doubling Cape Horn, he coasted Chili and Peru to Callao, and, penetrating into the interior, explored the Andes. Sylvie afterward returned to the West Indies, and sojourned several months in Santo Domingo, occupied in drawing a map of the French part of the island. His vessel arrived at La Rochelle, 15 Oct., 1710, and Sylvie's valuable collections were presented to the Academy of sciences, which elected him a corresponding member. His works include "Explications de l'herbier et des collections rapportées d'Amérique par l'Abbé Édouard Sylvie" (3 vols., Paris, 1711–'13); "Relation d'un voyage de la mer du Sud aux côtes de la Guiane, du Brésil, de la Terre des États, du Chili et du Pérou, avec une description de la côte septentrionale du détroit de Le Maire" (3 vols., 1714–'16); "Voyage à travers le Golfe du Mexique, suivi d'une description des îles Antilles de l'Amérique, et en particulier de l'île de Saint Domingue" (2 vols., 1720–'1); and "Journal des observations d'un voyage au Pérou et au Chili" (5 vols., 1726–'8).

SYMINGTON, Andrew James, Scottish author, b. in Paisley, Scotland, 27 July, 1825. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native place, began his literary career at an early age, and in 1844 contributed translations of German poetry and original verses to Tait's "Edinburgh Magazine." In 1859 he accompanied President Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams college, on a visit to Iceland, and gave the results of his journey in "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Farõe and Iceland" (London, 1861). In 1874–'5 Mr. Symington spent a year in this country, and contributed to several American journals. As author of Blackie and Sons' series of "Men of Light and Leading" in 1880, he wrote, among other lives, "William Cullen Bryant, with Selections from his Poems and other Writings," and "William Wordsworth: a Biographical Sketch, with Selections from his Writings in Poetry and Prose" (2 vols., Glasgow, 1881). In 1881 he prepared selections from the speeches of President Garfield for a series of works entitled "Talks with the People by Men of Mark." He has been an extensive traveller, in 1863 was elected a fellow of the Royal society of

northern antiquaries, Copenhagen, and in 1882 a corresponding member of the New York genealogical and biographical society. Among other works he has published "Harebell Chimes, or Summer Memories and Musings" (1848); "The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life" (1857); "The Reasonableness of Faith" (1870); "Thomas Chalmers: the Man, his Time and Work" (1878); and "Capital Hints to Boys" (1884). Several of Mr. Symington's books have been republished in this country.

SYMMES, John Cleves, jurist, b. on Long Island, N. Y., 21 July, 1742; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 26 Feb., 1814. He was a delegate from Delaware to the Continental congress in 1785 and 1786, a judge of the superior court of New Jersey, and afterward chief justice of the same state. In 1787 he was appointed judge of the Northwest territory. In 1788 he obtained from the government a grant of 1,000,000 acres, bounded south by the Ohio, and west by the Miami, and was the founder of the settlements of North Bend, and Cincinnati thereon. His wife was a daughter of Gov. William Livingston, and his daughter Anna became the wife of William H. Harrison.—His nephew, **John Cleves,** soldier, b. in New Jersey in 1780; d. in Hamilton, Ohio, 28 May, 1829, entered the army as an ensign in the 1st infantry, 26 March, 1802, was a captain in the war of 1812, and served with credit at the battle of Niagara and in the sortie from Fort Erie. He subsequently resided at Newport, Ky., and devoted himself to philosophical pursuits. In 1818 he promulgated his theory that the earth is a hollow sphere, habitable within, and open at the poles for the admission of light, and containing within it six or seven concentric hollow spheres, also open at the poles. He wrote and spoke on the subject of his singular hypothesis, and petitioned congress in 1822 and 1823 to fit out an expedition to test the truth of his theory. During the winters of 1826–'7 he lectured on it before the students and faculty of Union college; but it was received with general ridicule, and the supposed aperture at the north pole was popularly called "Symmes's hole." He published "Theory of Concentric Spheres" (Cincinnati, 1826). An abstract of Symmes's theory and arguments appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1873. In 1876 Symmes's son, Americus Vespucius, revived his theory.—Another nephew of the first John Cleves, **Peyton Short,** poet, b. in Sussex county, N. J., in 1793; d. in Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 July, 1861, went to Ohio in his childhood as a pioneer, became registrar of the land-office at Cincinnati in 1827, and in 1830–'50 was a member of the board of health of that city. He was one of the trustees of the old Cincinnati college, and a supporter of the Western college of teachers which met annually at Cincinnati from 1833 till 1845. He wrote a life of his uncle, not yet published.

SYMMES, Zechariah, clergyman, b. in Canterbury, England, 5 April, 1599; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 4 Feb., 1671. He came from England in 1634, and was ordained as teacher in the church at Charlestown, Mass., on 22 Dec. of that year, succeeding Thomas James as pastor when the latter was dismissed on 11 March, 1636. During his ministry the Antinomian controversy culminated in the banishment of John Wheelwright and the dismissal of his adherents from the church. See "The Symmes Memorial," containing a sketch of his life and a genealogy, by John Adams Vinton (Boston, 1873).—His grandson, **Thomas,** clergyman, b. in Bradford, Mass., 1 Feb., 1678; d. 6 Oct., 1725, was graduated at Harvard in 1698, and was minister of Boxford from December, 1702, till 1708, when he succeeded his father, Zechariah, as second minister at Bradford. He possessed a strong mind and much learning, and, besides occasional sermons, published "Joco-Serious Dialogue on Singing" (1723); and "Historical Memoirs of the Fight at Piggwacket, 9 May, 1725," with a sermon on the death of Capt. John Lovewell (1725; republished with notes by Nathaniel Bouton, Concord, N. H., 1861). See an account of his life by Rev. John Brown, to which is appended his advice to his children and to the members of his church (1726).

SYMONDS, William Law, author, b. in Raymond, Cumberland co., Me., in April, 1833; d. in New York city, 18 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1854, studied theology at Cambridge divinity-school for two years, and occupied the pulpit of a Unitarian church in Chicopee, Mass., for several months. He then went to New York city and engaged in literary pursuits, contributing to magazines and newspapers, and producing many hundred cyclopædic articles on philosophical, historical, and biographical subjects. He also took charge temporarily of the Astor library.

SYNGE, Millington Henry, British author, b. in England about 1820. He was a captain of royal engineers, and was employed on the works at Ottawa in 1848. He published "Canada in 1848" (London, 1848); "Great Britain One Empire" (1852); "The Country *vs.* The Company" (1861); and "The Colony of Rupert's Land" (1863).

SYPHER, Josiah Rhinehart, journalist, b. in Liverpool, Perry co., Pa., 12 April, 1832. He was graduated at Union college in 1858, and, after making a tour of the United States, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, Pa., in 1862. While he was travelling he contributed to the Lancaster "Express," and he was its associate editor while studying law. In 1862 he was engaged as war-correspondent of the New York "Tribune," and he was afterward in charge of the correspondence in the Army of the Potomac. In the winter of 1865 he became associate editor of the "Tribune," and in 1870 he established the "Pennsylvania State Journal" at Harrisburg, but at the end of six months he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia. He has advocated public education and temperance reform, and, in addition to articles for the press and several school-books, has published "History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps" (Lancaster, 1865), and "School History of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1868).

SZABAD, Emeric, author, b. in Hungary about 1822. He was secretary under the Hungarian national government in 1849, was a friend of Louis Kossuth, and gained his first experience as a soldier in his native country. He subsequently served in Italy under Garibaldi, and at the opening of the civil war came to this country and was appointed on the staff of Gen. John C. Frémont. He served through the war, being on the staff of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at Gettysburg, and afterward on that of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren. He wrote a series of letters on the United States army and its management for the New York "Tribune," and has published "Hungary, Past and Present" (London, 1854); "State Policy of Modern Europe from the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time" (2 vols., 1857); and "Modern War: its Theory and Practice" (New York, 1863).

SZKOLNY, John, Polish navigator of the 15th century. His name was also variously written Scolve, Skolnus, and Kolno. He was commander of a Danish vessel on which, according to different accounts, he reached the northwestern coast of Greenland, or the coast of Labrador, in 1476.

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TABARET, Joseph Henry, Canadian educator, b. in Saint-Marcellin, department of L'Isére, France, 10 April, 1828; d. in Ottawa, 28 Feb., 1886. He studied theology, was ordained a priest at Marseilles, came to Canada as a missionary of the Oblates in 1851, and in 1853 established a school at Ottawa, which, under his superintendence, has developed into the University of Ottawa. He was president of this institution at his death, and had been at its head, both as a school and college, since its foundation, except in 1866–'7, when, as provincial of Oblates of North America, he visited the Oblate missions in Canada and the United States. In 1854 the governor-general nominated him a member of the senate of Toronto university. He was a member of the council of public instruction of Ontario. In 1862 he was made vicar-general of Ottawa, and in 1879 he received the degree of D. D. from the pope. He introduced a comprehensive system of study into Ottawa university.

TABOADA, Antonio (tah-bo'-ah-dah), Argentine soldier, b. in the province of Santiago del Estero, 31 Aug., 1815. He began life as a journalist, and, being persecuted for his liberal tendencies by the dictator Rosas, emigrated to Montevideo. He served later under Gen. Lavalle, took part in the campaign in the province of Entre-Rios, was captured after the defeat at Quebracho-Herradó, and imprisoned in Buenos Ayres, but escaped in disguise to Chili. Later he returned secretly to his province, where he lived quietly till Rosas's downfall, and in 1852 became its governor. He put down an insurrection at Tucuman, and defeated with a few hundred men a division of 5,000 under Gen. Gutierrez. In 1856 he escorted through the Chacó desert the U. S. exploring expedition under Lieut. Thomas J. Page, and they explored the Salado river as far as Santa Fé, Taboada concluding also in the course of the voyage arrangements with the principal caciques that assured peace along the borders. In 1861 he supported Dr. Derquí and contributed to terminate the strife between the governors of the provinces and the central government. He was elected senator in 1865, and commanded the army in 1867 against the insurgents in the northern provinces, defeating Felipe Varela at Pozo de Vargas. In 1868 he was a candidate for president, but was defeated.

TABOR, Horace Austin Warner, senator, b. in Holland, Orleans co., Vt., 30 Nov., 1830. He received a common-school education, and learned the trade of a stone-cutter in Massachusetts, but in 1855 he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming, and was an active member of the Free-soil party. In 1856 he was a member of the Topeka legislature that was dispersed at the point of the bayonet by order of President Pierce. In 1859 he removed to Colorado, and the following spring he settled in California Gulch (now Leadville). There he worked in the mines until 1865, when he engaged in business, and combined both occupations till May, 1878. During the latter month August Rische and George F. Hook, to whom he had advanced money, discovered what was afterward known as the "Little Pittsburg" mine. By the terms of his agreement, Mr. Tabor was entitled to a one-third interest, which he sold the following year for $1,000,000. This capital he invested in mines, banking stock, and other remunerative property, which greatly increased his wealth. In October, 1878, he was elected the first lieutenant-governor of Colorado, and he held the office until January, 1884. He was chosen U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Henry M. Teller, resigned, and served from 2 Feb. till 4 March. Besides the investments mentioned above, Senator Tabor has purchased 175,000 acres of copper lands in Texas, and 4,600,000 acres of grazing lands in southern Colorado, and is interested in irrigating canals and other enterprises that give employment to a large number of laborers. He has also obtained from the republic of Honduras a grant of every alternate section of land for 400 miles bordering on the Patook river. On this tract are immense groves of mahogany, ebony, and similar valuable woods, orchards of bananas and other tropical fruits, together with deposits of gold, silver, and coal. In addition to the section-grant, he has secured a mineral grant of 150 square miles in the interior. Altogether Mr. Tabor is probably one of the largest owners of land in the world.

TAC, Sixtus Le, French, missionary, b. in France in 1649; d. in Canada, 6 July, 1699. He belonged to the Recollet Franciscan order, came to Canada on 9 July, 1676, and had charge of Charlesbourg, near Quebec, till 1678. He then went to Three Rivers, where he remained till 13 May, 1683. During this time he kept a register of all baptisms, marriages, etc., in Three Rivers, as well as of those that occurred in settlements that extended over a wide tract of country. This register has often been found useful in connection with local and general Canadian history. In 1684 he was appointed director of the third order of St. Francis and master of novices in the Convent of Notre Dame des Anges near Quebec. In 1689 he took part in founding missions at Placentia and other places in Newfoundland. He complained that the governor of that colony threw every kind of difficulty in his way, and sailed for France the same year to obtain redress, but returned to Canada in 1690 or 1691. He wrote a history of Canada which long remained in manuscript, but it was edited and published by Eugene Reveilland with notes and appendix. The appendix consists of original documents heretofore unpublished, some of which are very valuable. The work is entitled "Histoire de la Nouvelle France, ou Canada, depuis sa découverte (mil cinq cents quatre) jusqu'en l'an mil six cents trente deux" (Paris, 1888).

TACHÉ, Sir Étienne Paschal (tah-shay), Canadian statesman, b. in St. Thomas, Lower Canada, 5 Sept., 1795; d. there, 29 July, 1865. He served during the war of 1812, and afterward studied medicine and practised successfully till 1841, when he entered parliament. He was deputy adjutant-general in 1847–'8, commissioner of public works in 1848–'9, and on 21 April, 1856, was made speaker of the legislative council, which post he resigned in November, 1857. In November, 1858, in recognition of his services he was knighted by the queen at Windsor castle, and was appointed jointly with Sir Allan N. MacNab to the honorary rank of colonel in the British army, and aide-de-camp to the queen. He published "Du developpement de la force physique chez l'homme" (Montreal, 1829), "Réflexions sur l'organisation des volontaires" (Quebec, 1863), and "Bataille navale du Lac Champlain en 1814."—His nephew, **Joseph Charles,** Canadian author, b. in Kamouraska, Quebec, 24 Dec., 1820, studied at the Seminary of Quebec, was graduated as a physician in 1844, and was for some

time attached to the Marine hospital at Rimouski. He sat in the legislative assembly from 1847 till 1857, and represented Canada at the Paris exhibition of 1855, and at that of London in 1867. He was a member of the board of prison-inspectors and deputy minister of agriculture and statistics, contributed largely to the Canadian press, and was editor of the "Courrier du Canada" from 1857 till 1859. Mr. Taché was British delegate from Canada at the International sanitary conference of 1881 at Washington, and has been on several important commissions in Canada. He received the degree of D. L. from Laval university in 1883, and the confederation medal in 1886. He has taken an active part in charitable and religious movements in Canada. While Canadian commissioner at the Paris exhibition in 1855, he published "Esquisse sur le Canada," a work that deals with the past and present condition of the country. Its object was to make Canada better known in France, especially as a field of emigration, and in this respect it was very successful. His other works are "Notice historiographique sur la fête célébrée à Québec le 16 juin, 1859, jour du 200me anniversaire de l'arrivée de Mgr. de Laval, en Canada" (Quebec, 1859); "L'Canada et l'exposition universelle" (1856); "La pléiade rouge," a political satire (1854); "Le défricheur de langue," a burlesque tragedy in verse; "Ténure seigneuriale en Canada, et projet de commutation, suivi de tableaux relatifs aux fiefs et seigneuries du Bas-Canada" (1854); and "Des provinces de l'Amérique du Nord et d'une union fédérale" (1858). He was one of the founders of the "Soirées Canadiennes," in which he published two purely literary works entitled "Trois légendes de mon pays, ou l'évangile ignoré, l'évangile prêché, l'évangile accepté," and "Forestiers et voyageurs."

—Joseph Charles's brother, **Alexander Antonine,** Canadian R. C. archbishop, b. in Rivière-du-Loup, Canada, 23 July, 1823, was graduated at the College of St. Hyacinth, and studied theology in the Seminary of Montreal. He returned to St. Hyacinth as professor of mathematics, but, after teaching a few months, went to Montreal and became a monk of the Oblate order. He volunteered at once for missionary service among the Indians of the Red river, and, after a journey of sixty-two days, during which he encountered sufferings and privations of every kind, reached St. Boniface on 25 Aug., 1845. He was raised to the priesthood on 12 Oct. following, being the first priest ordained on the banks of the Red river. In July, 1846, he set out for Île-à-la-Crosse, and, after spending a few months at this mission, he went to labor among the Indians that lived around the lakes, several hundred miles to the northwest. On one of his journeys he slept for sixty nights in the open air in winter, and he often travelled thirty or forty leagues with the temperature twenty-five or thirty degrees below zero, in the hope of converting a single Indian. His zeal and talents became known throughout Canada, and, although only twenty-six years old, he was recommended for the post of coadjutor bishop of St. Boniface in 1850. He was summoned to France by the superior of the Oblate Fathers, and consecrated bishop of Arath *in partibus* in the cathedral of Viviers on 23 Nov., 1851. After a visit to Rome he returned to Canada in February, 1852, and on 10 Sept. reached Île-à-la-Crosse, which he had determined to make the centre of his labors in the northwest. He set about founding new missions, obtained missionaries, male and female, to aid him, and many schools, colleges, convents, and chapels were built. Bishop Taché's efforts were directed also to the establishment of a French-Canadian population in the northwest, and he has done much to develop and strengthen the feeling of French-Canadian nationality among the inhabitants of the Red river country. He became bishop of St. Boniface, 7 June, 1853. In 1869 he laid the grievances of the Métis before the Canadian government, and endeavored, without success, to persuade the latter not to make any changes in the political situation of the inhabitants of the Red river without consulting them. He then sailed for Italy in order to take part in the council of the Vatican at Rome. Meanwhile the troubles came to a crisis, and the Canadian ministry, alarmed at the attitude of the Métis, and regretting too late that they had not followed his advice, begged him to come to their assistance. He at once returned to Canada, and reached the Red river on 9 March, 1870, empowered, in the name of the imperial and Dominion governments, to offer a full pardon for all political offences committed during the insurrection. St. Boniface was erected into a metropolitan see on 22 Sept., 1871, and Bishop Taché was appointed archbishop. He has written "Vingt années de missions dans le nord-ouest de l'Amérique" (Montreal, 1866), and "Esquisse sur le nord-ouest de l'Amérique" (Montreal, 1869). The latter has been translated into English by Capt. D. R. Cameron, and is considered the most complete work on the resources of the Red river, the nature of its products, and the different races of men and animals that inhabit the country. Archbishop Taché is a contributor to the "Annales de la propagation de la foi," published by the Oblate Fathers in France.

+ Alex: Arch: de
St Boniface

TACÓN, Miguel (tah-cone'), Spanish soldier, b. in Cartagena, Colombia, in 1777; d. in Madrid, Spain, in 1855. He first served in the navy, but in 1806 he entered the army with the commission of lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed in 1809 governor of Popayan. When the Spanish possessions in South America began to rise against the home government, Tacon took the field against the patriots, and, having been defeated in Palacé, 5 April, 1811, he fled to Peru, where he remained until 1819. He was then made brigadier and sent to Spain by the viceroy of Peru to inform the Madrid government of the bad condition of the struggle against the patriot forces. He was appointed governor of Malaga, and in 1834 was made lieutenant-general and appointed governor-general of Cuba. During his administration, from 7 June, 1834, to 23 April, 1838, he did much that was good together with many acts of despotism. He repressed the criminal classes, reformed the morals of the island greatly, and suppressed corruption among public officers and servants of the government. He caused the construction of sewers in Havana, paved the streets of the city, built a great prison, encouraged the construction of a theatre, which was named for him, established several public markets, lighted the streets, and erected many public buildings. But during his administration

the slave-trade increased greatly, and more slaves were introduced into Cuba in the four years of his rule than in any other equal period. He afterward returned to Spain, and was appointed senator for Cadiz in 1852, but his failing health did not permit him to accept office.

TAFEL, Johann Friedrich Leonhard, educator, b. in Sulzbach, Würtemberg, Germany, 6 Feb., 1800. He was graduated at Tübingen in 1820, and was professor for many years at the gymnasia of Stuttgart, Ulm, and Schorndorf, introducing the Hamiltonian interlinear method of teaching languages, and editing several periodicals, among which was the "Beobachter," a daily paper devoted to the interests of the Liberal party (1849–'53). He came to this country in 1853, was for three years professor in Urbana university, Ohio, and then removed to St. Louis, Mo. He is the author of several text-books of ancient and modern languages, translated into German the works of Xenophon and Dion Cassius, and select novels of Charles Dickens, William M. Thackeray, and James Fenimore Cooper, and published "Staat und Christenthum" (Tübingen, 1851); "Der Christ und der Atheist" (Philadelphia, 1856); and with his son, Ludwig H. Tafel, a "German-English and English-German Pocket Dictionary" (1870).—His son, **Rudolph Leonhard,** educator, b. in Ulm, Germany, 24 Nov., 1831, came to the United States in 1847, and in 1860–'1 was teacher of French and German in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. He held the chair of modern languages and comparative philology there from 1862 till 1868, and since the last-named year has been a Swedenborgian minister in London, England. He has published "Latin Pronunciation and the Latin Alphabet" with his father (New York, 1860); "Investigation into the Laws of English Pronunciation and Orthography" (1862); and "Emanuel Swedenborg as a Philosopher and Man of Science" (Chicago, 1867).

TAFT, Alphonso, jurist, b. in Townshend, Vt., 5 Nov., 1810. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, was tutor there in 1835–'7, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and after 1840 practised in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he won reputation in his profession. He was early a member of the city council, and also for many years of the Union board of high-schools. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1856, and in the same year a candidate for congress, but was defeated by George H. Pendleton. He was judge of the superior court of Cincinnati from 1866 till 1872, when he resigned, to associate himself in practice with two of his sons. In 1875 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the governorship, but a dissenting opinion that he had delivered on the question of the Bible in the public schools was the cause of much opposition to him. The opinion that defeated his nomination was unanimously affirmed by the supreme court of Ohio, and is now the law of the state. He became secretary of war, on 8 March, 1876, on the resignation of Gen. William W. Belknap, and on 22 May following was transferred to the attorney-generalship, serving till the close of President Grant's administration. Judge Taft was appointed U. S. minister to Austria, 26 April, 1882, and in 1884 was transferred to Russia, where he served until 1 Aug., 1885. He has been a trustee of the University of Cincinnati since its foundation, and in 1872–'82 served on the corporation of Yale, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1867.

Alphonso Taft

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, b. in Elmwood, Peoria co., Ill., 29 April, 1860. He was graduated at Illinois state university, Champaign, Ill., in 1879, studied at the École des beaux arts, Paris, during 1880–'3, and afterward with Marius Jean Antoine Mercié and others for two years. He has executed several busts and medallions, a statue of Schuyler Colfax, which was unveiled in Indianapolis in 1888, and reliefs for Michigan regimental monuments on the Gettysburg battle-field. He is engaged on a statue of Gen. Grant for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Taft is instructor in sculpture at the Chicago art institute.

TAGGART, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Londonderry, N. H., 24 March, 1754; d. in Colerain, Mass., 25 April, 1825. His father, James, came from Ireland to this country when he was eleven years old. The son entered the junior class in Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1774, was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church in 1776, and on 19 Feb., 1777, was ordained and installed as pastor of a church in Colerain, Mass. In 1802 he performed in western New York a missionary journey of about three months, his manuscript journal of which is still preserved. In 1802 he was elected to congress as a Federalist, and served, by repeated re-election, from 1803 till 1817. His protracted absences from his charge caused dissatisfaction, and in 1818 he resigned his pastorate, though he afterward preached occasionally. When he entered congress, John Randolph of Roanoke, on learning that Mr. Taggart was a clergyman, instantly quoted to him from I. Samuel, xvii., 28: "With whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness?" Mr. Taggart was absent-minded and eccentric, but possessed a very retentive and accurate memory. While he was in college he was reprimanded for inattention by a professor, who had seen him catching flies during a lecture, but in his vindication the boy immediately repeated a great part of what his instructor had said. He published an oration on the death of Washington (1800); a Fourth-of-July oration at Conway (1804); "Scriptural Vindication of the Doctrine of the Final Perseverance of all True Believers" (1801); a "Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity" (1811); an address to his constituents on the subject of impressments (1813); and sermons and speeches.

TAGLIABUE, Giuseppe, instrument-maker, b. near Como, Italy, 10 Aug., 1812; d. in Mount Vernon, N. Y., 7 May, 1878. He was educated at the village school, and was sent to Como to learn cabinet-making. In 1826 he went to London, where he was apprenticed to a firm of meteorological and philosophical instrument-makers. He settled in New York in 1833, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most competent instrument-makers in this country. His hydrometer for the proving of whiskey was adopted by the U. S. internal revenue department in preference to all others, and he made instruments for the U. S. coast survey. He made a great variety of hydrometers, including original forms and new adaptations to meet the requirements of the advancement of science and manufacture. Several of the self-record-

ing instruments in use in the Central park meteorological observatory are of his construction.

TAILFER, Patrick, colonist, lived in the 18th century. He was a physician and emigrated to the new colony of Georgia, but became dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs there, and in September, 1740, left the province and went to Charleston, S. C. Here, with Hugh Anderson, David Douglass, and others, he printed "A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America from the first Settlement thereof until the Present Period" (Charles-Town, 1741; reprinted, London, 1741). In this he accuses Gen. James Oglethorpe of selfishness, greed, and despotism. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler says: "As a polemic it is one of the most expert pieces of writing to be met with in our early literature. It never blusters or scolds. It is always cool, poised, polite, and merciless." But many authorities call it spiteful and scurrilous, and speak of Tailfer as "chief of a club of malcontents."

TAIT, Arthur Fitzwilliam, painter, b. at Livesey Hall, near Liverpool, England, 5 Aug., 1819. He studied at the Royal institution, Manchester, but is mainly self-taught. In 1850 he came to the United States, where he soon attracted attention by his pictures of animal life. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1853, and an academician in 1858. Mr. Tait has studied and sketched much among the Adirondack mountains, and several of his hunting scenes are laid in that region. His pieces include "A Duck and her Young" (1868); "Ruffled Grouse" (1869); "Woodcock Shooting," "Snowed in," and "Halt on the Carry" (1871); "Racquette Lake" (1873); "There's a Good Time coming" (1876); "The Portage"; "Jack in Office" (1885); "Thoroughbreds" and "Startled" (1887); and "A Mother's Solicitude" (1888). His "Quail and Young" (1856) is in the Corcoran gallery at Washington. Many of his works have been lithographed or engraved.

TAIT, Charles, senator, b. in Louisa county, Va., in 1768; d. in Wilcox county, Ala., 7 Oct., 1835. He removed at an early age to Georgia, was associated with William H. Crawford in the management of Richmond academy, and then, having been admitted to the bar, practised law with success. He was judge of the western circuit of Georgia from 1803 till 1809, and in the latter year was chosen to the U. S. senate as a Democrat in place of John Milledge, who had resigned. He served from 28 Dec., 1809, till 3 March, 1819, when he removed to Wilcox county, Ala., having been appointed a judge of the U. S. district court for that state. He resigned this office in 1826. Judge Tait was an able supporter of the administrations of Madison and Monroe.

TAIT, John Robinson, artist, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 14 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Bethany college, Va., in 1852, after which he went to Europe, remaining for three years. At this time he devoted himself mainly to literature, sketching and painting as an amateur. He published "Dolce Far Niente" (Philadelphia, 1859), and "European Life, Legend, and Landscape" (1860). In 1859 he went abroad again, and studied at Düsseldorf under August Weber and Andreas Achenbach until about 1871. He received the first-class medals at the Cincinnati industrial exhibition in 1871 and 1872. In 1873 he made a third visit to Europe, working for several years in the Tyrol and in Munich, under Adolf Lier and Hermann Baisch. In 1871 he returned to the United States, and since 1876 he has resided in Baltimore. As a member of the committee of the second Cincinnati exposition, he designed the art hall. His works include "Siebengebirge" (1865); "Lake of Wallenstadt" and "Meyringen" (1866); "Lake of Four Cantons" (1866), in the Cincinnati art museum; "Norwegian Waterfall" (1869); "Solitude" (1871); "A Rainy Day" (1874); "Under the Willows"; "Vesper Hour" and "Tyrolean Cottage," both exhibited at the salon (1876); and "Noon" (1877). His "Crossing the Brook" and "Landscape and Cattle" were at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia. He has contributed to magazines, and has written a comedy in German, "Ein aufrichtiger Heirathsgesuch."

TALAMANTES, Melchor (tah-lah-man'-tays), Peruvian geographer, b. in Lima about 1750; d. in Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1809. He studied theology in the University of San Marcos, Lima, and, after receiving the degree of D. D., entered the military religious order of Merced, in which he soon rose to the rank of superior of his province. His favorite study was geography, in which he soon became an acknowledged authority, and on his way to Spain in 1806 he stopped in Mexico, to study documents regarding the colonization of the northern provinces. He was commissioned by the viceroy, Iturrigaray, to determine the boundary of the viceroyalty with the former French possession of Louisiana, and between the latter and Florida. While occupied in this work, he was implicated in Iturrigaray's plans of secession, and on the latter's deposition, 15 Sept., 1808, Talamantes was arrested and transported to Vera Cruz, where he died of yellow fever. His manuscript, "Apuntamientos para deslindar los justos límites de las posesiones Españales de la América septentrional con las Francesas," came into the possession of his collaborator, José Pichardo, who used the notes and completed the work.

TALAVERA Y GARCES, Mariano (tah-lah-vay'-rah), Venezuelan R. C. bishop, b. in Coro, 22 Dec., 1777; d. in Caracas, 23 Dec., 1861. In 1791 he was sent to the University of Caracas, where he studied theology, received the degree of D. D., and was ordained in 1797. In 1806 he became secretary of the bishop of Merida, who sent him as vicar to Barinas, and in 1808 he was appointed rector of the seminary of Merida. When the war for independence opened in 1810, he took part in it, and was elected a member of the supreme junta of Merida, but in 1812, when the armies of the republic were defeated, he was forced to emigrate to New Granada. In 1815 he was imprisoned by the Spanish authorities, but pardoned and retired to Coro, whence, after the liberation of New Granada, he went to Bogota, and in 1822 Gen. Santander appointed him dean of the cathedral. In 1826 he was elected to congress for Coro, and in 1828 confirmed by the pope as bishop of Tricala and vicar of Guayana. From 1830 till 1832 he was exiled, having refused to take the unconditional oath to support the constitution. In 1842 he resigned the bishopric and was appointed councillor of state, which place he also resigned, after the attack on congress of 24 Jan., 1848, and retired to private life. He was considered the greatest pulpit orator of Colombia, and one of the most learned men in the church of South America.

TALBOT, Ethelbert, P. E. bishop, b. in Fayette, Mo., 9 Oct., 1848. His early education was received in the schools of his native town. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1870, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1873, was ordered deacon in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, 29 June, 1873, and ordained priest in St. Mary's church, Fayette, Mo., 4 Nov., 1873, both by Bishop Robertson. He was at once made rector of St. James's church, Macon, Mo., which post he

held until his election to the episcopate. He opened a parish school in Macon in September, 1875, which afterward became St. James's military academy, a diocesan school for boys. He twice represented the diocese of Missouri in general convention, and was rural dean and a member of the standing committee of the diocese. He was consecrated, 27 May, 1887, missionary bishop of Wyoming and Idaho. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Missouri in 1887, that of S. T. D. from the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1887, and that of D. D. from Dartmouth in 1888.

TALBOT, Isham, senator, b. in Bedford county, Va., in 1773; d. near Frankfort, Ky., 25 Sept., 1837. He removed with his father to Kentucky in his youth, and settled near Harrodsburg, where he obtained his early education. He studied law with George Nicholas, and began to practise in Versailles, Woodford co., but soon removed to Frankfort, where he advanced to the front rank of his profession. He was chosen to the state senate in 1812, and served there till 1815, when he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Jesse Bledsoe, resigned. He retained his seat from 2 Feb., 1815, till 3 March, 1819, and was chosen again on the resignation of William Logan, serving from 27 Nov., 1820, till 4 March, 1825.

TALBOT, John, colonial Anglican bishop, b. in Wymondham, England, in 1645; d. in Burlington, N. J., 29 Nov., 1727. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1663, became a fellow of Peter house in 1664, held the rectory of Freetherne in the diocese of Gloucester, and in 1702 became chaplain of the ship "Centurion," which brought to this country Keith and Gordon, the first missionaries of the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He was appointed a missionary of that society in September of the same year, and was associated with Keith as long as the latter remained in this country. He continued to labor zealously for twenty years, being in charge of St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J., from 1703, and its rector after 1709, during all which period he had been importunate to have a bishop appointed for America. Despairing of this, he went to England and was induced to receive consecration clandestinely from Dr. Ralph Taylor and Robert Welton, non-juring bishops, and returned to this country in 1722. For two years he was unmolested, but at the end of that period, being exposed, he was discharged from the service of the society, and ordered by the governor to "surcease officiating," because he refused to take the oath of allegiance or use the prayers for the royal family. Affixed to his widow's will in the registrar's office in Philadelphia was discovered, in September, 1875, his episcopal seal, a mitre, with flowing ribbons, and beneath it, in large script letters, ingeniously wrought into a monogram, the full name—John Talbot. An enlarged photograph of this seal (see illustration) was copied in brass, placed on a mural tablet with a suitable inscription, and unveiled with religious ceremonies by the Rev. George Morgan Hills, D. D., in old St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., on the 151st anniversary of Talbot's death.

TALBOT, John Gunnel, naval officer, b. in Danville, Ky., 16 Aug., 1844; d. near Kilihikai, Sandwich islands, 19 Dec., 1870. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 15 April, 1862, and was graduated at the naval academy, 2 June, 1866. He was promoted to ensign, 12 March, 1868, to master, 26 March, 1869, and to lieutenant, 21 March, 1870. Lieut. Talbot was the executive officer of the "Saginaw" when she was wrecked on Ocean island, French Frigate shoals, on 29 Oct., 1870. There was a heavy surf, and the vessel was a total loss. All the officers and crew, numbering ninety, escaped without loss of life, but the surf prevented them from saving sufficient provisions, so that it was necessary to put them on quarter rations. The strictest discipline was maintained, and fish and the eggs of sea-birds contributed to their supplies. The captain's gig was fitted out to send to Honolulu, the nearest port, 1,200 miles distant, for relief, since the island is in such an unfrequented part of the ocean that there was no hope of rescue by a passing vessel. Lieut. Talbot and four men—Peter Francis, James Muir, John Andrew, and William Halford—volunteered to go in the boat. They left the island at noon on 18 Nov., and sighted Kauai, the most northwesterly of the Sandwich islands, on 16 Dec., but, owing to unfavorable winds and bad weather, they did not reach the shore until the morning of the 19th. They were all so exhausted by the prolonged privations and sufferings that Lieut. Talbot and two of the crew were drowned in the surf. James Muir became insane after he had been assisted to the shore by the sole survivor, and he died while the latter, William Halford, went to get assistance from the natives. Halford met some missionaries, and sailed to Honolulu, where he communicated with the American minister, who promptly sent a chartered steamer to the relief of the shipwrecked crew. Talbot's ability in handling and navigating his boat has been greatly admired. A tablet has been placed in the chapel of the naval academy to commemorate his heroic service.

TALBOT, Joseph Cruikshank, P. E. bishop, b. in Alexandria, Va., 5 Sept., 1816; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 15 Jan., 1883. He was of Quaker parentage and was educated at Pierpont academy, Alexandria. In 1835 he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in business for several years. His religious convictions then became so changed that he abandoned Quakerism and united with the Protestant Episcopal church, being baptized in 1837. In 1841 he became a candidate for holy orders, studying under the direction of the bishop. He was made deacon in Christ church, Louisville, 5 Sept., 1846, by Bishop Smith, and ordained priest in St. John's church, Louisville, 6 Sept., 1848, by the same bishop. During his diaconate he organized St. John's church, and upon his ordination to the priesthood he became its rector. After a service of seven years he removed, in 1853, to Indiana, and became rector of Christ church, Indianapolis, which post he held until he was elected to the episcopate. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Western university of Pennsylvania at Allegheny City in 1854, and that of LL. D. by the

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University of Cambridge, England, in 1867. In 1859 he was elected by the house of bishops missionary bishop of the northwest, a newly organized jurisdiction, covering nearly 900,000 square miles. He was consecrated to that office in Christ church, Indianapolis, 15 Feb., 1860. In 1865 he was elected assistant bishop of Indiana, and was translated to that diocese in October of that year. Upon the death of Bishop Upfold in 1872 he became bishop of Indiana. His writings include sermons, addresses to the convention, pastoral letters, and a few articles in periodicals.

TALBOT, Silas, naval officer, b. in Dighton, Bristol co., Mass., in 1751; d. in New York city, 30 June, 1813. As a boy he served in coasting vessels, and during the excitement before the Revolutionary war he raised a small company. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Rhode Island he was commissioned by that state as a captain, and joined the patriot army in the siege of Boston. After the British army had evacuated the town, he accompanied the expedition to Rhode Island, after which he joined the army under General Washington in 1776. He then planned an attack by fire-ship on the British fleet in New York harbor. For this purpose he went up Hudson river above Fort Washington, where he waited three days for a favorable opportunity to drift down with the fire-ship, which was filled with combustibles and besmeared with turpentine. Talbot and his crew succeeded in setting fire to the British ship "Asia," and all escaped to the Jersey shore, though he was severely burned. The "Asia" was saved from destruction by the assistance of the other vessels. On 10 Oct., 1777, the Continental congress gave him a vote of thanks, and he was promoted to the rank of major. He was wounded in the hip during an engagement with the British vessels in Delaware river below Philadelphia, and in the following year participated in the operations against the British at Newport. On 27 Oct., 1778, he fitted out a small sloop and captured the British blockading schooner "Pigot," with eight guns and forty-five men, off Newport, R. I., for which he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Subsequently he planned similar operations against British vessels on the coast, and was associated with Gen. Lafayette in one of these hazardous attacks. Congress passed a resolution promoting him to the grade of captain in the navy, 17 Sept., 1779, and issued specific orders for him to arm a naval force to protect the coast of Long Island sound, and to keep open the communications for supplies for Gen. Horatio Gates's army. He fitted out his former prize, the "Pigot," and the sloop "Argo," and sailed in command, under orders from Gen. Gates, in May, 1779, from Providence, R. I. Soon after clearing the coast he captured the British schooner "Lively" and two British privateers, which he took to Boston. On 5 Aug. he captured a schooner of four guns, and on 7 Aug. he had a desperate fight with the brig "King George," twelve guns, which he won by boarding. On 24 Aug. he captured the sloop "Adventure," and the next day the brig "Elliot." He subsequently captured the British ship "Dragon" after a severe fight, in which his speaking-trumpet was pierced by bullets and the skirts of his coat were shot off. Congress again recognized his brilliant services, and urged that he be placed in command of a naval vessel; but none such was available, and, as the owners of the "Argo" claimed their ship, he took command of the private armed ship "George Washington," in which he was captured by a British fleet when he was becalmed. He was confined in the prison-ship at New York, and also in the "Old Sugar-house" prison in New York city. In November, 1780, he was put on board the "Yarmouth," where he was kept in the hold, unable to stand upright. In this vessel, subjected to great cruelties, he made a winter voyage of seven weeks to England. Here he made three attempts to escape, and after each attempt was confined for forty days in a dungeon on half rations. Benjamin Franklin and John Jay effected his exchange for a British officer in France, and he landed at Cherbourg in December, 1781. He sailed from France in a French brig which was captured by the British privateer "Jupiter" when fifteen days out; but the British captain transferred him to an English brig on her way from Lisbon to New York. Owing to litigation connected with one of his prizes, he removed to Philadelphia, and soon afterward he went to New York, where he bought an estate northwest of Albany and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served as a representative of this district in congress in 1793–'4. He was commissioned captain in the navy, 11 May, 1798, and took command of one of the squadrons in the West Indies during the war with France. He commanded the "Constitution" as his flag-ship, and from her planned the expedition of the "Sally," manned by men from the "Constitution," under Lieut. Isaac Hull, to cut out the French privateer "Sandwich," at Port Platte, Santo Domingo. After the war with France he had a dispute with Com. Truxtun in regard to seniority, which he settled by resigning his commission, 21 Sept., 1801. It is said that he was wounded thirteen times, and carried five bullets in his body. He was buried in Trinity churchyard, New York city. See a "Historical Sketch" of his life (New York, 1803), and "Life of Silas Talbot," by Henry T. Tuckerman (1850).

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TALBOT, Thomas, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Cambridge, Washington co., N. Y., 7 Sept., 1818; d. in Lowell, Mass., 6 Oct., 1886. He was a lineal descendant of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1807. He was left an orphan at the age of six, and in 1825 went to Northampton, Mass., with his mother, where after 1830 he worked in a woollen-factory. In 1835 he entered the broadcloth-factory of his brother Charles, in Williamsburg, and in 1838 became an overseer. In that year and 1839 he attended school during the winter terms. In 1840 he entered into partnership with his brother, in Billerica, Mass., where he afterward resided. The business rapidly increased, and the brothers accumulated a fortune. Mr. Talbot was for many years in the Massachusetts legislature, sat in the governor's council in 1864–'9, and in 1872 was chosen lieutenant-governor, as a Republican. On the election of Gov. William B. Washburne to the U. S. senate in 1873 he became governor. He vetoed the bill to repeal the prohibitory law, and approved that to enact the ten-hour law, thus arousing prejudices that deprived him of

his election in 1874, but in 1878 he was chosen, by a majority of 15,000, over Benjamin F. Butler and Josiah G. Abbott, candidates of the two wings of the Democratic party, and served till 1880. Gov. Talbot did much to promote the interests of the town of Billerica, and gave liberally to churches of all denominations, building a fine edifice for the Baptist society.

TALCOTT, John, colonist, b. in Braintree, Essex co., England, about 1600; d. in Hartford, Conn., in March, 1660. He came to this country with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's company in the "Lyon," which arrived in Boston on 16 Sept., 1632, was admitted a freeman by the general court in Boston on 6 Nov., 1632, and in 1634 was a representative in that body for Newtown. He owned four houses in the "west end" of the town, which he sold to Nicholas Danforth on 1 May, 1636, to remove with Mr. Hooker's colony to Connecticut. His was the first house that was erected in Hartford. He was active in all the affairs of the town, was one of the committee that was appointed on 1 May, 1637, to consider the propriety of a war with the Pequot Indians, and was a chief magistrate of the colony until his death. His name is inscribed on the monument that has been erected by the citizens of Hartford to perpetuate the memory of the colonists of Connecticut.—His son, **John,** soldier, b. in Braintree, England, about 1630; d. in Hartford, Conn., 23 July, 1688, came to Boston with his father, and removed with him to Hartford. He was made ensign of colonial troops in 1650, and became captain in 1660, was elected a deputy, or assistant magistrate, of the colony of Connecticut before it was joined to New Haven, and was made treasurer to succeed his father, holding this office from 1660 till 1676. He was one of the patentees named in the charter granted to Connecticut on 20 April, 1662, by Charles I., and the document was intrusted to him with Hezekiah Wyllis and John Allyn for safekeeping. At the opening of the Indian war of 1676 he was appointed to the command of the army with the rank of major, and in June of that year went into the field at the head of the "standing army" of Connecticut accompanied by 200 Mohicans and Pequots. He scoured the country as far as the falls above Deerfield, inflicted severe blows upon the hostile tribes, and saved Hadley from the attack of 700 Indians. He also performed good service among the Narragansetts, and fought a successful battle at the Houssatonnuc, killing the sachem of Quabaug. Early in the war he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and he was known as the "Indian fighter." In March, 1662, the general court granted to him and John Allyn 600 acres of upland and 100 acres of meadow-land, to be laid out in Hammonaset (now Killingsworth). Many of his official papers are preserved among the state records in Hartford, and contain interesting notes regarding the war with King Philip. —Another son, **Samuel,** soldier, b. in Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass., about 1634; d. in Wethersfield, Conn., 10 Nov., 1691, was graduated at Harvard in 1658, and made a freeman in 1662. His father settled him upon land that he owned in Wethersfield, of which town the son was commissioner from 1669 till 1684. From 1670 till 1684 he was deputy to the general court, of which he was secretary in October, 1684, during the absence of Col. John Allyn. On 16 May, 1676, he was appointed "one of a standing committee to order measures and dispose of such affairs as shall be necessary to attend to in the intervals of general court." He was made lieutenant of the Wethersfield trained band on 12 May, 1677, lieutenant of the troop, 14 Oct., 1679, and afterward captain of the troop of Hartford county. He was an original proprietor of the town of Glastonbury, and the lot that he purchased in 1643 is still owned by his descendants.—The second John's son, **Joseph,** governor of Connecticut, b. in Hartford, Conn., 16 Nov., 1669; d. there, 11 Oct., 1741, became assistant in 1711, and in that year was appointed one of a committee to lay out the town of Coventry. In 1724 he was made governor of Connecticut, serving until his death, and he was the first native of Connecticut to hold this office.—Samuel's great-great-grandson, **George,** soldier, b. in Glastonbury, Conn., 6 Dec., 1786; d. in Albany, N. Y., 25 April, 1862, entered the 25th infantry, 10 July, 1813, and became deputy commissioner of ordnance, with rank of captain, 5 Aug., 1813. He was made 1st lieutenant, 14 March, 1814, transferred to the 2d artillery, 1 June, 1821, became lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, 30 May, 1832, and colonel and chief of ordnance on 25 March, 1848. He was brevetted major on 5 Aug., 1823, for ten years' faithful service in one grade, and brigadier-general on 30 May, 1848, for meritorious conduct, particularly in performing his duties in prosecuting the war with Mexico. On 6 Nov., 1850, he wrote a letter, without the sanction of the secretary of war, containing instructions to Col. Benjamin Huger, commandant of the arsenal at Fort Monroe, regarding the purchase of ammunition. Upon this authority Col. Huger entered into a contract with Dr. Edward Carmichael for the purchase of a large amount of shot and shells. For this offence Gen. Talcott was tried by court-martial, found guilty, and dismissed from the army, to date from 8 July, 1851. The sentence was pronounced illegal and unjust by many well-known persons, who endeavored unsuccessfully to reinstate him in the army. After the decision of the court a "Review" to show the error of the judgment was written by Hon. John C. Spencer (Albany, 1851). This review contains the following facts, elicited from the evidence given before the court: That the letter from Gen. Talcott to Col. Huger, of 6 Nov., 1850, referred to above, appears to have been the moving cause of the difficulty between the secretary and Gen. Talcott. That this letter was not intended by the general to authorize Col. Huger to make a *contract* with Dr. Carmichael, or any other person, but to direct Col. Huger to procure, by "open purchase"—a system known to have been in use for many years in all the departments — such an amount of shot and shells as he might from time to time require for the public service. Huger, misunderstanding the authority given in the letter, made a contract with Carmichael for a large amount of these articles, but did not immediately advise the general of what he had done. In the mean time the secretary of war, Charles M. Conrad, had been informed that a contract had been made with Carmichael, who had tried to dis-

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pose of it to the Tredegar iron-works for a large amount, and asked the general in a casual way if "there were any *contracts* out for shot and shells," to which the general answered in the negative. This was *before* Col. Huger's report had reached the ordnance department. The question was repeated at a second interview, still before the reception of the report, and was answered in the same manner. As soon as Gen. Talcott received the report he called upon the secretary, and to the question again he answered: "No, sir, none recognized by the department." Before this last interview the general had written to Col. Huger, disapproving of what he had done, that he, Huger, had misunderstood his instructions. He repudiated the transaction and disallowed the contract. Gen. Talcott's honesty was not impeached, his faithful disbursement of many millions of government funds during his long official life of thirty-eight years, and his eminent services during the war with Mexico, could not be denied, but had no weight in the finding of the court. The question probably arose from a misunderstanding which might have been amicably settled without loss of honor to either party.—George's brother, **Andrew,** engineer, b. in Glastonbury, Conn., 20 April, 1797; d. in Richmond, Va., 22 April, 1883, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1818, became 2d lieutenant in the engineer corps, and after serving a year on construction duty accompanied Gen. Henry Atkinson as engineer on an expedition to establish military posts on upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. He was appointed 1st lieutenant on 1 Oct., 1820, and in 1821–'4 engaged in constructing the defences of Hampton Roads, Va. He was also superintending engineer of operations preliminary to fortifying Brenton's Point (now Fort Adams, R. I.) and New Utrecht (now Fort Hamilton, N. Y.), and engaged in the construction of Fort Delaware in 1825–'6. In 1826–'8 he was engineer of canals through the Dismal Swamp, Va., and from 1828 till 1835 he was superintending engineer on the forts at Hampton Roads, Va., also acting as astronomer in determining the boundary-line between Ohio and Michigan. He became captain on 22 Dec., 1830, and in 1834–'6 was in charge of the improvement of Hudson river. On 21 Sept., 1836, he resigned his commission to become a civil engineer, and surveyed and constructed various railroads, examined navy-yards, and marked the northern boundary of Iowa. In 1857 he became engineer for a railroad across Mexico, which was organized under the presidency of Don Antonio Escaudon, and surveyed the line from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; but, owing to political events, the operations of this company were suspended, and Col. Talcott returned to the United States. In 1861 he was appointed chief engineer of Virginia, but in 1862 he returned to Mexico and resumed his office as chief engineer of the railroad from Mexico to the Gulf. A new company was formed with the aid of British capital and under the imperial government of Mexico, and the work of the railroad was prosecuted in 1865–'6, but on the change of government in 1867 his direction of the work ceased. Needing some supplies for the work, he came with the president to New York, where he was seized by the government officials and confined in Fort Lafayette as a spy, and accused of planning and constructing the fortifications around Richmond. He was transferred to Fort Adams, in Boston harbor, and kept there by the order of Gen. John E. Wool until Gen. John A. Dix was put in command of the Eastern military department. Gen. Dix, who knew him well and believed in his loyalty to the U. S. government, had him brought to New York, listened to his statement, and released him. After a visit to Europe he spent the remainder of his life in retirement in Baltimore and Richmond. He was a fine mathematician, and in 1833 devised "Talcott's method" for determining territorial latitudes by the observation of stars near the zenith, contriving a suitable modification of the zenith instrument for the purpose.—George's son, **George Henry,** soldier, b. in New York city, 16 July, 1811; d. in Indian Springs, near Augusta, Ga., 8 June, 1854, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, assigned to the 3d artillery, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant, 1 Dec., 1835, for gallant conduct in the war against the Florida Indians. He was then transferred to the ordnance corps, in which he was made 1st lieutenant on 9 July, 1838. He was appointed captain of infantry and major of voltigeurs on 9 April, 1847, and served at Vera Cruz and Molino del Rey, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the latter battle, where he received severe wounds, which hastened his death.—Another son of George, **Sebastian Visscher,** engineer, b. in New York city, 24 Nov., 1812, entered Yale in 1829, but left college in his sophomore year, and, becoming a civil engineer, was employed by the U. S. government on the survey of the boundary between the United States and Canada, and on the improvement of Hudson river at Albany. He was also engaged in the primary surveys of the Erie railroad near its western terminus at Dunkirk, and also on the survey of the northeastern boundary, the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and the coast survey. On the election of Horatio Seymour as governor of New York in 1862, Talcott was appointed by him quartermaster-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, and served through the administration. He compiled and published "The Talcott Pedigree" (Albany, 1876); and "Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families" (1883).

A. Talcott

TALCOTT, Mancel, merchant, b. in Rome, N. Y., 12 Oct., 1817; d. in Chicago, Ill., 4 June, 1878. He attended the common schools till he was seventeen years old, when he set out for the west, travelling on foot from Detroit to Chicago and thence to Park Ridge, Ill., where he worked at farming till 1850. The discovery of gold took him to California, where he remained till he had accumulated enough to establish himself in business, when he returned and formed a life-long partnership with Horace M. Singer, of Chicago, in the stone business. Mr. Talcott contributed freely toward public charities and the relief of humanity.—His wife, **Mary H.** (Otis), b. in Watertown, N. Y., about 1820; d. in Chicago, Ill., 17 April, 1888, married Mr. Talcott, 25 Oct., 1841. She was in full sympathy with her husband, and after his decease carried on his charitable work. Neither

of them desired to make known what they had done in the way of charity, and were careful never to allude to favors they had bestowed on those in need. During the last ten years of her life she distributed at least $300,000 in charity and for the support of the Universalist society, of which she and her husband were members. During the last two years of her life she founded and supported two homes or day-nurseries where poor laboring women could leave their children in careful hands while they were at work. In making her will Mrs. Talcott, after bequeathing a liberal part of her estate of $450,000 to her relatives, directed that the residue be equally divided into three parts and placed in trust with her three nieces to distribute as each might think best for religious, educational, or charitable purposes.

TALIAFERRO, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1750; d. in Wilkes county, Ga., 3 Sept., 1821. He served in the Revolutionary army in the rifle corps commanded by Gen. Daniel Morgan, and participated in the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth and in the siege of Savannah, and was taken prisoner by the British at the surrender of Charleston, 12 May, 1780. Afterward he settled in Georgia, was a member of the state senate, and a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1798. Elected to congress, he served from 2 Dec., 1799, till his resignation in 1802. Subsequently he was judge of the superior court.

TALIAFERRO, John, member of congress, b. in Spottsylvania county, Va., in 1768; d. at "Hagley," King George co., Va., 12 Aug., 1853. He was elected to congress from Virginia as a Democrat, serving from 1801 till 1803, and from 1811 till 1813. He was again chosen to fill a vacancy in 1824, and served from 8 April of that year till 3 March, 1831, and again from 1835 till 1843. He was a presidential elector in 1805 on the Jefferson ticket and in 1821 on the Monroe ticket, and served as librarian of the treasury department in Washington in 1850–'3.

TALIAFERRO, William Booth (tol'-li-ver), soldier, b. in Belleville, Gloucester co., Va., 28 Dec., 1822. He was educated at Harvard and at William and Mary college, where he was graduated in 1841. He became captain in the 11th U. S. infantry, 9 April, 1847, major of the 9th infantry, 12 Aug., 1847, and was mustered out, 26 Aug., 1848. At the beginning of the civil war he was made colonel in the provisional army of Virgina, 1 May, 1861, and he rose to be brigadier-general in the Confederate service, 4 March, 1862, and major-general, 1 Jan., 1865. He commanded the Confederate troops in 1861 at Gloucester point, Va., took part in the engagements at Carrick's Ford, Va., 13 July, and in most of the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia to March, 1863, when he was placed in charge of the district of Savannah, Ga. In July of the same year he commanded the troops and defences on Morris island, S. C., and in August following the forces on James island. In February, 1864, he led a division in Florida, consisting of four brigades. In May, 1864, he was put in command of the 7th military district of South Carolina, and in December following he was assigned to the command of the district of South Carolina. In January, 1865, he led a division composed of the brigades of Elliott, Rhett, and Anderson. Gen. Taliaferro was a member of the general assembly of Virginia for ten years and Democratic presidential elector in 1856. He was grand-master of Masons in Virginia in 1876–'7, and member of the boards of visitors of Virginia military institute, of the Mechanical and agricultural college of the state, of William and Mary college, and of the State normal school for the education of women.

TALLMADGE, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Brookhaven, N. Y., 25 Feb., 1754; d. in Litchfield, Conn., 7 March, 1835. His father, Benjamin, was a clergyman. After graduation at Yale in 1773 the son had charge of a high-school in Wethersfield until 20 June, 1776, when he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant in a Connecticut regiment and served throughout the Revolutionary war. On 15 Dec., 1776, he was appointed by Gen. Washington captain in the 2d light dragoons, and he was promoted major on 7 April, 1777. A separate detachment for special services was committed to him several times during the war, and he then received his orders directly from the commander-in-chief. He participated in the battles of Short Hills and Brandywine, and at Germantown his detachment was at the head of Gen. John Sullivan's division. By order of Gen. Washington, Maj. Tallmadge repeatedly threw his dragoons across the principal thoroughfare to check the retreat of the infantry. He was stationed with his troops at Valley Forge in 1777, reconnoitred the country between Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, and served at Monmouth. On 5 Sept., 1779, he became colonel, and performed a brilliant exploit in crossing Long Island sound to Lloyd's Neck, L. I., where he surprised and captured 500 Tory marauders without the loss of a man. In 1780 he planned and conducted the expedition that resulted in the taking of Fort George at Oyster Bay, L. I., and the destruction of the British stores on the island, for which service he received the thanks of congress. He was for some time a member of Washington's military family and carried on with him an important confidential correspondence in 1778–'83. Col. Tallmadge had the custody of Maj. John André until his execution, and walked with him to the scaffold, where they bade an affectionate farewell. Years afterward Tallmadge wrote: "I became so deeply attached to Major André that I can remember no instance where my affections were so fully absorbed in any man. When I saw him swinging under the gibbet it seemed for a time as if I could not support it." After the war he returned to Litchfield, where he engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits. He was elected to congress as a Federalist and served from 7 Dec., 1801, till 3 March, 1817. Col. Tallmadge was made the first treasurer and subsequently president of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati, and was much esteemed for his social qualities and numerous gifts to public and private charities. In 1782 he bought the property in Litchfield that is still known as the Tallmadge Place, and is now the summer residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. William Curtis Noyes. Yale gave him the degree of M. A. in 1778. He prepared his "Memoirs at the Request of his Chil-

Benj Tallmadge

dren," which were printed privately by his son, Frederick Augustus Tallmadge (New York, 1859). Col. Tallmadge married the daughter of Gen. William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. — His son, **Frederick Augustus,** lawyer, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 29 Aug., 1792; d. there, 17 Sept., 1869, was graduated at Yale in 1811, studied law at the Litchfield law-school, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New York. During the closing months of the war with Great Britain he commanded a troop of volunteer cavalry on Long Island. He was made an alderman of New York in 1834, a common councilman in 1836, and was a state senator from 1837 till 1840, serving as president of that body and at the same time as *ex-officio* judge of the supreme court of errors. In 1841–'6 he was recorder of New York, and he held this office again from 1848 till 1851. He was elected to congress as a Whig and served from 6 Dec., 1847, till 3 March, 1849. From 1857 till 1862 he was general superintendent of the Metropolitan board of police, and in 1862–'5 he was clerk of the court of appeals. Afterward he practised law in New York city. He became best known for the energy that he displayed while he was recorder in suppressing the Astor place riot of May, 1849. (See FORREST, EDWIN.)—Another son, WILLIAM SMITH, served as a colonel in the war of 1812.

TALLMADGE, James, lawyer, b. in Stanford, Dutchess co., N. Y., 28 Jan., 1778; d. in New York city, 29 Sept., 1853. His father, Col. James (1744 to 1821), led a company of volunteers at the capture of Gen. John Burgoyne. After graduation at Brown in 1798 the son studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised several years in Poughkeepsie and New York, and also gave attention to agriculture, owning a farm in Dutchess county. For some time he was private secretary to Gov. George Clinton, and during the war of 1812–'15 he commanded a company of home-guards in the defence of New York. He was elected a representative to congress as a Democrat, and served from 1 Dec., 1817, till 3 March, 1819, but declined a re-election. In that body he defended Gen. Andrew Jackson's course in the Seminole war, and introduced, as an amendment to the bill authorizing the people of Missouri to form a state organization, a proposition to exclude slavery from that state when admitted to the Union. In support of this amendment Gen. Tallmadge delivered a powerful speech, 15 Feb., 1819, in opposition to the extension of slavery. This was widely circulated, and was translated into German. He was a delegate to the New York constitutional conventions of 1821 and 1846, a member of the state assembly in 1824, and delivered a speech on 5 Aug., 1824, on the bill to provide for the choice by the people of presidential electors. In 1825–'6 he was lieutenant-governor of New York, and while holding this office he delivered a speech at the reception of Lafayette in New York on 4 July, 1825. In 1836 he visited Russia, and aided in introducing into that country several American mechanical inventions, especially cotton-spinning machinery. From 1831 till 1850 he was president of the American institute, of which he was a founder. He also aided in establishing the University of the city of New York, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1838, and he was president of its council for many years. Gen. Tallmadge was a leading exponent of the Whig doctrine of protection to American industry, and published numerous speeches and addresses which were directed to the encouragement of domestic production. He also delivered a eulogium at the memorial ceremonies of Lafayette by the corporation and citizens of New York, 26 June, 1834. Gen. Tallmadge was an eloquent orator and vigorous writer. His only daughter was one of the most beautiful women in the country, and after her return from Russia, to which court she accompanied her father, married Philip S. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, third son of the patroon. Their only surviving son, James Tallmadge Van Rensselaer, is a well-known lawyer of New York city.

TALLMADGE, Nathaniel Pitcher, senator, b. in Chatham, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1795; d. in Battle Creek, Mich., 2 Nov., 1864. He was graduated at Union in 1815, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1818, and served in the lower house of the legislature in 1828, and in the state senate in 1830–'3. He was then elected to the U. S. senate, and served from 2 Dec., 1833, till 17 June, 1844, when he resigned. In 1844 he was appointed governor of Wisconsin territory, changing his residence from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Fond du Lac, but he was removed in 1846. Mr. Tallmadge became a convert to spiritualism. He published several speeches and contributed an introduction and appendix to Charles Linton's "Healing of the Nations" (New York, 1855).—His son, **Grier,** soldier, b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1826; d. in Fort Monroe, Va., 11 Oct., 1862, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, assigned to the 1st artillery, and served on garrison duty in the west. In 1861 he was made captain in the quartermaster's department at Fort Monroe, discharging also the duties of assistant adjutant-general. The "contraband" idea put into practice by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler is said to have originated with him.

TALLMAN, Peleg, merchant, b. in Tiverton, R. I., 24 July, 1764; d. in Bath, Me., 12 March, 1840. He received a public-school education, and at the age of fourteen entered the privateer service against Great Britain. He served on the "Trumbull," lost an arm in the engagement between this vessel and the "Watt" in 1780, and was captured and imprisoned in England and Ireland in 1781–'3. Subsequently he became master of a vessel and afterward a merchant at Bath, where he acquired a fortune. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, served from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3 March, 1813, but declined a re-election and refused to support the war with England.

TALMADGE, Matthias Burnet, lawyer, b. in Stamford, Dutchess co., N. Y., 1 March, 1774; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1819. He was graduated at Yale in 1795, studied law with Chief-Justice Spencer at Hudson, N. Y., and began the practice of his profession at Herkimer. While residing there he represented his county in the legislature, and the western district of New York in the state senate. Having been appointed judge of the U. S. district court for New York, he removed to New York city, where he won distinction as a jurist. In 1811 he united with the Baptist church in Poughkeepsie, and thenceforth became active in the enterprises of that denomination. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. George Clinton.

TALMAGE, John Van Nest, missionary, b. in Somerville, N. J., 18 Aug., 1819. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1842 and at New Brunswick seminary in 1845, in which year he was licensed by the classis of Philadelphia. Since 1846 he has been a missionary of the Reformed church in China. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1867. He has translated several books of the Bible into the Amoy colloquial dialect, and is the author of a "Chinese-English Dictionary" (1888).

—His brother, **Thomas De Witt,** clergyman, b. in Bound Brook, N. J., 7 Jan., 1832, was educated at the University of the city of New York in the class of 1853, but was not graduated. After graduation at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1856, he was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Belleville, N. J. He had charge of the church in Syracuse, N. Y., from 1859 till 1862, and of one in Philadelphia in 1862–'9. During the civil war he was chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment, and he is now chaplain of the 13th New York regiment. In 1869 he was made pastor of the Central Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, N. Y., which post he still holds. In 1870 his congregation erected a new semicircular church of wood and iron capable of seating 3,400 persons. This building, known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was enlarged in 1871 so as to seat 500 more, but it was destroyed by fire on 22 Dec., 1872. On 22 Feb., 1874, a new Tabernacle was dedicated. It is in the Gothic style, with seats for 5,000 persons, and is the largest Protestant church in this country. In 1872 he organized in the building that was formerly occupied by his congregation a lay college for religious training. He is a popular lecturer, and appears once a week in this capacity. He attracts large audiences and his sermons are published weekly in nearly 600 religious and secular journals in this country and in Europe, being translated into various languages. The University of the city of New York gave him the degree of A. M. in 1862, and he received that of D. D. from the University of Tennessee in 1884. In addition to numerous lectures and addresses and sketches and light essays on moral subjects, which have been printed in magazines and weekly papers, he has edited "The Christian at Work" (New York, 1873–'6); "The Advance," of Chicago (1877–'8); and he now conducts "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine." Dr. Talmage has published "The Almond-Tree in Blossom" (Philadelphia, 1870); "Crumbs swept Up" (1870); "Sermons" (4 vols., New York, 1872–'5); "Abominations of Modern Society" (New York, 1872; 2d ed., 1876); "One Thousand Gems, or Brilliant Passages and Anecdotes" (1873); "Old Wells dug Out" (1874); "Around the Tea-Table" (Philadelphia, 1874); "Sports that Kill" (New York, 1875); "Every-Day Religion" (1875); "Night Sides of City Life" (1878); "Masque torn Off" (1879); "The Brooklyn Tabernacle, a Collection of 104 Sermons" (1884); and "The Marriage Ring" (1886). Two other brothers are ministers — the Rev. Dr. James R. of the Congregational, and the Rev. Goyn of the Reformed Dutch church.

T. De Witt Talmage

TALMAGE, Samuel Kennedy, educator, b. in Somerville, N. J., in 1798; d. in Midway, Ga., 2 Oct., 1865. He was graduated at Princeton in 1820 and was tutor there in 1822–'5. From 1838 till 1841 he was professor of ancient languages at Oglethorpe university, of which he was president from 1841 until his death. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1845. He contributed to the "Southern Presbyterian Review," and published several sermons and addresses.

TALON, Indian chief, b. about 1675. He was also called Jean le Blanc and Outoutaga, the latter being probably his real name. He was chief of the Ottawas du Sable, and an able orator. His eloquence gave him great influence, and he was spokesman for the Indian allies of the French in their conference with Callières, the French governor of Canada in 1701. In 1706 the Ottawas made an attack on Detroit, and having seized the Recollet chaplain of the fort, Father Constantin, were about to slay him, when Talon saved him from death and begged him to ask the commandant to stop firing on them, as they had no designs on the fort, but only on the Miamis, who were protected by it. He retired shortly afterward with his tribe to Mackinaw. In June, 1707, he set out for Montreal, as the spokesman of the Ottawa chiefs. He made a long harangue to Vaudreuil, the governor, in which he stated that the trouble at Detroit had been occasioned by the commandant, Bourgmont, who refused him an audience no less than seven times. Vaudreuil refused to make peace until the surrender of Le Pesant, a chief who was supposed to have been principally instrumental in urging the Ottawas to attack the Miamis. Le Pesant gave himself up, but, on the entreaty of Talon and other chiefs, was pardoned.

TALON, Édouard (tah-long), Flemish administrator, b. in Ghent in 1759; d. in Bruges in 1819. He early entered the Portuguese service and held for twenty years important offices under the government of Brazil. In 1810 he was secretary of the commission to mark the boundary between the Portuguese and Spanish possessions in South America, and from 1812 till 1815 he was chief of the local administration of French Guiana, which had been surrendered to the Portuguese. He returned to Europe in 1817, and died suddenly at Bruges during a journey. His works include "Memorial sobre a administração das provincias de Minas-Geraes e Rio Grande do Sul" (Lisbon, 1804); "Estatistica politica e commercial do Brazil" (2 vols., 1805); "Historia de Gomez Freire de Andrada eda guerra das sete Missoes" (2 vols., 1808); "Exposé de l'état présent de la Guiane" (1817); and "Mémoire sur l'administration du capitaine général Victor Hugues" (1817).

TALON, Jean-Baptiste, French administrator, b. in Picardy in 1625; d. in Versailles in 1691. He held offices in the intendancies of Bordeaux and Lyons, was intendant of Hainaut in 1661–'3, and was appointed on 23 March, 1663, intendant of justice, police, and finance of Canada, Acadia (Newfoundland), and other possessions of the crown in North America. He was the second intendant of New France, which greatly improved and prospered under his administration. After compelling the company of New France to abandon its monopoly of trade in Canada, he endeavored to develop the resources of the country, was the first to build ships in the colony, established a trade between Canada and the West Indies, cod-

Talon

fisheries along the river St. Lawrence, built the first brewery in North America, and tried to open a road across the country to Acadia. Under his auspices Saint-Simon and Albanel penetrated to Hudson bay, and Daumont de Saint-Lusson took possession in the king's name of the country of the upper lakes, and he prepared the way for the remarkable series of explorations that led to the discovery of the whole of the great northwest. He urged upon the king a measure from which, according to Francis Parkman, had it taken effect, momentous consequences must have sprung. This was the purchase or seizure of New York, involving the isolation of New England, the subjection of the Iroquois, and the undisputed control for France of half the American continent. He also established a military aristocracy in Canada, promoted immigration, and took special care to provide for the increase of the population, laying restrictions and taxes upon the unmarried of both sexes. His health failing in 1668, he asked for his recall, which Louis XIV. granted with strong expressions of regret; but two years later he resumed the intendancy till 1672, when he returned to France and obtained a high post in the king's household. In 1671 the seigniory that he had founded at Des Islets in Canada was erected into a barony; in 1675 his two other seigniories of Ormale and Orsainville were likewise made baronies, and he afterward took the title of Count d'Orsainville. In 1666 he addressed to the king a memoir upon the Indian company, and his "Mémoire à Sa Majesté sur l'état présent du Canada" (1667), which is preserved in the National library at Paris, has always been consulted by the Canadian historians, and is greatly praised by Francis Parkman in his "Old Regime in Canada." Talon's portrait is preserved in the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec.

TALON, Pierre, explorer, b. in Canada in the second half of the 17th century; d. after 1700. His father, Lucien, accompanied by the entire family, joined La Salle's expedition in 1684. He was also, with a younger brother, a member of the party that entered the country of the Illinois in 1687. After the assassination of La Salle, Pierre took refuge among the Cenis Indians, by whom he was well treated. On the arrival of a Spanish force at the village, he was arrested, but was soon released and asked to remain, as interpreter, with Franciscan missionaries who accompanied the soldiers. He then told the Spaniards that his three brothers and a sister were slaves among the Clamcoets or Carancaguaces, and, at his request, a detachment was sent for them. Two of his brothers and his sister were rescued, but the other brother remained with the Indians until 1691. They all went to Mexico after some time, and were taken into the service of the viceroy. Talon wrote an account of the death of La Salle, which is preserved in the French dépôt de la marine, and is entitled "Interrogations faites à Pierre et Jean Talon, par ordre de Mr. le Comte de Pontchartrain, à leur arrivée de la Vera Cruz, le 14 Septembre, 1698." Charlevoix made use of this document in his account of the death of La Salle. He says that the author, who seems strongly prejudiced against La Salle, agrees with Joutel as to the manner of the murder, but not as to the names of the assassins and the attendant circumstances.

TALTON, Augustus, clergyman, b. in Ralls county, Mo., in 1854. He is the first colored Roman Catholic priest in the United States. He was born in slavery and suffered many hardships in his childhood, but at length escaped with his parents, reaching Quincy, Ill., in 1861. In childhood he showed an aptitude for learning, and in his days of bondage it was no unusual thing for him to sit up half the night painfully spelling his way through such books as came within his reach. He was employed in a tobacco-factory in Quincy, but still continued his night studies under the auspices of the professors in St. Francis's college. In 1873, when he left the tobacco-factory, by doing odd jobs, he was able to spend part of the day in the college. He set out for Rome on 15 Feb., 1880, and, entering one of the colleges of the Propaganda on 12 March, spent two years in studying philosophy and four in going through the theological curriculum, and attracted the favorable notice of his superiors. He was ordained priest on 24 April, 1886, and returned to Quincy, Ill., where he was appointed pastor of a white congregation.

TAMMANY, Indian chief, lived in the 17th century. He was chief of the Delawares, and was variously called Temane, Tamenand, Taminent, Tameny, and Tammany. According to one account, he was the first Indian to welcome William Penn to this country, and was a party to Penn's famous treaty. Another story places his wigwam on the present site of Princeton college, and another says that he lived in the hills of northeastern Pennsylvania, and that he died at an advanced age near a spring in Bucks county, Pa. He was a sagamore, and belonged to the Lenni Lennape confederacy of New York and Pennsylvania, which warred perpetually against the Six Nations and the Manhattan Indians. The tradition is that the evil spirit sought to gain a share in the administration of his kingdom, but Tammany refused to hold intercourse with him. The enemy then resorted to strategy, and attempted to enter his country, but was foiled by the chief, and at length determined to destroy him. A duel was waged for many moons, during which forests were trampled under foot, which have since remained prairie lands. Finally Tammany tripped his adversary, threw him to the ground, and would have scalped him, but the evil spirit extricated himself and escaped to Manhattan, where he was welcomed by the natives, and afterward made his home with them. Tammany appears to have been a brave and influential chieftain, and his nation reverenced his memory by bestowing his name upon those that deserved that honor. He is now chiefly known as the patron of a Democratic political organization in New York city called the Tammany society.

TANEY, Roger Brooke (taw'-ny), jurist, b. in Calvert county, Md., 17 March, 1777; d. in Washington, D. C., 12 Oct., 1864. He was the son of a Roman Catholic planter, of a family that came to Maryland in the early emigration from England, who had been educated in St. Omer, France, and Bruges, United Netherlands, in the Jesuit college, and was frequently elected to the house of delegates. The son was graduated at Dickinson college in 1795. He read law in Annapolis with Jeremiah Chase, then a judge of the general court, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. His father, who was ambitious of political honors for his son, persuaded him to begin practice in his native county, where, in the autumn of the same year, he was elected to the house of delegates. He was the youngest member in that body, yet was distinguished for the maturity of his opinions and his dialectic powers. He was defeated at the next election by a Republican, and in March, 1801, removed to Frederick. Although he was unknown in that part of the state, his acuteness, thoroughness, and eloquence brought him a lucrative practice, and before many years passed he was retained

in important and intricate cases, and confronted the leaders of the Maryland bar. He was a candidate for the house of delegates on the Federalist ticket in 1803, but was defeated. On 7 Jan., 1806, he married Anne Phebe Charlton Key, sister of Francis Scott Key, who had been his fellow law-student. In 1811 he defended Gen. James Wilkinson on his trial before a court-martial, thereby sharing the odium that then attached to that officer, yet refusing to take a fee for his services. During the war with Great Britain he led the wing of the Federal party that upheld the policy of the government, and was a candidate for congress, failing of election by a few votes. He was sent to the state senate in 1816, and drew up many of the bills that were passed during his term of service. He endured the disapprobation of his neighbors by courageously appearing in 1819 in defence of Jacob Gruber, a Methodist minister from Pennsylvania, who in a camp-meeting had condemned slavery in bitter language, and who was indicted as an inciter of insurrection among the negroes. In his opening argument Taney declared of slavery that "while it continues, it is a blot on our national character." In 1821 he was counsel in the important case of Brown *vs.* Kennedy, which involved the question of the original proprietary title to lands that had been reclaimed from the navigable waters of Maryland, and in the following year in one connected with the law of charitable trusts. He removed in 1823 to Baltimore, where the death of William Pinkney, the retirement of Luther Martin, and the decease of other eminent lawyers left him at the head of the bar until William Wirt came in 1829 to divide with him that distinction. With many other Federals of the south, Taney passed over into the Democratic party, and supported the candidacy of Andrew Jackson for the presidency in 1824. In 1826 he argued the case of Ringgold *vs.* Ringgold, in which the doctrine of trusts was discussed, and, with Wirt, represented the state of Maryland in the Lord Baltimore case before the U. S. supreme court. In 1827 he was appointed attorney-general of Maryland, and on 27 Dec., 1831, he succeeded John M. Berrien as attorney-general of the United States. He became President Jackson's most trusted counsellor, and encouraged and sustained him in his determination to remove the government deposits from the United States bank. There were only two members of the cabinet that approved this action, and when William J. Duane hesitated to carry out the president's decree he was removed and Taney was appointed secretary of the treasury. He entered upon the duties of the office on 24 Sept., 1833, and two days afterward issued the order for the removal of the deposits on 1 Oct. The bank therefore called in its loans and refused accommodation, locking up a large part of the currency, and producing a financial stringency that affected all classes, for which the president was held responsible by the opposition. Sec. Taney was a special object of vituperation and scorn, because he was supposed to have been the "pliant instrument" of the president in his arbitrary purpose from motives of selfish ambition. His nomination to the office was sent to the senate for confirmation on 23 June, 1834, having been withheld till near the close of the session, which, owing to the subject most prominently brought up in debate, has been known as the "panic session." On 24 June the hostile majority rejected the appointment, it being the first time that a president's selection of a cabinet officer had not been confirmed. On the following day Mr. Taney sent in his resignation, which was accepted by President Jackson in a letter expressing gratitude for his patriotic and disinterested aid during the crisis. In January, 1835, on the retirement of Gabriel Duval, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, President Jackson named Mr. Taney for the vacant judgeship; but the senate refused to ratify the nomination. During the ensuing year the political complexion of the senate was changed, and when, after the death of John Marshall, the president, on 26 Dec., 1835, nominated Mr. Taney to be chief justice of the United States, he was confirmed on 15 March, 1836, by 29 votes against 15, notwithstanding the denunciations of Henry Clay and other political opponents. He took his seat on the bench as circuit judge at Baltimore in April, beginning his functions by abolishing the custom of giving preliminary instructions to the grand jury. In January, 1837, he presided over the full bench.

R. B. Taney

His first decisions showed divergence between his view of the constitution and that of his predecessor, who had been more and more drawn to allow a wide scope to the powers of congress and to limit the sphere of state sovereignty. In the case of the City of New York *vs.* Miln, Chief-Justice Taney and the majority of the court decided that an act of the legislature of New York requiring masters of vessels to make reports of passengers on arriving was a police regulation that did not interfere with the power of congress to regulate foreign commerce. In the case of Briscoe *vs.* the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the court reversed the decision of Marshall, who held that the act establishing the bank was a violation of the provision of the constitution that restrains states from emitting bills of credit. In the Charles-river-bridge suit he delivered a judgment under which state legislatures were free to authorize bridges, railroads, and similar improvements without regard to implied contracts in former grants and monopolies. These decisions almost impelled Justice Joseph Story to resign, and caused Chancellor James Kent to say that he had lost confidence in the constitutional guardianship of the supreme court. In the case of disputed boundaries between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the chief justice, dissenting from the judgment of the court, held that the Federal tribunal had no power to decide questions of political jurisdiction between sovereign states. In 1839 he delivered the opinion in the case of the Bank of Augusta *vs.* Earle, in which he laid down the principle that corporations chartered in one state may make contracts in others by the comity of nations. The claim of the proprietors of East Jersey to the oyster-fisheries in Raritan river was disallowed on the ground that fishery rights had passed with the powers of government into the hands of the state. In the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the chief justice for the first time pronounced a state law unconstitutional. Prigg, as

agent for a Maryland slave-holder, had seized and carried back to her master an escaped female slave, for which he was indicted under a state law, which made it a penal act to carry a negro or mulatto by force out of the state. Justice Story delivered the opinion, which declared the law unconstitutional because the remedy for fugitives from labor is vested exclusively in congress. Chief-Justice Taney held, however, that states could pass laws for the rendition of escaped servants, but not to impair the right of the master to seize his fugitive slave, which he declared to be the law of each state. He concurred with Justice Story and Justice John McLean, and protected the rights of the Federal government in the Holmes habeas corpus case, in which he denied the authority of the governor of Vermont to extradite a fugitive from justice, because all foreign intercourse belongs to the Federal government. In 1847 the court decided, in the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire license cases, that a state can regulate or prohibit the retail sale of wines or spirits that congress has authorized to be imported. In the Massachusetts and New York passenger cases the chief justice delivered an opinion that the state authorities could impose a head-tax on immigrants, on the grounds that the power of congress to regulate commerce is not exclusive, and that persons are not subjects of commerce. In 1849 he declined to pronounce judgment as to which of the contending governments of Rhode Island was the legitimate one, as it belonged to the political and not to the judicial department of the government to determine that question. In 1845 he upheld the constitutionality of the law of congress that extended admiralty jurisdiction over the lakes and connecting navigable waters, although English precedents limited it to tide-water.

In the midst of the excitement that attended the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill (30 May, 1854), and the strife of free-soilers and slave-holders, the Dred Scott case, to which President Buchanan alluded in his inaugural message, came before the supreme court for decision. It involved the question whether congress had the power to exclude slavery from the territories. The case was presented in 1854, and, after being twice argued, was finally decided in 1857. The opinion of the court was written by Chief-Justice Taney, who entered into an elaborate historical exposition of the status of the negro, the other five judges who concurred in the decision delivering separate opinions. He held that the plaintiff in error, Dred Scott, was debarred from seeking a remedy in the U. S. circuit court for Missouri, on the ground that he was not a citizen of that state, and enunciated the general principle that negroes could not become citizens by the act of any state or of the United States, since, before the adoption of the constitution, the colonies had special laws for colored people, whether slave or free, and congress had not authorized their naturalization or enrolled them in the militia. "They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit." He held, further, that the Missouri compromise and other laws of congress inhibiting slavery in the territories of the United States were unconstitutional, and that whatever measure of freedom Dred Scott may have acquired by his residence in Illinois, he lost by being subsequently removed into the territory of Wisconsin, and by his return thence to Missouri. This deliverance, made two days after the inauguration of President Buchanan, produced intense excitement throughout the country and a strong reaction in favor of the anti-slavery party. The chief justice replied to the strictures that it provoked, and especially to a direct attack on the supreme court made by William H. Seward in the senate, in a supplementary opinion explaining and justifying his legal deductions. In the following year a case that arose under the fugitive-slave law of 1850 came before Chief-Justice Taney. Sherman M. Booth, who had been sentenced by the U. S. district court for aiding in the escape of a negro from slavery, was released on habeas corpus proceedings by the supreme court of Wisconsin, which refused to take cognizance of the subsequent mandates of the supreme court of the United States in the matter. In reviewing the case Chief-Justice Taney affirmed the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law, and declared that "so long as this constitution shall endure, this tribunal must exist with it, deciding in the peaceful forms of judicial procedure the angry and irritating controversies between sovereignties which in other countries have been decided by the arbitrament of force." The reversal of the judgment of the state court called forth a declaration of the legislature of Wisconsin that the government of the United States was not the final judge of the extent of its powers, but that the states, as parties to the compact, have an equal right to determine infractions of their rights and the mode of their redress, and that the judgment of the Federal court was "void and of no force." The chief question at issue in the presidential election of 1860 was whether the Dred Scott decision, throwing all the territories of the United States open to slavery and denying to colored persons any standing in courts of law, should be maintained as the true construction of the constitution. On 13 March, 1861, Chief-Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court in mandamus proceedings brought by the state of Kentucky against the governor of Ohio to compel him to cause the arrest and delivery of Willis Lago, a free man of color who, while under indictment for assisting a slave to escape, had fled from Kentucky. He affirmed the right of Kentucky to demand the person of the fugitive, and the obligation of Ohio to render him up, yet denied the jurisdiction of the U. S. court in the case.

When, after the secession of the southern states, martial law was proclaimed in Maryland, Chief-Justice Taney, on application of John Merryman, arrested by order of Gen. George Cadwalader, ordered the release of the prisoner, issued an attachment against the officer, and filed an opinion, to be laid before President Lincoln, in which he denied the right of the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, affirming that such power is vested in congress alone. When congress passed an act to withhold three per cent. of the salaries of government officers, Chief-Justice Taney, on 16 Feb., 1863, sent a letter to the secretary of the treasury, Salmon P. Chase, pointing out the unconstitutionality of this law so far as it affected the judges of the U. S. courts. In the matter of a seizure of contraband goods, he delivered on 3 June, 1863, an opinion at *nisi prius*, in which he censured the duplicity of the government detectives, ordered the price of the goods to be restored to the smugglers, and mulcted the provost-marshal and his assistants in damages and costs. Chief-Justice Taney died on the same day on which the state of Maryland abolished slavery. His judicial opinions

and decisions are contained in the "Supreme Court Reports" of Benjamin R. Curtis, Benjamin C. Howard, and Jeremiah S. Black. His opinions as a circuit judge from 1836 till 1861 were reported by his son-in-law, James Mason Campbell. He wrote Andrew Jackson's farewell address on retiring from the presidency. At the age of seventy-seven he began an autobiography, which he brought down to 1801, and which forms the introduction to a "Memoir" by Samuel Tyler (Baltimore, 1872).

TANGUAY, Ciprian, Canadian clergyman, b. in Quebec, Canada, 15 Sept., 1819. He was graduated at the Seminary of Quebec on 15 Aug., 1839, ordained priest in the Roman Catholic church on 14 May, 1843, and appointed vicar of Rimouski the same year. He was made curé of St. Raymond in 1846 and of Rimouski in 1850, in 1859 was transferred to St. Michel, and in 1862 appointed curé of St. Henedine. Since 1864 he has been attached to the department of agriculture at Ottawa. He was raised to the rank of domestic prelate of the papal household by Leo XIII. in 1888. He has published "Journal d'un voyage de Boston à l'Orégon" (Quebec, 1842); "Répertoire du clergé Canadien depuis la fondation du Canada" (1868); "À travers les registres" (Montreal, 1886); "Monseigneur Pourroy de l' Auberivière, 5ième évêque de Québec" (1886); and "Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes" (Montreal). When it is completed this last work will form seven volumes: four have already appeared, and the fifth is now in press. It is considered a work of national importance in Canada, and the author not only has examined the registers of every parish in the country, family records, etc., but went to Europe in order to make himself acquainted with the archives of the ministry of marine at Paris and those of other institutions.

TANNEHILL, Adamson, soldier, b. in Frederick county, Md., in 1752; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 7 July, 1817. He received a public-school education, served in the Revolutionary war as captain of riflemen, removed to Pennsylvania, and cultivated a small farm near Pittsburg, where he served as justice of the peace. He opposed the whiskey insurrection. From 25 Sept. till 31 Dec., 1812, he was brigadier-general of Pennsylvania volunteers. He was then elected to congress as a Democrat, and served from 24 May, 1813, till 3 March, 1815.

TANNEHILL, Wilkins, journalist, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 4 March, 1787; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 2 June, 1858. His father, Gen. John, served in the Continental army during the Revolution. The son removed to Lexington, Ky., at an early age, and soon afterward to Nashville, Tenn., where he became an editor of the "Whig," and also of the "Herald," the first Henry Clay organ in Tennessee. Subsequently he edited "The Orthopolitan," a new literary and independent paper, and in 1848–'9 the "Portfolio," a journal of Freemasonry. He was forced to discontinue this, owing to the failure of his eyesight, and in later years became blind. He was the author of a "Freemason's Manual," containing a history of the progress of the order; "Sketches of the History of Literature" (Nashville, 1827); and "Sketches of the History of Roman Literature" (1846).

TANNER, Benjamin, engraver, b. in New York city, 27 March, 1775; d. in Baltimore, Md., 14 Nov., 1848. At an early age he manifested a talent for drawing and designing, and after receiving his education he began to learn the art of engraving. In December, 1799, he went to Philadelphia, where he established his business, and aided his brother Henry in publishing maps. In 1816 he formed a bank-note engraving establishment, under the name of Tanner, Vallance, Kearny and Co., which he afterward discontinued, and in 1835 established a blank check note and draft publishing office, which he abandoned in 1845. His engravings include portraits of Washington, after Savage; Benjamin Franklin, after Charles N. Cochin (1822); "Apotheosis of Washington," after J. J. Barralet (1802); "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 10 Sept., 1813," and "The Launch of the Steam Frigate Fulton," after the same artist (1815); "Macdonough's Victory on Lake Champlain, and Defeat of the British Army at Plattsburg by Gen. McComb, 11 Sept., 1814," after Hugh Reinagle (1816); "The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," after J. F. Renaulty; and "America Guided by Wisdom," after J. J. Barralet.—His brother, **Henry S.,** geographer, b. in New York in 1786; d. in New York city in 1858. In early life he removed to Philadelphia, where he resided until 1850, when he returned to New York city. He engraved and published many atlases and separate maps, contributed geographical and statistical articles to various periodicals, and was a member of the geographical societies of London and Paris. He collected a fine cabinet of shells. His maps include the "New American Atlas," with letter-press descriptions (Philadelphia, 1817–'23); "The World," on a globular projection (4 sheets, 1825); "Map of the United States of Mexico" (1825); "Map of Philadelphia" (1826); and "Map of the United States of America" (1829). He also published "Memoir on the Recent Surveys in the United States" (2d ed., 1830); "View of the Valley of the Mississippi" (1832); "American Traveller" (1836); "Central Traveller" (New York, 1840); "New Picture of Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1840); and "Description of the Canals and Railroads of the United States" (New York, 1840).

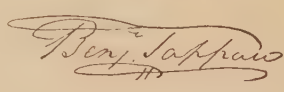
TANNER, Benjamin Tucker, A. M. E. bishop, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 25 Dec., 1835. He is of African descent. After studying at Avery institute and Western theological seminary, Alleghany City, Pa., he officiated at the 15th street Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C., also organizing the first school for freedmen in the U. S. navy-yard, by permission of Admiral Dahlgren. At the end of eighteen months he returned to his own church, the African Methodist Episcopal, entering the Baltimore conference in April, 1862. He labored as a missionary in Alexandria, where he organized the first society of his church on Virginia soil. He was stationed in 1863 in Georgetown, D. C., in 1864 in Frederick, Md., and in 1866 in Baltimore, but resigned to organize a proposed conference school in Frederick, Md., as well as to take charge of the schools of the Freedmen's bureau in Frederick county. He was elected secretary of the general conference of 1868, and by this body was chosen editor of the "Christian Recorder," being continued in this post by three subsequent general conferences of 1872, 1876, and 1880. In 1884 he was elected managing editor of a new church publication, the "A. M. E. Church Review." He received the degree of A.M. from Avery college in 1870, and that of D. D. from Wilberforce university in 1878, and on 19 May, 1888, was elected a bishop. Dr. Tanner has written prose and poetry for periodicals, and is the author of "Paul *versus* Pius Ninth" (Baltimore, 1865); "Apology for African Methodism" (1867); "The Negro's Origin, and Is the Negro Cursed?" (Philadelphia, 1869); and "Outline of the History and Government of the A. M. E. Church" (1883). He has ready for publication "The Negro, African and American."

TANNER, Henry S., physician, b. about 1830. Early in 1880 much interest was manifested in the fasting power of Mollie Fancher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who claimed to have lived fourteen years without food. Dr. William A. Hammond offered her $1,000 if she would allow herself to be watched for one month by relays of members of the New York neurological society, provided she did not take any food voluntarily during that period. Dr. Tanner, at that time a practising physician in Minneapolis, Minn., saw the challenge in print and offered to perform the experiment under the conditions. To this Dr. Hammond agreed, saying: "If he succeeds he will get $1,000, and if he dies I will give him a decent burial." Dr. Tanner then came to New York city, and after some difficulty secured the co-operation of the Neurological society in conducting the fast. It began at noon on 28 June, 1880, and continued until its successful termination on 7 Aug. During the fast his eyes became slightly dimmed, the top of his head, which was thinly covered with gray hair, became as white as milk, and he lost ten and a half pounds in weight. The outline of his features stood out more clearly, and his lips closed more tightly. Dr. Tanner drank eighty ounces of water during the first two days, in doses ranging from six to eight ounces each, after which, in lieu of drinking, he simply gargled his mouth about once an hour. He spent the time reclining on his cot or sitting in a chair. At bedtime he took a sponge-bath and was rubbed down with coarse towels, after which he retired. Before he dressed in the morning his clothes were examined to ascertain that no food was concealed in them. His pulse and temperature were frequently taken, and his weight every day. Subsequently he lectured on fasting. Several persons have since fasted for long periods, and exhibitions of fasting have taken place both in this country and abroad. In 1888 John Zachar, residing near Racine, Wis., went without food for fifty-three days, which is the longest fast known. His weight was reduced from 160 to 90 pounds.

TANNER, John, captive, b. in Kentucky about 1780; d. in 1847. His father removed from Kentucky to the mouth of Big Miami river, Ohio, and settled there as a farmer. At the age of six years the son was captured in the fields by an Indian, who wished to adopt a son in place of his own, who had recently died. Tanner was compelled to labor for the Indians, and thought to be "good for nothing" by his captor, who tomahawked him and left him to die in the woods, but he was found by his adopted mother, who treated him with kindness and affection, and he recovered. After two years he was sold to Net-no-kwa, an Ottawa Indian, and he remained in captivity for thirty years. He became thoroughly accustomed to Indian life, participated in many hunting warlike excursions in the region of the great lakes, and married Mis-kwa-bun-o-kwa, "the red sky of the morning." He afterward fell in with the Hudson bay company, and went to Detroit, where he was interviewed by Gov. Lewis Cass, and met his brother, with whom he was unable to speak except through an interpreter. After visiting his family he returned to the Indian settlement for his children, and was then employed as interpreter for the Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. He wrote a "Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of John Tanner during Thirty Years' Residence among the Indians," edited by Edwin James, M. D. (New York, 1830). His son, James, became a Unitarian missionary.

TAPIN, Richard (tah-pang), Flemish physician, b. in the duchy of Luxembourg about 1515; d. there in 1590. He received his education in Flanders, and early entered the Portuguese service, being employed as surgeon on board ships that sailed to the Indies. At the time of the invasion of Admiral Villegaignon, he was in Brazil as surgeon of the king, and he practised his profession afterward with great success, holding several important offices in the colony. After his return to Europe he published a curious work, "Colloquios dos simples e drogas do Brazil" (Coimbra, 1566), which enjoyed a great reputation for about a century in a revised and completed French version, "Histoire des drogues, espiceries, et de certains médicaments et simples qui croissent ès Brésil, province de l'Amérique" (Paris, 1590).

TAPPAN, David, clergyman, b. in Manchester, Mass., 21 April, 1752; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 27 April, 1803. The name was originally Topham. His ancestor, Abraham, came to this country from Yarmouth, England, in 1637, and his father, Benjamin, was pastor of a church in Manchester in 1720–'90. After graduation at Harvard in 1771, David studied divinity, and was pastor of a Congregational church in Newbury, Mass., from 1774 till 1792, when he was chosen Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard, serving there until his death. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1794. Dr. Tappan published many sermons and addresses. After his death appeared "Sermons on Important Subjects, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author," by Rev. Abiel Holmes (Boston, 1807), and "Lectures on Jewish Antiquities delivered at Harvard in 1802–'3" (1807). — His son, **Benjamin,** clergyman, b. in Newbury, Mass., 7 Nov., 1788; d. in Augusta, Me., 23 Dec., 1863, was graduated at Harvard in 1805, and was pastor of a Congregational church in Augusta, Me., from 16 Oct., 1811, until his death. Bowdoin gave him the degree of D. D. in 1845.— David's nephew, **Benjamin,** jurist, b. in Northampton, Mass., 25 May, 1773; d. in Steubenville, Ohio, 12 April, 1857, was the son of Benjamin Tappan, who, sacrificing his opportunity of study at Harvard for his younger brother, David, went to Boston, became a gold- and silversmith, and in 1770 married Sarah Homes, the great-niece of Benjamin Franklin. After receiving a public-school education, the son was apprenticed to learn copper-plate engraving and printing, and devoted some attention to portrait-painting. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1799. In 1803 he was elected to the legislature, and after the war of 1812, in which he served as aide to Gen. William Wadsworth, he was appointed judge in one of the county courts, and for seven years was president judge of the 5th Ohio circuit. In 1833 he was appointed by President Jackson U. S. judge for the district of Ohio. Being elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, he served from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1845. He was an active leader of his party,



but afterward joined in the free-soil movement at its inception. He was widely known for his drollery and wit and for his anti-slavery sentiments. Judge Tappan published "Cases decided in the Court of Common Pleas," with an appendix (Steubenville, 1831).—The second Benjamin's brother, **John,** philanthropist, b. in Northampton, Mass., in December, 1781; d. in Boston, Mass., 25 March, 1871, entered mercantile life in Boston in 1799, became a partner in his employer's firm in 1803, and in 1807 was sole manager of the large house that was known by his name, but withdrew in 1825. He was president and treasurer of the American tract society, and was actively interested in missions and in many benevolent associations of Boston. —Another brother, **Arthur,** b. in Northampton, Mass., 22 May, 1786; d. in New Haven, Conn., 23 July, 1865, was locked up while an infant in a folding bedstead. When he was discovered life was almost extinct, and headaches, to which he was subject daily through life, were ascribed to this accident. He received a common-school education, and served a seven years' apprenticeship in the hardware business in Boston, after which he established himself in Portland, Me., and subsequently in Montreal, Canada, where he remained until the beginning of the war of 1812. In 1814 he engaged with his brother Lewis in importing British dry-goods into New York city, and after the partnership was dissolved he successfully continued the business alone. Mr. Tappan was known for his public spirit and philanthropy. He was a founder of the American tract society, the largest donor for the erection of its first building, and was identified with many charitable and religious bodies. He was a founder of Oberlin college, also erecting Tappan hall there, and endowed Lane seminary in Cincinnati, and a professorship at Auburn theological seminary. With his brother Lewis he founded the New York "Journal of Commerce" in 1828, and established "The Emancipator" in 1833, paying the salary of the editor and all the expenses of its publication. He was an ardent Abolitionist, and as the interest in the anti-slavery cause deepened he formed, at his own rooms, the nucleus of the New York city anti-slavery society, which was publicly organized under his presidency at Clinton hall on 2 Oct., 1833. Mr. Tappan was also president of the American anti-slavery society, to which he contributed $1,000 a month for several years, but he withdrew in 1840 on account of the aggressive spirit that many members manifested toward the churches and the Union. During the crisis of 1837 he was forced to suspend payments, and he became bankrupt in 1842. During his late years he was connected with the mercantile agency that his brother Lewis established. He incurred the hatred of the southern slave-holders by his frequent aid to fugitives, and by his rescuing William Lloyd Garrison from imprisonment at Baltimore. See his "Life," by Lewis Tappan (New York, 1871). — Another brother, **Lewis,** merchant, b. in Northampton, Mass., 23 May, 1788; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 June, 1873, received a good education, and at the age of sixteen became clerk in a dry-goods house in Boston. His employers subsequently aided him in establishing himself in business, and he became interested in calico-print works and in the manufacture of cotton. In 1827 he removed to New York and became a member of the firm of Arthur Tappan and Co., and his subsequent career was closely identified with that of his brother Arthur. With the latter he established in 1828 the "Journal of Commerce," of which he became sole owner in 1829. In 1833 he entered with vigor into the anti-slavery movement, in consequence of which his house was sacked and his furniture was destroyed by a mob in July, 1834, and at other times he and his brother suffered personal violence. He was also involved in the crisis of 1837, and afterward withdrew from the firm and established the first mercantile agency in the country, which he conducted with success. He was chief founder of the American missionary association, of which he was treasurer and afterward president, and was an early member of Plymouth church, Brooklyn. He published the life of his brother mentioned above.

TAPPAN, Henry Philip, clergyman, b. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 23 April, 1805; d. in Vevay, Switzerland, 15 Nov., 1881. He was graduated at Union college in 1825, and at Auburn theological seminary in 1827, and after serving for a year as associate pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in Schenectady, N. Y., became pastor of a Congregational church in Pittsfield, Mass., but resigned, owing to impaired health, and visited the West Indies. In 1832 he became professor of moral philosophy in the University of the city of New York, which post he resigned in 1838, and opened a private school. In 1852 he was elected first chancellor of the University of Michigan, and secured valuable additions to the literary and scientific resources of the university, among which were several fine instruments for the observatory. He retired in 1863, and spent the rest of his life in Europe. In 1859 he was elected corresponding member of the French imperial institute, and president of the American association for the advancement of education. He devoted much attention to the subject of university education, and studied the systems of England and Germany. Union gave him the degree of D. D. in 1845, and Columbia that of LL. D. in 1853. Dr. Tappan published a "Review of Edwards's 'Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will'" (New York, 1839); "The Doctrine of the Will determined by an Appeal to Consciousness" (1840); "The Doctrine of the Will applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility" (1841; with additions, Glasgow, 1857); "Elements of Logic, together with an Introductory View of Philosophy in General and a Preliminary View of the Reason" (1844); "Treatise on University Education" (1851); "A Step from the New World to the Old, and Back Again" (1852); and an "Introduction to Illustrious Personages of the Nineteenth Century" (1853).

TAPPAN, Mason Weare, lawyer, b. in Newport, N. H., 20 Oct., 1817; d. in Bradford, N. H., 24 Oct., 1886. His father, a well-known lawyer, settled in Bradford in 1818, and was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement. The son was educated at Kimball union academy, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and acquired a large practice. He was early identified with the Whig party, and afterward was a Free-soiler and served in the legislature in 1853–'5. He was elected to congress as a Free-soiler, by a combination of the Whigs, Free-soilers, Independent Democrats, and Americans, at the time of the breaking up of the two great parties, Whigs and Democrats. He served from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1861, and was a member of the special committee of thirty-three on the rebellious states. On 5 Feb., 1861, when a report was submitted recommending that the provisions of the constitution should be obeyed rather than amended, he made a patriotic speech in support of the government. Mr. Tappan was one of the earliest to enlist in the volunteer army, and was colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment from May till August, 1861. Afterward he re-

sumed the practice of law, and held the office of attorney-general of the state for ten years preceding his death. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866, and presided over the New Hampshire Republican convention on 14 Sept., 1886. In the presidential election of 1872 he supported his life-long friend, Horace Greeley.

TAPPAN, William Bingham, poet, b. in Beverly, Mass., 29 Oct., 1794; d. in West Needham, Mass., 18 June, 1849. His early advantages were limited, but he acquired a good education and for six years taught in Philadelphia. In 1826 he removed to Boston, where he became general agent of the American Sunday-school union, and was engaged in the same work in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. He was licensed to preach in 1840. His publications are "New England, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1819); "Songs of Judah, and other Melodies" (1820); "Lyrics" (1822); "Poems" (1834); "Memoir of Capt. James Wilson" (1842); "Poetry of the Heart" (Boston, 1845); "Sacred and Miscellaneous Poems" (1846); "Poetry of Life" (1847); "The Sunday-School, and other Poems" (1848); and "Late and Early Poems" (Worcester, Mass., 1849).

TARAVAL, Sigismond, clergyman, b. in Lodi, Italy, 26 Oct., 1700; d. probably in Italy. He entered the Jesuit novitiate on 31 Oct., 1718, went to Mexico, and thence to California, where he founded the mission of Santa Rosa. He discovered the islands of Afagua and Amalgua on the Pacific coast, afterward known as Los Dolores, and collected a large number of documents for a history of California. His manuscript work, entitled "Relacion del Martirio de los PP. Tomás Tello y Enrique Ruhen, muertos por los Indios Seris," is in the Library of Mexico.

TARBELL, John Adams, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 March, 1810; d. there, 21 Jan., 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and studied medicine in Paris for three years, receiving his degree from Bowdoin in 1836. He began practice in Boston, and in 1843 became a homœopathist. He was associate editor of the "Quarterly Homœopathic Review" (Boston, 1853–'4), edited John Epps's "Domestic Homœopathy" and "The Pocket Homœopathist" (Boston, 1849); and was the author of "Sources of Health" (1850) and "Homœopathy Simplified" (1856–'62).

TARBELL, Joseph, naval officer, b. about 1780; d. in Norfolk, Va., 24 Nov., 1815. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 5 Dec., 1798, was promoted to lieutenant, 25 Aug., 1800, and served in Preble's squadron during the Tripolitan war. He was included in the vote of thanks to Preble and his officers by act of congress, 3 March, 1805, was promoted to master-commandant, 25 April, 1808, and commanded the frigate "John Adams" in 1811–'14. He was commissioned a captain, 24 July, 1813, and rendered good service in the defence of Craney island and James river in June, 1813, capturing three barges and forty prisoners when the British were repelled in this attack. He was then stationed at Norfolk, Va., where he died.

TARBOX, Increase Niles, author, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 11 Feb., 1815; d. in West Newton, Mass., 3 May, 1888. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, studied theology while acting as tutor there in 1842–'4, and from 1844 till 1851 was pastor of a Congregational church in Framingham, Mass., which he left to become secretary of the American education society, later the American college and education society, in Boston, Mass. This office he filled till 1884. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale and from Iowa college in 1869. He wrote extensively on historical and religious subjects for the "New Englander," "Bibliotheca Sacra," "Historic-Genealogical Register," and other periodicals, was in 1849–'51 associate editor of the "Congregationalist," contributed many poems and hymns to that and other journals, and from 1881 till his death was historiographer for the New England historic-genealogical society. Dr. Tarbox published juvenile books entitled the "Winnie and Walter Stories" (4 vols., Boston, 1860) and "When I was a Boy" (1862); "Nineveh, or the Buried City" (1864); "The Curse, or the Position occupied in History by the Race of Ham" (1865); "Tyre and Alexandria the Chief Commercial Cities of Scripture Times" (1865); "Missionary Patriots: James H. and Edward M. Schneider" (1867); "Uncle George's Stories" (1868); "Life of Israel Putnam (Old Put), Major-General in the Continental Army" (1876); "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Colony in America" (1884); "Songs and Hymns for Common Life" (1885); and "Diary of Thomas Robbins, D. D." (2 vols., 1886–'7).

TARDIVAL, Julius Paul, Canadian journalist, b. in Covington, Ky., 2 Sept., 1851. He removed to Canada in 1868, was educated at St. Hyacinth college, in the province of Quebec, was assistant editor of "Le Canadien" in 1874, and is editor of "La vérité," in Quebec, which he founded in 1881. He was assistant government translator at Ottawa from 1879 till 1881. Mr. Tardival has published "Vie du Pape Pie IX., ses œuvres et ses douleurs" (Quebec, 1878); "Borrowed and Stolen Feathers, or a Glance through Mr. James M. Lemoine's Latest Work, 'The Chronicles of the St. Lawrence'" (1878); "L'Anglicisme, voilà l'ennemie" (1879); and "Mélanges" (1887).

TARIEU DE LANAUDIÈRE, Charles (tah-ree-uh), Canadian statesman, b. in Canada in 1744; d. there in 1841. At the age of sixteen he took part in the battle of Saint Foye, as an officer in the regiment de la Sarre, and was severely wounded. He went to France with his regiment after the surrender of Montreal, visited the principal courts of Europe, and married shortly after his return to Canada. In 1775 he held a command in the Canadian militia, and was taken prisoner by the Americans in a skirmish on the frontier. He was instrumental in saving Gen. Carleton from capture when Benedict Arnold reached Montreal, escorting the English leader to Quebec at the head of three hundred Canadians. He was made aide-de-camp on Carleton's staff, and several years later master of the waters and forests. Tarieu made frequent journeys to Europe, the expenses of which impaired his fortune. When he returned to Canada in 1787 he endeavored to turn his influence with the Canadian government to account, in order to obtain a change in the system of seignorial tenures, and presented a petition to this effect in January, 1788. The result of the changes he asked for would enable the Canadian seigneurs to draw larger revenues from their fiefs by throwing them open to American and English settlers. The measure was opposed by most of the other great proprietors, and the agitation that then began was not settled until 1854, when the question of land-tenure in Canada received a definitive solution. In 1792 he was created a member of the legislative council, which post he held till his death, and in which his talents, combined with his influence over successive governors, gave him great power.

TARLETON, Sir Banastre, bart., British soldier, b. in Liverpool, 21 Aug., 1754; d. in England, 23 Jan., 1833. He came to America with Lord Cornwallis in Sir Peter Parker's squadron in May,

1776. He was major in Col. Harcourt's regiment of dragoons, and accompanied Harcourt in the raid upon Baskingridge, N. J., which resulted in the capture of Gen. Charles Lee, 13 Dec. Little is heard of him during the next three years. In December, 1779, he accompanied the expedition of Sir Henry Clinton to South Carolina with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He raised and organized a troop known as the "British legion," or sometimes as "Tarleton's legion." It comprised both light infantry and cavalry, with a few field-pieces, and was thus a miniature army in itself. It was made up partly of British regulars, partly of New York loyalists, and was further recruited by loyalists of South Carolina. At the head of this legion Tarleton soon made himself formidable in partisan warfare. In the difficult country of the Carolinas, with poor roads, frequent swamps or pine-barrens, and scant forage, he could move far more rapidly than the regular army, and his blows were delivered with sudden and crushing effect. After Clinton's capture of Charleston, 12 May, 1780, Col. Buford's regiment, which had been marching toward Charleston, began its retreat to Virginia, but Tarleton, giving chase, overtook and overwhelmed it at Waxhaw Creek, near the border between the two Carolinas. Nearly all Buford's men were slaughtered, and thenceforth the phrase "Tarleton's quarter" was employed to denote wholesale butchery. At Camden, 15 Aug., Tarleton completed the ruin of Gen. Gates's left wing. At Fishing Creek, 18 Aug., he surprised Gen. Thomas Sumter, and utterly routed and dispersed his force; but at Blackstock's Hill, 20 Nov., Sumter returned the compliment, and severely defeated Tarleton. Early in January, 1781, Lord Cornwallis sent Tarleton, with 1,100 men, westward to the mountain country to look after Gen. Daniel Morgan, who was threatening the British inland posts. At the Cowpens, 17 Jan., Morgan, with 900 men, awaited his attack and almost annihilated his force of 1,100 men in one of the most brilliant battles of the war. Tarleton accompanied Cornwallis during his campaigns in North Carolina and Virginia. In June, 1781, he made a raid upon Gov. Jefferson's house at Monticello; but the governor, forewarned, had escaped to the mountains a few minutes before Tarleton's arrival. He remained with Cornwallis until the surrender at Yorktown. On returning to England he was promoted colonel. In 1790 he was elected to parliament from Liverpool, and was so popular that all the expenses of the election were borne by his friends. He was member of parliament in 1790–1806, and again in 1807–'12. In 1817 he reached the grade of lieutenant-general, and was made a baronet, 6 Nov., 1818. Ross, the editor of Cornwallis's "Correspondence," says (p. 44) that, in the house of commons, Tarleton "was notorious for his criticisms on military affairs, the value of which may be estimated from the fact that he almost uniformly condemned the Duke of Wellington." He published a "History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America" (London, 1787). This book has value in so far as it contains many documents that cannot elsewhere be obtained except with great labor. As a narrative it is spoiled by the vanity of the author, who distorts events for his self-glorification to a degree that is seldom paralleled in books of this character. The work was severely criticised by Col. Roderick Mackenzie, "Strictures on Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's History" (London, 1787). Mackenzie in turn was answered by Tarleton's second in command, Major George Hanger, afterward Lord Colerain, "Address to the Army in Reply to Colonel Mackenzie's Strictures" (London, 1787). The best-known portrait of Tarleton is the one by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1782), representing him in full uniform, with his foot on a cannon, from which the accompanying vignette is copied. Among the English colonel's American friends was Israel Halleck, a loyalist, father of Fitz-Greene, who was for a time a member of his military family, and between whom and Tarleton there was an enduring friendship.

TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, Joseph (tash-air), Chevalier, French soldier, b. in the castle of La Pagerie, near Blois, in 1701; d. in Trois Islets, Martinique, in 1762. He was descended from a family of German origin that settled in Blaisois about the 12th century, and whose members served with credit in the army and in the magistracy. In 1726 he settled in Martinique, where he married a wealthy creole, Aymer de la Chevalerie, and held for several years the office of lieutenant of the king in Saint Pierre. During the English invasion in 1756 he armed his slaves, led them to the front, and was dangerously wounded at the attack on Grande Savane.—His son, **Joseph Gaspard,** Chevalier, and afterward Baron, b. in Carbet, Martinique, 5 July, 1735; d. in Trois Islets, 6 Nov., 1790, became, when seventeen years old, a page to the Dauphine Marie Joséphe, served afterward as lieutenant in the marines, and fought against the English when they invaded Martinique in 1756. After the conclusion of peace in 1763 he was retired with the brevet of captain, made a knight of Saint Louis, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits on his large estate at Trois Islets. He published several treatises on colonial methods of culture.—By his wife, Rose Claire des Vergers de Sannois (b. in Saint Pierre, Martinique, 27 Aug., 1736; d. in Trois Islets, 2 June, 1807), he had three daughters, the eldest of whom was Marie Joséphine Rose, who became the Empress Josephine.

TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, Louis Robert Pierre Claude, Count and afterward Duke, West Indian soldier, b. in Fort de France, Martinique, 1 April, 1787; d. in Paris, France, 3 March, 1861. He was a first cousin to Empress Josephine, and received his early education in Martinique. Napoleon Bonaparte summoned him to France in 1802, and placed him at the military school of Fontainebleau. He was promoted lieutenant in 1806, assisted in the battle of Eylau, was aide-de-camp to Napoleon at the battle of Friedland, served under Junot in Portugal in 1808, was afterward aide-de-camp to Prince Eugène de Beauharnais, son of Empress Josephine, and, accompanying him to Bavaria in 1815, became a major-general in the Bavarian army. He was created a senator of the empire on 31 Dec., 1852, and made on 27 Jan., 1853, grand-master of

the Empress Eugénie's household, which post he retained till his death. By his marriage with Princess Marie de Leyen, he had several sons, one of whom was for some years French consul-general in New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Havana.

TASCHEREAU, Elzear Alexandre (tash-er-o), Canadian cardinal, b. in Sainte Marie de la Beauce, province of Quebec, 17 Feb., 1820. His great-grandfather, Thomas Jacques Taschereau, emigrated from Touraine, France, and in 1746 was granted the seigniory of Sainte Marie de la Beauce. When he was eight years of age Elzear was entered as a pupil at the Seminary of Quebec, and when he was seventeen he went to Rome, where a year later he received the tonsure. The same year he returned to Quebec, resuming his theological studies, and on 13 Sept., 1842, was ordained a priest. Soon afterward he was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy in the Seminary of Quebec, which he filled for twelve years, and during this period displayed liberal tendencies, opposing the ultramontane element in the church to which he belonged. In 1847, during the prevalence of a fatal fever among the emigrants at Grosse island, he volunteered to assist the chaplain at that place in ministering to the sick and dying, and labored untiringly among them until he was stricken by the pestilence. In 1854 he was sent to Rome by the second provincial council of Quebec to present its decrees for ratification to Pius IX., and he remained two years in the city, studying canon law. In July, 1856, the degree of doctor of canon law was conferred on him by the Roman seminary. Soon afterward he returned to Quebec, and became director of the Petit séminaire, which post he held till 1859, when he was appointed director of the Grande séminaire, and a member of the council of public instruction for Lower Canada. In 1860 he became superior of the seminary and rector of Laval university, and in 1862 he accompanied Archbishop Baillargeon on a visit to Rome, and, returning toward the end of the same year, was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Quebec. In 1865 he again went to Rome on business connected with the university, in 1866 (his term of office as superior having expired) he was again made director of the Grande séminaire, and three years later he was re-elected superior. He attended the ecumenical council at Rome in 1870, and on the death of the archbishop of Quebec in October of the same year he became an administrator of the archdiocese conjointly with Vicar-General Cazeau. In February, 1871, he was appointed archbishop of Quebec, and he was consecrated on 19 March by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto. Subsequently he visited Rome several times on business of importance, and in 1886 he became the first Canadian cardinal, the beretta being conferred upon him with great ceremony on 21 July at Quebec. Immediately after his elevation Cardinal Taschereau issued a circular letter forbidding the use of spirituous and fermented liquors at bazaars, and also prohibiting the holding of such sales on Sunday.

E. A. Card. Taschereau
arch. de Quebec

TASCHEREAU, Jean Thomas, Canadian jurist, b. in Quebec, 12 Dec., 1814. He studied law, was admitted as an advocate in 1836, appointed professor of commercial law in Laval university in 1855, and was assistant judge of the superior court of Quebec in 1850, 1855, and 1858. He became queen's counsel in 1860, puisne judge of the superior court of Quebec in 1865, and judge of the court of queen's bench in 1873, and he was puisne judge of the supreme court of Canada in 1875–'8.—His son, **Henri Thomas,** Canadian jurist, b. in Quebec, 6 Oct., 1841, was graduated in law in 1861, admitted as an advocate in 1863, entered parliament in 1872, and was appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of Lower Canada in 1878. He edited "Les debats" in 1862 and "La tribune" in 1863.—Jean Thomas's cousin, **Henri Elzear,** Canadian jurist, b. in St. Mary's, Beauce, Canada East, 7 Oct., 1836. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practised in the city of Quebec. He represented Beauce in the Canadian assembly from 1861 till 1867, when he was defeated as a candidate for the Dominion parliament. He was appointed clerk of the peace for the district of Quebec in 1868, but soon resigned and became puisne judge of the superior court of the province of Quebec, 12 Jan., 1871, and of the supreme court of the Dominion in October, 1878, in succession to Jean Thomas Taschereau. He is a cousin of Cardinal Taschereau. He has published "The Criminal Law for the Dominion of Canada, with Notes, Commentaries, Precedents of Indictments, etc." (2 vols., Montreal and Toronto, 1874–'8; 2d ed., enlarged, Toronto, 1888); and "Code de procédure civile du Bas Canada," with annotations (Quebec, 1876).

TASISTRO, Louis Fitzgerald, author, b. in Ireland about 1808; d. about 1868. He received a liberal education, travelled in various countries, and while yet a young man came to the United States. He edited a paper in New York city, and afterward one in Boston, wrote for periodicals, and essayed the dramatic profession, making his appearance as Zanga, in "The Slave," at the Park theatre, New York city, and afterward as Hamlet, at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, 31 Aug., 1831. Subsequently he settled in Washington, D. C., where he was for several years translator for the department of state. Afterward he engaged in lecturing and literary work. He was the author of "Travels in the Southern States: Random Shots and Southern Breezes" (New York, 1842).

TASSE, Joseph, Canadian author, b. in Montreal, 23 Oct., 1848. He was educated at Bourget's college, and afterward connected himself with the press. In 1867 he became editor of "Le Canada" at Ottawa, and from 1869 till 1872 he was associate editor of "La Minerve" in Montreal, and at the same time a director of "Le revue Canadiénne," to which he contributed essays on history, literature, and political economy. He was afterward employed as assistant French translator of the house of commons, and in 1873 visited Europe, publishing a detailed account of his travels. He was elected president of the French Canadian institute of Ottawa in 1872 and 1873, was a delegate to the French national convention at Montreal in 1874, and took an active part in its deliberations regarding the return of expatriated Canadians from the United States. He declined to become a candidate for the Canadian parliament in 1874, was elected to that body for Ottawa in 1878, and was re-elected in 1882. He was chosen president of the Quebec press asso-

ciation in 1883, and has been a frequent lecturer before national and literary societies in Canada and the United States. Among other works he has published the pamphlets "Philemon Wright, ou colonisation et commerce de bois" (Montreal, 1871); "Le chemin de fer Canadien Pacifique" (1872); and "Le vallée de l'Outawais" (1872); and, in book-form, "Les Canadiens de l'ouest" (2 vols., 1878). The purport of the last work is to demonstrate that French Canadians have been chiefly the pioneers and discoverers of the United States and also the Canadian northwest. It has been partly translated in the collections of the Historical society of Wisconsin.

TASSEMACHER, or **TESSCHENMAEKER, Peter,** clergyman, b. in Holland about 1650; d. in Schenectady, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1690. He was educated at the University of Utrecht, came to Kingston, N. Y., in 1675, where he preached in both English and Dutch, and then spent two years in Dutch Guiana. Gov. Edmund Andros, on 30 Sept., 1679, authorized the Dutch clergymen to examine and ordain him for the church at New Amstel, Del. The assembling of this body constituted the first American classis or ecclesiastical gathering of the Reformed church that was held on this continent, as well as the first ordination of a domine. He preached on Staten island in 1679–'82, and then lived at Schenectady, N. Y., until 1690, when he was slain in the massacre. Orders had been given to spare his life and obtain his papers, but these the Indians disregarded. His farm of eighty acres on Staten island was claimed, 2 Nov., 1692, for the poor fund.

TASSIN, Charles Stanislas (tas-sang), South American artist, b. in Berbice, Guiana, in 1751; d. in Paris in October, 1812. He studied with Watteau, and became one of his best pupils. In 1773 he exhibited a "Christ in the Cradle," which attracted much attention, and procured for the artist a prize of $600 from Louis XV. Later he produced "Venus and Cupid" (1777); several pastoral pictures; "A Runaway Match" (1784); "Over the Wall" (1786); "Peasants Dancing" (1788); "Marchioness as Shepherdess" (1790), and other pictures; and obtained the title of royal painter. He also decorated several panels in the castles of Trianon, Sceaux, and Luciennes, painted portraits of Madame du Barry, Duke de la Vauguyon, Admiral d'Estaing, Bailly de Suffren, and Duchess Jules and Countess Diane de Polignac. In 1791 he went to England and executed portraits of William Pitt, Charles James Fox, and Edmund Burke, and, having inherited a large estate in Guiana, returned to his native land in 1795, remaining there till the peace of Amiens, when he returned to Paris in 1802. His later works include "Sunset in Guiana" (1799); "Fish-Vender at Berbice" (1802); "A Creole" (1803); and "Love Victorious" (1805).

TASTERA, Jacques de (tah-stay-rah), French missionary, b. in Bayonne in 1480; d. in Mexico, 8 Aug., 1544. He served a few years in the army, but, despite fair prospects of advancement, became a Franciscan friar at Seville in 1508, and soon attained to the highest ranks in the order. After preaching with success at Seville he was appointed court chaplain of Ferdinand of Aragon, and later he became a favorite with Charles V., who offered him a bishopric; but he declined, and in 1529 went to New Spain. From Mexico he went to Champoton in Yucatan, where he founded a convent, and for years he travelled alone in the country, accompanied only by one interpreter, evangelizing the Indians and preaching the gospel with success. In 1533 he was appointed prior of the Convent of Santo Evangelio at Mexico, and, continuing to interest himself in the welfare of the Indians, summoned and presided over councils of Franciscan missionaries at Michoacan and Guatemala in 1535 and 1537, where means for the protection of the conquered nation were devised, an embassy being sent to the holy see to obtain its ratification of the measures. In 1541 he went to Milan and took part in the general council of the Franciscan order in that city, and before returning to Mexico obtained from the pontiff an encyclical letter to the Spanish officials, advising them to show leniency toward the Indians. In 1542 he was appointed commissary-general of the Franciscan friars in the New World, which post he held until his death. He is the author of "Arte de la lengua Mexicana" (Seville, 1555), and "Litteræ annuæ Mexicanæ" (1571). The recent publication, "Cartas de Indias," prepared by the Spanish government from manuscripts in the state archives, contains several letters of Tastera.

TATHAM, William, engineer, b. in Hutton, England, in 1752; d. in Richmond, Va., 22 Feb., 1819. He emigrated to this country in 1769, entered a mercantile establishment on James river, Va., and served as adjutant of militia against the Indians. He studied the character and customs of the red men, and wrote biographical accounts of Atakullakulla, Oconistoto, Cornstalk, and other warriors. During the Revolutionary war he served as a colonel in the Virginia cavalry under Gen. Thomas Nelson, and was a volunteer in the party that stormed the redoubt at Yorktown. In 1780, with Col. John Todd, he compiled the first exact and comprehensive account of the western country. After the Revolution he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1784, removed to North Carolina, and in 1786 founded the settlement of Lumberton. He was a member of the North Carolina legislature in 1787. Tatham went back to England in 1796, and in 1801 became superintendent of the London docks, but returned to the United States in 1805, and became poor in his old age. He was given the office of military store-keeper in the Richmond arsenal in 1817, and while there committed suicide by throwing himself before a cannon at the moment of discharge. His publications include "Memorial on the Civil and Military Government of the Tennessee Colony"; "An Analysis of the State of Virginia" (Philadelphia, 1790–'1); "Two Tracts relating to the Canal between Norfolk and North Carolina"; "Plan for Insulating the Metropolis by Means of a Navigable Canal" (London, 1797); "Remarks on Inland Canals" (1798); "Political Economy of Inland Navigation, Irrigation, and Drainage" (1799); "Communications on the Agriculture and Commerce of the United States" (1800); "Historical and Practical Essay on the Culture and Commerce of Tobacco" (1800); "National Irrigation" (1801); "Oxen for Tillage" (1801); and two reports "On the Navigation of the Thames" (1803).

TATNALL, Henry Lea, artist, b. in Brandywine Village, Del., 31 Dec., 1829; d. in Wilmington, Del., 26 Sept., 1885. After being educated at the Friends' Westtown boarding-school, Chester co., Pa., he entered the flour-mills of Tatnall and Lea as a clerk, but afterward turned his attention to agriculture. In 1856 he removed to Wilmington and began the lumber business, and at the same time cultivated his musical and artistic talent, which showed itself in early life. He could play on almost every instrument, and composed and set to music many popular songs. His friends induced him to fit up a studio over his counting-house, where the intervals of business were devoted to the study and practice of marine and

landscape painting. His success was rapid and extraordinary, and in a few years his orders were so numerous that he turned the lumber business over to his sons, opened a larger studio, and devoted the remainder of his life to his adopted profession. He was called the father of Wilmington art, and on the formation of the Delaware artists' association he was elected its president.

TATTNALL, Josiah, statesman, b. in Bonaventure, near Savannah, Ga., in 1762; d. in Nassau, New Providence, 6 June, 1803. Upon the revolt of the American colonies he and his brother were obliged to go to England with their father and grandfather, who remained loyal to the British crown but refused service in the army to coerce the colonies. The family estates in Georgia were confiscated by the Americans because of their absence in England. In 1780 Josiah ran away from his parents in England and returned to this country, where he joined Gen. Nathanael Greene's army and served against the British until the close of the war. In recognition of this service the state of Georgia restored a part of the confiscated estates to him. He was the third captain of the Chatham artillery, colonel of the 1st Georgia regiment, and brigadier-general commanding the 1st division of the Georgia state militia. He was a member of the Georgia legislature, a U. S. senator in 1796–'9, and governor of Georgia in 1800. He served in the general assembly at Louisville in 1796, when the Yazoo act of 1795 was rescinded. His remains were brought from Nassau and are buried at Bonaventure, which estate has been converted into a cemetery.—His son, **Josiah,** naval officer, b. in Bonaventure, near Savannah, Ga., 9 Nov., 1795; d. in Savannah, Ga., 14 June, 1871, was educated in England under the supervision of his grandfather in 1805–'11. He returned to the United States in 1811 and entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Jan., 1812. He served in the war of 1812 in the seamen's battery on Craney island, and with a force of navy-yard workmen in the battle of Bladensburg. During the Algerine war he participated in the engagements of Decatur's squadron. He returned to the United States in September, 1817, was promoted to lieutenant, 1 April, 1818, and served in the frigate "Macedonian," on the Pacific station, in 1818–'21. In 1823–'4 he served in the schooner "Jackal," one of Porter's "Mosquito fleet," in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. In October, 1828, he was appointed 1st lieutenant of the sloop "Erie," in the West Indies, where he cut out the Spanish cruiser "Federal," which had confiscated American property at sea during the wars of the Spanish-American republics for independence. In August, 1829, he took charge of the surveys of the Tortugas reefs off the coast of Florida, which surveys proved to be of great value for the location of fortifications at Dry Tortugas. In March, 1831, he took command of the schooner "Grampus" in the West Indies, and in August, 1832, he captured the Mexican war-schooner "Montezuma" for illegal acts against an American vessel. His services with the "Grampus" in protecting American commerce elicited letters of thanks from the merchants and insurance companies at Vera Cruz and New Orleans, from whom he also received a service of silver. In December, 1832, he was relieved of his command at his own request, and he subsequently served on duty in making experiments in ordnance and in the conduct of the coast tidal survey. In November, 1835, in command of the bark "Pioneer," he took Gen. Santa-Anna to Mexico after he had been captured in a battle with the Texans and surrendered to the United States. Upon their arrival at Vera Cruz, Tattnall personally prevented an attack on Santa-Anna by an excited mob of his opponents. He was promoted to commander, 25 Feb., 1838, and placed in charge of the Boston navy-yard. While on his way to the African station in the "Saratoga" in 1843 he encountered a hurricane off Cape Ann, Mass., and won a brilliant professional reputation by the skill he displayed in cutting away the masts and anchoring when almost on the rocks off the cape. When war was declared with Mexico he was assigned to command the steamer "Spitfire," joined the squadron at Vera Cruz, and was given command of the Mosquito division. With this he covered the landing of Gen. Winfield Scott's army, and assisted in the bombardment of the city. After the fall of Vera Cruz he led in the attack on the forts at Tuspan and was severely wounded in the arm by grape-shot. The legislature of Georgia gave him a vote of thanks and a sword. He was promoted to captain, 5 Feb., 1850, and in command of the steamer "Saranac" contributed much to preserve peace between the United States and Spain during the Cuban insurrection. On 15 Oct., 1857, he was appointed flag-officer of the Asiatic station. He found China at war with the allied English and French fleets, and went to the scene of operations at Pei-ho. Shortly before an engagement his flagship grounded and was towed off by the English boats. This service was taken as an excuse for subsequent active participation in the attack on the Chinese. In explanation of his violation of neutrality, Tattnall exclaimed that "blood was thicker than water." He was sustained in his course by public opinion at the time and also by the government. On 20 Feb., 1861, he resigned his commission as captain in the navy, and offered his services to the governor of Georgia. He was commissioned senior flag-officer of the Georgia navy, 28 Feb., 1861, and in March, 1861, he became a captain in the Confederate navy, and was ordered to command the naval defences of Georgia and South Carolina. On 7 Nov., 1861, he led an improvised naval force against the attack on Port Royal. He conducted attacks on the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Savannah, constructed batteries for the defence of that river, and materially delayed the operations of the National forces. In March, 1862, he was ordered to relieve Franklin Buchanan, who was wounded in the engagement with the "Monitor," and took command of the "Merrimac" and the naval defences of the waters of Virginia. He set out for Hampton Roads on 11 April, 1862, accompanied by the gun-boats, which cut out three merchant vessels, but the "Merrimac" did not venture to lose communication with Norfolk. When the Confederates were forced to abandon the peninsula, Norfolk and the navy-yard were also surrendered, and on 11 May, 1862, Tattnall destroyed the "Merrimac" off Craney island in order to prevent her capture. He was then ordered to

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resume command of the naval defences of Georgia. At his request a court of inquiry was ordered to investigate the destruction of the "Merrimac," and he was censured for destroying the vessel without attacking the enemy's fleet, and for not taking her to Hog island to defend the James river. He then demanded a regular court-martial, which met at Richmond, 5 July, 1862, and, after a thorough investigation, honorably acquitted him. He was indefatigable in his efforts to defend Savannah river, but in January, 1865, he was obliged to destroy all the vessels he had collected. He then went to Augusta, where he was included in the parole of the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. He remained there until 12 June, 1866, when he took his family to Nova Scotia, after first obtaining permission from the war department to leave the country. He resided near Halifax, but his pecuniary resources became nearly exhausted, and in 1870 he returned to his home in quest of employment. On 5 Jan., 1870, the mayor and city council appointed him inspector of the port of Savannah. He held this office, which had been created for him, for seventeen months, when it was abolished by his death. See "The Life of Commodore Tattnall," by Charles C. Jones, assisted by J. R. F. Tattnall, the commodore's son (Savannah, 1878).

TAUSTE, Francisco (tah-oo'-stay), Spanish missionary, b. in Tauste, Aragon, about 1630; d. in Venezuela toward the end of the 17th century. He entered the Capuchin order in Spain, and was sent as a missionary to the coast of Cumana, where he soon became proficient in the Indian languages of that province, and evangelized numerous tribes. He wrote "Arte y Diccionario de la Lengua de Cumaná" (Madrid, 1680), and, according to Juan de San Antonio, in his "Biblioteca Franciscana," left in manuscript "Doctrina Cristiana para instrucción de los Indios Chaimas, Cumanagotas, Cores y Parias, en sus respectivos Idiomas."

TAVARES-BASTOS, Aureliano Candido (tah-vah'-rays), Brazilian lawyer, b. in Pernambuco in 1840; d. in Nice, France, 3 Dec., 1875. After finishing his studies he was admitted to the bar of his native city, and soon attained prominence as an able and eloquent orator. He was counsel for several political prisoners, advocated religious freedom with great vehemence, and participated in the movement that led to the abolition of slavery throughout the empire. He was a member of the Brazilian parliament in 1872, but his health failing he went to Nice, where he died. His works include "Cartas de um solitario" (Rio Janeiro, 1865); "O valle do rio Amazonas" (1869); "Estudos sobre algumas reformações legislativas" (1870); and several political pamphlets.

TAVERNIER, Jacques (tah-vair-ne-ay), called Le Lyonnais, French buccaneer, b. in Lyons, France, about 1625; d. in Havana, Cuba, in 1673. He early followed the sea, served on privateers in the Gulf of Mexico, and later joined the buccaneers in Tortugas. He took part in most of the expeditions under the leadership of Laurent van Graaf, Grandmount, Jacques Nau, Pierre le Picard, Henry Morgan, and other famous chiefs, but never commanded a strong following, as he was unable to read and write. After 1664, however, he was the owner of the ship "La Perle," carrying twelve cannons, and he made some daring inroads on the coasts of Venezuela, Panama, Cuba, and even Mexico. He assisted at the capture of Maracaibo in 1666, and of Porto Cabello in 1667, was with Morgan at Panama in 1671, and later ravaged with Bradley the Bay of Honduras. On returning from the last expedition he fell in with two Spanish men-of-war; a desperate battle ensued, and one of the Spanish ships took fire and was obliged to head for the coast. Tavernier and his buccaneers boarded the other vessel and had nearly captured it, when a sudden storm parted the cables that lashed the two vessels together. The buccaneers retreated in great haste to their ship, but a few, including the chief, were unable to regain it, as the two vessels parted. The fight continued, nevertheless, for some time on board the Spanish vessel, but Tavernier being severely wounded, the buccaneers, deprived of their chief, lost courage and were finally overcome. Tavernier was brought nearly dying to Havana, where he was immediately executed before the palace of the audiencia.

TAYLOR, Alexander Smith, ethnologist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 16 April, 1817; d. near Santa Barbara, Cal., 27 July, 1876. He received a limited education, left Charleston in 1837, travelled for several years in the West Indies and in India and China, went to California from Hong Kong in 1848, and lived at Monterey till 1860, where he was clerk of the U. S. district court in 1853, and afterward on a ranch near Santa Barbara. He has written for magazines and newspapers articles on the Indian races, the history of California, and natural history. He published a translation of the diary of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, under the title of "The First Voyage to the Coast of California" (San Francisco, 1853); a "History of Grasshoppers and Locusts of America" in the "Report" of the Smithsonian institution for 1858; "The Indianology of California" in the "California Farmer" (1860–'4); and "Bibliographia Californica" in the Sacramento "Union" (1863–'6).

TAYLOR, Alfred, naval officer, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 23 May, 1810. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Nov., 1826, became a passed midshipman, 4 June, 1831, and was commissioned a lieutenant, 9 Feb., 1837. During the Mexican war he was attached to the frigate "Cumberland" in the blockade of Vera Cruz and in some of the operations on the coast. He served at the Washington navy-yard in 1848–'51, and in the steamer "Mississippi" with Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853–'5, was commissioned commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and commanded the sloop "Saratoga" on the coast of Africa when the civil war opened in 1861. He was commissioned captain, 16 July, 1862, and was attached to the navy-yard at Boston in 1862–'5. He commanded the flag-ship "Susquehanna" on the Brazil station in 1866, and was promoted to commodore, 27 Sept., 1866. He was then on waiting orders until February, 1869, when he was appointed light-house inspector. He was promoted to rear-admiral, 29 Jan., 1872, and was retired by operation of law, 23 May, 1872. He has been a resident of New York city since his retirement.

TAYLOR, Alfred, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1831. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Bristol and Williamsport, Pa. He has exerted himself for the improvement of Sunday-school teaching, and in 1870–'1 conducted a weekly called the "Sunday-School Workman." His publications include "Union Prayer-Meeting Hymn-Book" (Philadelphia, 1858); "Sunday-School Photographs" (Boston and Edinburgh, 1864); "Extra Hymn-Book" (Philadelphia, 1864); and "Hints about Sunday-School Work" (1869).

TAYLOR, Archibald Alexander Edward, educator, b. in Springfield, Ohio, 27 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at Princeton in 1854, and at the theological seminary there in 1857. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Portland, Ky., in 1857–'9, then at Dubuque, Iowa, till 1865, for the

next four years at Georgetown, D. C., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1869 till 1873. In 1870–'2 he was co-editor of "Our Monthly," published in Cincinnati. From 1873 till 1883 he was president of Wooster university, Ohio. He continued to be connected with the institution as professor of logic and political economy and dean of the post-graduate department for five years longer, editing in 1886–'8 "The Post-Graduate," a quarterly journal of philosophy. He then became editor of "The Mid-Continent," the organ of the Presbyterian church in the southwest, published in St. Louis, Mo. He received the degree of D. D. from Wooster in 1872, and that of LL. D. when he retired from the presidency in 1883.

TAYLOR, Bayard, author, b. in Kennett Square, Chester co., Pa., 11 Jan., 1825; d. in Berlin, Germany, 19 Dec., 1878. He was the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Way) Taylor, and was of Quaker and South German descent. His first American ancestor, Robert Taylor, was a rich Quaker, who came over with Penn in 1681, and whose eldest son inherited land that now includes "Cedarcroft," the poet's recent estate. His grandfather married a Lutheran of pure German blood, and was excommunicated by the Quakers. The poet's mother, although a Lutheran, was attached to the Quaker doctrines, and the Quaker speech and manners prevailed in her household. Bayard was named after James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and his first book bore on its title-page, through a mistake of Griswold, its editor, the name of "James Bayard Taylor." After reaching his majority he always signed his name Bayard Taylor. His boyhood was passed near Kennett on a farm. He learned to read at four, began to write early, and from his twelfth year wrote "poems, novels, historical essays, but chiefly poems." At the age of fourteen he studied Latin and French, and Spanish not long afterward. In 1837 the family removed to West Chester. There, and at Unionville, the youth had five years of high-school training. His first printed poem was contributed in 1841 to the "Saturday Evening Post," Philadelphia. In 1842 he was apprenticed to a printer of West Chester. His contributions to the "Post" led to a friendship with Rufus W. Griswold, who was then connected with that paper and was also editor of "Graham's Magazine." Griswold advised him concerning the publication of "Ximena, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1844), which was dedicated to his adviser and sold by subscription. By this time he found a trade distasteful, and, to gratify his desire for travel and study in Europe, he bought his time of his employer. The "Post" and the "United States Gazette" each agreed to pay him fifty dollars in advance for twelve foreign letters. Graham bought some of his poems, and with one hundred and forty dollars thus collected he sailed for Liverpool, 1 July, 1844. Horace Greeley gave him a conditional order for letters to the "Tribune," of which he afterward wrote eighteen from Germany. His experiences abroad are well condensed in his own language: "After landing in Liverpool, I spent three weeks in a walk through Scotland and the north of England, and then travelled through Belgium and up the Rhine to Heidelberg, where I arrived in September, 1844. The winter of 1844–'5 I spent in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and by May I was so good a German that I was often not suspected of being a foreigner. I started off again on foot, a knapsack on my back, and visited the Brocken, Leipsic, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Salzburg, and Munich, returning to Frankfort in July. A further walk over the Alps and through northern Italy took me to Florence, where I spent four months learning Italian. Thence I wandered, still on foot, to Rome and Civita Vecchia, where I bought a ticket as deck-passenger to Marseilles, and then tramped on to Paris through the cold winter rains. I arrived there in February, 1846, and returned to America after a stay of three months in Paris and London. I had been abroad for two years, and had supported myself entirely during the whole time by my literary correspondence. The remuneration which I received was in all five hundred dollars, and only by continual economy and occasional self-denial was I able to carry out my plan." His letters were widely read, and shortly after his return were collected in "Views Afoot, or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff" (New York, 1846). Six editions were sold within the year. In December, 1846, Taylor bought, with a friend as partner, a printing-office in his native county, and began to publish the Phœnixville "Pioneer." But after a year he sold his newspaper and obtained a place on the New York "Tribune" in the literary department and as man-of-all-work. In December, 1848, he published "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads, and Poems," which gave him repute as a poet. In 1849–'50 he was sent by the "Tribune" to California to report on the gold discoveries, and his letters were collected in "Eldorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire" (1850). The same year he delivered the Φ B K poem at Harvard. On 24 Oct., 1850, Taylor married, at Kennett, Mary Agnew, a Quaker girl of exquisite character, to whom he had long been betrothed, but who was now in an incurable decline, and she died within two months. He obtained an interest in the "Tribune," and also issued "A Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs" (1851). In the autumn he again visited Europe as a correspondent, went to Egypt, and thence to Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor, and reached London in October, 1852. His instructions next led him to join Com. Perry's expedition to Japan. Travelling through Spain, he proceeded to Bombay *via* Cairo and Suez, journeyed through India to Delhi and Calcutta, thence to the Himalayas and back, and finally voyaged to Hong Kong, China, which he reached in March, 1853, joining Perry's flag-ship in May, and obtaining the nominal appointment of master's mate. He remained with the expedition until September, sharing its visit to Japan, and transmitting graphic accounts thereof to the "Tribune," besides furnishing valuable notes to Perry for the latter's report to the U. S. government. After his return home he was in demand as a lecturer, and made lecturing a vocation throughout much of his after career. In 1854 he published "A Journey to Central Africa" and "The Land of the Saracen." "A Visit to India, China, and Japan" appeared in 1855. In 1854 he also brought out his "Poems of the Orient," perhaps his freshest, most glowing and characteristic book of verse. The next year or two were occupied with lecturing, travelling in this country,

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and authorship. "Poems of Home and Travel," a collective edition of his verse, and a revised edition of "Views Afoot," came out in 1855. His income grew large from copyrights, lecture-fees, and the "Tribune" stock. He edited a "Cyclopædia of Modern Travel" (New York, 1856). In July, 1855, he revisited Germany, and then made a journey to Norway and Lapland. His letters to the "Tribune" composed the volume "Northern Travel" (1858). He married in October, 1857, Marie Hansen, of Gotha, and spent the winter of 1857–'8 in Greece. In October, 1858, they returned to Kennett Square, bringing with them a daughter, Lilian Bayard, who now resides at Halle with her husband, Dr. Kiliani. Taylor laid the corner-stone of his country-home, "Cedarcroft," upon a generous tract of land which he had purchased near Kennett Square. In 1861 the house was completed and became his residence. It is represented in the accompanying illustration. At the beginning of the civil war he spoke and wrote for the National cause, and in May, 1862, he was appointed secretary of legation, Gen. Simon Cameron being minister, at St. Petersburg. When left for a time in sole charge, he was influential, as the files of the state department show, in determining Russia to extend her sympathy and active friendship to the U. S. government. Resigning his office in 1863, he visited Gotha, where he obtained unusual facilities for his study of the life and writings of Goethe. After the loss of a brother, Col. Frederic Taylor, at Gettysburg, he went home in the autumn of 1863 and resumed his professional labors. In 1867 the Taylors revisited Switzerland and Italy, and the poet was brought near to death by an attack of Roman fever. He made a trip to Corsica in 1868. Two years were now devoted to his translation of "Faust," which was published in the United States, England, and Germany. In 1870 he delivered a course of lectures, as professor of German literature, at Cornell university. He went again to Weimar in search of materials for biographies of Goethe and Schiller, and in February, 1874, revisited Italy and Egypt. Midsummer found him at the Millennial celebration of Iceland, which he described for the "Tribune," and reached home in the autumn. In 1876 he once more occupied a desk in the "Tribune" office. On 4 July, 1876, he delivered the stately National ode at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia. In 1877 his health failed, and after a partial recuperation he was nominated by President Hayes as minister to Berlin. His confirmation was followed by a notable series of popular testimonials, culminating with a banquet in New York, at which the poet Bryant presided, 4 April, 1878. He entered upon his official duties in May. His books of travel, subsequent to those heretofore named, were "Travels in Greece and Rome" (New York, 1859); "At Home and Abroad" (2 vols., 1859–'62); "Colorado: a Summer Trip" (1867); "Byways of Europe" (1869); "Travels in Arabia" (1872); and "Egypt and Iceland" (1874). Among his miscellaneous works are a "Masque," for the golden wedding of his parents (printed privately, 1868); a "School History of Germany to 1871" (1874); "The Boys of other Countries" (1876); and "The Echo Club" (1876). The last-named is a book of talk upon modern poets, with burlesque imitations of their verse, for which sparkling by-play Taylor had a native readiness. He also edited, with George Ripley, a "Handbook of Literature and Fine Arts" (1852), and, alone, the "Illustrated Library of Travel" (8 vols., 1871–'4), besides various translations. He began with much zest, in 1863, his career as a novelist, laying his plots and scenes in his own country. "Hannah Thurston" (1863), whose heroine is a Pennsylvania Quakeress, was followed by "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864); "The Story of Kennett" (1866); "Joseph and his Friend" (1870); and "Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home" (1872). "The Story of Kennett" is the most complete as a work of art. But it was as a poet that Taylor exerted all his powers and hoped to be remembered, and some of his verse reflects his highest creative mood. His later books of poetry comprise "The Poet's Journal" (Boston, 1862); "Poems" (1865); "The Picture of St. John," a romantic art-poem (1869); "Ballad of Abraham Lincoln" (1869); "The Masque of the Gods" (1872); "Lars: a Pastoral of Norway" (1873); "The Prophet: a Tragedy" (1874); "Home-Pastorals" (1875); "The National Ode" (1876); and "Prince Deukalion: a Lyrical Drama" (1878). His poetry is striking for qualities that appeal to the ear and eye, finished, sonorous in diction and rhythm, at times too rhetorical, but rich in sound, color, and metrical effects. His early models were Byron and Shelley, and his more ambitious lyrics and dramas exhibit the latter's peculiar, often vague, spirituality. "Lars," somewhat after the manner of Tennyson, is his longest and most attractive narrative poem. "Prince Deukalion" was designed for a masterpiece; its blank verse and choric interludes are noble in spirit and mould. Some of Taylor's songs, oriental idyls, and the true and tender Pennsylvanian ballads, have passed into lasting favor, and show the native quality of his poetic gift. His fame rests securely upon his unequalled rendering of "Faust" in the original metres, of which the first and second parts appeared in 1870 and 1871. His commentary upon Part II. for the first time interpreted the motive and allegory of that unique structure. During his one summer in Germany he was able only to revise the proofs of "Prince Deukalion" and to write an "Epicedium" on the death of Bryant. Tributes were paid to his memory at Berlin, Berthold Auerbach pronouncing an eloquent address. His remains, on arriving at New York, were honored with a solemn reception by the German societies and an oration by Algernon S. Sullivan. The body lay in state at the city-hall, was then removed to Kennett, and there interred, 15 March, 1879. Posthumous collections of Taylor's miscellanies, "Studies in German Literature" (1879), and "Essays and Notes" (1880), were edited by George H. Boker and Mrs. Taylor. In person he was of a handsome and commanding figure, with an oriental yet frank countenance, a rich voice, and engaging smile and manner.—His wife, **Marie Hansen**, b. in Gotha, Germany, 2 June, 1829, is the daughter of the late Prof. Peter A. Hansen, founder of the Erfurt observatory. She zealously promoted her husband's literary career, and translated into German his "Greece" (Leipsic, 1858); "Hannah Thurston" (Hamburg, 1863); "Story of Kennett" (Gotha, 1868); "Tales of Home" (Berlin, 1879); "Studies in German Literature" (Leipsic, 1880); and notes

to "Faust," both parts (Leipsic, 1881). After her husband's death she edited, with notes, his "Dramatic Works" (1880), and in the same year his "Poems" in a "Household Edition," and brought together his "Critical Essays and Literary Notes." In 1885 she prepared a school edition of "Lars," with notes and a sketch of its author's life. After six years' labor in collecting and arranging the poet's extensive private correspondence, she completed, with Horace E. Scudder, the "Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor" (2 vols., Boston, 1884).

TAYLOR, Benjamin Cook, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Feb., 1801; d. in Bergen, N. J., 2 Feb., 1881. He was graduated at Princeton in 1819 and at the New Brunswick theological seminary in 1822, held various pastorates between 1825 and 1828, and from the latter year till the time of his death was pastor of the Reformed church at Bergen, the 200th anniversary of which he commemorated in a sermon in 1861. Besides this and other discourses, he published "Annals of the Classis and Township of Bergen" (1856). He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart in 1843.—His brother, **Isaac Ebenezer,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 April, 1812, was educated at Rutgers, and graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. He was engaged in mercantile business in New York city from 1835 till 1839, then began practice, travelled and studied in Europe in 1840–'1, and after his return had charge for seven years, as attending physician, of cases of diseases of women in the Eastern, City, Northern, and Demilt dispensaries, in which he introduced a system of clinical instruction in his department. In 1851 he was elected physician to Bellevue hospital. In 1860 he suggested the establishment of a medical college in connection with the hospital, and in the following year Bellevue hospital medical college was incorporated and went into operation, with Dr. Taylor as its president and treasurer. In 1863, at his suggestion, an out-door department was organized in connection with the hospital. He resigned his professorship of obstetrics in 1867, but was elected emeritus professor, and continued in the presidency of the faculty. He was president of the medical board of Bellevue hospital from 1868 till 1876, when he ceased his labors as attending obstetrical physician. From 1860 till 1874 he was attending physician to Charity hospital, and for the first two years was president of its medical board. As consulting physician, he is still connected with both hospitals. Since 1876 he has been obstetrical physician to the Maternity hospital. He is vice-president of the American gynecological society. He was one of the originators of the "New York Medical Journal" and president of its association in 1869–'70. As early as 1839 Dr. Taylor suggested the hypodermic method of treatment by morphia and strychnia. He was the earliest American physician to use the speculum in diseases of women, publishing a paper on the subject in 1841. He was also the first to introduce the subject of uterine auscultation, and in 1843 edited Dr. Evory Kennedy's work on that diagnostic method. He has published original monographs on the symptoms and treatment of Addison's disease, the inhalation of chloroform as a remedy for regurgitation of the stomach, the non-shortening of the cervix uteri during gestation, the nature of placenta previa, the seat of disease in procidentia uteri, the mechanism of spontaneous inversion of the uterus, and on contracted and faulty pelves, and various other subjects connected with midwifery.—A son of Benjamin C., **William James Romeyn,** clergyman, b. in Schodack, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 31 July, 1823, was graduated at Rutgers in 1841, and at the theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1844, and licensed by the classis of Bergen in the latter year. He was pastor of the Reformed church at New Durham, N. J., in 1844–'6, then in Jersey City for three years, in Schenectady, N. Y., for about the same length of time, then of another church in Jersey City in 1852–'4, and after that of the 3d Reformed church of Philadelphia till 1862, when he became corresponding secretary of the American Bible society. He resumed the active work of the ministry in 1869, and from that year has had charge of a church in Newark, N. J. He presided over the general synod in 1871. From 1872 till 1876 he edited the "Christian Intelligencer," and attended the Presbyterian councils held in Philadelphia, Belfast, and London. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Rutgers in 1860. Dr. Taylor has written much for the religious press and published hymns, addresses, sermons, and tracts. He is the author of "Louisa, a Pastor's Memorial" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Bible in the Last Hundred Years" (1876); "Church Extension in Large Cities" (1880); and "On Co-operation in Foreign Missions" (1884).

TAYLOR, Bushrod Bust, naval officer, b. in Madison, Ind., 31 March, 1832; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 April, 1883. He entered the navy as an acting midshipman, 3 April, 1849, and was graduated at the naval academy, 12 June, 1855. He was promoted to master on 16 Sept., lieutenant, 31 July, 1856, and served in the Paraguay expedition of 1859. He went to the naval academy as an instructor in October, 1860, and assisted in the removal of the academy from Annapolis to Newport. From May to August, 1861, he served in the flagship "Colorado," in the Gulf squadron, on the blockade. He was in the supply and despatch steamer "Connecticut" in 1861–'2, and was executive of the steamer "Cimmerone" in James river and the South Atlantic blockade in 1862–'3. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, served in the steamer "Ticonderoga," flag-ship of the West India squadron, in 1863, and commanded the steamer "Kanawha," in the Western Gulf squadron, until 28 Sept., 1865. He next served at the Philadelphia navy-yard in 1865–'6, and at the naval academy as an instructor in 1866–'9. He was commissioned commander, 14 March, 1868, and had the steamer "Idaho," of the Asiatic squadron, in 1869. In this vessel he encountered the centre of a terrible typhoon, in which she was completely dismantled and became almost a total wreck. This was one of the worst storms, that was ever survived by any ship. He next commanded the "Ashuelot" on the same station, until January, 1872, served at the Philadelphia navy-yard in 1872, and in the bureau of yards and docks at Washington in 1872–'4. He commanded the steamer "Wachusett" during the threatened war with Spain in 1874, was a member of the board of inspection in 1876, and at the Boston navy-yard in 1876–'9. He was commissioned captain, 27 Oct., 1869, and had special duty at Washington in 1880.

TAYLOR, Christopher, Quaker preacher, b. near Skipton, Yorkshire, England, about 1620; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1686. He was a Puritan minister until he was converted to Quaker doctrines by the teachings of George Fox. He was a man of learning, and expounded his belief in different parts of England while pursuing the vocation of a teacher of the classics. After suffering persecution and imprisonment for his convictions he left his school at Edmonton, Middlesex, and

emigrated to Pennsylvania. He settled in Bucks county, which he represented in the first assembly of the province, and after the arrival of William Penn he became a member of the council, and continued a councillor till the time of his death. He also held the office of registrar-general, removing to Philadelphia from Chester county, where he had for some time resided and held a commission as justice of the peace. He published "Compendium trium linguarum" (1679).

TAYLOR, Edward, clergyman, b. in England in 1642; d. in Westfield, Mass., 29 June, 1729. He began his education in England with the intention of following the ministry, left that country on account of measures that were taken against non-conformists, and on his arrival in Massachusetts in 1668 entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1671. He was invited to become minister to the people of Westfield, and arrived there on 3 Dec., 1671, but, owing to the insecurity of that frontier settlement and the small number of its inhabitants, the church was not organized till 27 Aug., 1679. He performed the duties of minister there, and for much of the time those of physician also, until his death. He left several manuscript volumes, including a "Commentary on the Four Gospels," "Christographia, or a Discourse on the Virtues and Character of Christ," and poems in English and in Latin.

TAYLOR, Edward Thompson, missionary, b. in Richmond, Va., 25 Dec., 1793; d. in Boston, Mass., 6 April, 1871. He was left an orphan in infancy, taken away by a sea-captain when seven years old, and trained as a sailor, in which calling he passed his early life. In 1819 he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. About 1830 he became a Bethel missionary in Boston. He served as chaplain on the frigate "Macedonian," which took supplies to the famishing Irish in 1827, and delivered addresses in Cork and Glasgow. "Father Taylor," as he was called, mingled nautical terms and figures in his discourses, and by his wit, pathos, and imagination controlled the moods and wrought upon the feelings of his hearers in a remarkable degree.

TAYLOR, George, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Ireland in 1716; d. in Easton, Pa., 23 Feb., 1781. He is said to have been the son of a clergyman and to have received a liberal education and begun the study of medicine, which he abandoned in order to emigrate to this country in 1736. Leaving his home clandestinely and without money, he took passage as a redemptioner, and on his arrival at Philadelphia was bound to an iron-manufacturer at Durham, Pa., for a term of years. He worked as a clerk, instead of at common labor, and when his employer died, several years later, he married the widow, and became proprietor of the works, which prospered under his direction. Removing to Northampton county, where he established a large iron-mill, he was soon called to take part in public affairs as a member of the provincial assembly that met at Philadelphia on 15 Oct., 1764. He was appointed on the committee on grievances, and engaged effectively in the debate on the revision of the charter. He was re-elected for each year till 1770, taking an active part in the discussions, and after that applied himself to his business, which proved unprofitable in the new situation, holding only the offices of county judge and colonel of militia. Returning to Durham, he was again sent to the provincial assembly in 1775, and was placed on the committee of safety. He was a member also of committees on grants of the crown and military preparations and of the one that was appointed to draw up instructions for the delegates to the Continental congress. These instructions, forbidding them to vote for separation, were revoked in June, 1776, and because five of the delegates from Pennsylvania hesitated to agree to the Declaration of Independence, others were chosen in their place on 20 July. George Taylor was one of the new delegates. He took his seat in congress on the day of his election, and signed his name to the declaration with the other members when the engrossed copy of the instrument was ready, 2 Aug. He made a treaty in behalf of congress with several Indian tribes of the Susquehanna border at Easton, where he had resided in the neighborhood of his estates in Northampton county, and in March, 1777, he retired from congress.

TAYLOR, George H., physician, b. in Williston, Vt., in 1821. He was graduated at the New York medical college in 1852, studied the Swedish treatment, developed the massage-cure for nervous, gynecological, and other classes of diseases, and invented mechanical massage, with apparatus for expanding the chest, lifting the contents of the pelvis, kneading the abdomen, and transmitting motor energy. Dr. Taylor is the author of "Exposition of the Swedish Movement-Cure" (New York, 1860); "Paralysis and Diseases of the Nerves, and the Remedial Use of Transmitted Motor Energy" (1872); "Health for Women" (1880); "Massage" (1884); "Pelvic and Hernial Therapeutics" (1884); and "Massage; Mechanical Processes" (1887).—His brother, **Charles Fayette,** surgeon, b. in Williston, Vt., 25 April, 1827, was graduated at the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1856, and settled in New York city, devoting himself to the specialty of orthopedy. He founded the New York orthopedic dispensary and hospital in 1866, and was surgeon there till 1876. In 1867 he was appointed consulting orthopedic surgeon to St. Luke's hospital. Dr. Taylor is the inventor of an antero-posterior spinal apparatus, and other contrivances for the correction of spinal deviations consequent upon Pott's disease and angular and lateral curvature of the spine; a long counter-extension hip-splint for disease of the hip-joint; a jointed supporting splint for the recovering stage of hip-disease and for other purposes; and various apparatus for the correction of club-foot and other deformities of the feet and legs, and others for promoting the development of certain muscles or groups of muscles by means of local exercise; also of an osteoclast and a genuclast. He received medals for his inventions at the international exhibitions of 1873 and 1876 at Vienna and Philadelphia, and was elected a corresponding member of the Royal society of physicians at Vienna. Besides monographs on the Swedish treatment in the New York medical journals, he published a volume on the "Theory and Practice of the Movement-Cure" (Philadelphia, 1861). He is the author of many medical papers, the chief of which are those on "Synovitis of the Knee-Joint," "Emotional Prodigality," and "Bodily Conditions as related to Men-

tal States," and of volumes on "Spinal Irritation, or Causes of Backache in American Women" (New York, 1864); "Mechanical Treatment of Angular Curvature of the Spine" (New York, 1864; German translation, Berlin, 1873); "Infantile Paralysis and its Attendant Deformities" (Philadelphia, 1867); "Mechanical Treatment of Disease of the Hip-Joint" (New York, 1873; German ed., Berlin, 1873); and "Sensation and Pain" (New York, 1881).

TAYLOR, George Lansing, clergyman, b. in Skaneateles, N. Y., 13 Feb., 1835. He removed to Ohio in 1847, studied for two years at Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, and for two years more at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1861, was assistant editor of the "Christian Advocate" in New York city in 1861–'2, entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in April, 1862, and has since held pastorates in the New York east conference. He married, in 1861, Eliza M., a daughter of the Rev. Mansfield French. During the civil war he served in the Christian commission in Virginia and Maryland. He has been actively connected with the National temperance society, and has frequently preached at camp-meetings. He received the degree of D. D. from Syracuse university in 1876, and that of L. H. D. from Columbia in 1887. Besides numerous sermons, pamphlets, addresses, fugitive poems, and magazine articles, Dr. Taylor is the author of "Elijah, the Reformer, a Ballad-Epic, and other Sacred and Religious Poems" (New York, 1885); "Ulysses S. Grant, Conqueror, Patriot, Hero; an Elegy, and other Poems" (1885); "What Shall We Do with the Sunday-School?" (New York, 1886); "The Progress of Learning, a Poem delivered at the Celebration of the Centennial of Columbia College" (1887); and "The New Africa: its Discovery and Destiny," with maps (1888).

TAYLOR, George William, soldier, b. in Hunterdon county, N. J., 22 Nov., 1808; d. in Alexandria, Va., 1 Sept., 1862. He was graduated at the military academy of Alden Partridge, Middletown, Conn., and received a midshipman's warrant in the navy in 1827, but resigned at the end of four years and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the beginning of the Mexican war he assisted in raising a company in New Jersey, being commissioned as lieutenant on 8 March, 1847, and as captain in the following September, and served through Gen. Zachary Taylor's campaigns. After the war he went to California, remaining there three years. Returning then to New Jersey, he occupied himself in mining and iron-manufacturing. When the civil war began he was made colonel of the 3d New Jersey infantry, which left for the field on 28 June, 1861, assisted in guarding Long Bridge, formed part of the reserve division at Bull Run, and participated in the occupation of Manassas in March, 1862, being the first to perceive the enemy retreating. When Gen. Philip Kearny was promoted, Col. Taylor succeeded to the command of the brigade, which he led in the advance on Richmond and the seven days' battles, receiving his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers on 9 May, 1862. At Gaines's Mills his command was subjected to the hottest fire. At the second battle of Bull Run he fought with distinguished courage, and received wounds from which he soon after died.

TAYLOR, Jacob, mathematician, d. in Philadelphia after 1736. He was a school-master in Philadelphia, holding the appointment of surveyor-general of the commonwealth, and published almanacs, for which he composed poetical pieces. He also practised medicine. One of his poems is entitled "Pennsylvania" (1728).

TAYLOR, James, pioneer, b. in Midway, Va., 19 April, 1769; d. in Newport, Ky., 8 Nov., 1848. His father was a first cousin of Gen. Zachary Taylor. The son emigrated to Kentucky in 1792. During the second war with Great Britain he used his money and credit to pay the troops, took the field as brigadier-general of Kentucky militia, served as quartermaster-general of the northwestern army under Gen. William Hull, and was active in concerting a plan to displace Hull and confide the command of the fortress at Detroit to Gen. Duncan McArthur. When Gen. Hull ordered him to act with Col. James Miller and the British officers in drawing up articles of capitulation, he refused to have any participation in the surrender. He became one of the largest land-owners in the west.

TAYLOR, James Barnett, clergyman, b. in Barton-on-Humber, England, 19 March, 1819; d. in Richmond, Va., 22 Dec., 1871. He was brought in his infancy to the United States, and received his early education in New York city, whence his parents removed about 1818 to Mecklenburg county, Va. After passing through an academical course, he became a Baptist home missionary, and in 1826 was chosen pastor of a church in Richmond, Va., where he soon acquired a high reputation as a preacher. In 1839–'40 he officiated as chaplain of the University of Virginia. Returning to Richmond, he served as a pastor there for five years longer. He labored also as a missionary, and in 1845, soon after the organization of the Southern Baptist convention, became its corresponding secretary. This office he filled till within a few weeks of his death, travelling constantly, preaching throughout the south, and editing the "Religious Herald" for a short time, and subsequently the "Southern Baptist Missionary Journal" and the "Home and Foreign Journal," both of which he founded, and the "Foreign Mission Journal." He was pastor also of the Baptist church at Taylorsville, Hanover co., Va., till the civil war began. During the war he labored as a colporteur in camps and hospitals, and for three years as Confederate post-chaplain. After its close he exerted himself to revive the missions of the Southern Baptist convention, and took much interest in the education of the freedmen, preaching often to colored congregations, and conferring with the secretary of the Freedmen's bureau with regard to the best plans for assisting the emancipated slaves. He was one of the originators of the Virginia Baptist education society, and a founder of Richmond college. His chief published works were "Life of Lot Cary" (Baltimore, 1837); "Lives of Virginia Baptist Ministers" (Richmond, 1837); and "Memoir of Luther Rice, one of the First Missionaries in the East" (1841). He had nearly completed before his death a "History of Virginia Baptists." See "Life and Times of James B. Taylor," by his son, George B. Taylor (Philadelphia, 1872). His wife was a daughter of Elisha Scott Williams.—Their son, **George Boardman,** clergyman, b. in Richmond, Va., 27 Dec., 1832, was graduated at Richmond college, taught for a short time, and then studied three years at the University of Virginia, at the same time serving as pastor of two Baptist churches in the vicinity. He was graduated in most of the schools in the university, was pastor for two years in Baltimore, Md., then for twelve years at Staunton, Va., leaving his church during the campaign of 1862 to act as chaplain to Stonewall Jackson's corps. Subsequently, till the close of hostilities, he officiated as post-chaplain in conjunction with his pastorate. In 1869 he was chosen chaplain of the University of Virginia for the usual period of

two years, after which he returned to his former church at Staunton, of which he again took leave in 1873, on being appointed by the mission board of the Southern Baptist convention missionary to Rome, Italy. He was co-editor of the "Christian Review" for two years, and since 1876 he has been one of the editors of "Il Seminatore," a monthly Baptist magazine published in Rome. The degree of D. D. was given him by Richmond college and the University of Chicago in 1872. His publications include "Oakland Stories" (4 vols., New York, 1859–'65); "Costar Grew" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Roger Bernard, the Pastor's Son" (1870); and "Walter Ennis," a tale of the early Virginia Baptists (1870).

TAYLOR, James Brainerd, clergyman, b. in Middle Haddam, Conn., 15 April, 1801; d. in Hampden Sidney, Va., 29 March, 1829. He became a merchant's clerk in New York city after receiving a common-school education, but at the age of eighteen determined to become a minister, and entered the preparatory academy at Lawrenceville, N. J. He engaged in missionary work while in school and college, and gained many converts. After his graduation at Princeton in 1826 he studied at Yale divinity-school, taking an active part in the revivals in the neighborhood and in the south, whither he removed on account of failing health. His faith and ardor are commemorated in a "Memoir" by John H. and Benjamin H. Rice, who were near him in his last days at the Theological seminary of Virginia (New York, 1833).—His brother, **Fitch Waterman,** author, b. in Middle Haddam, Conn., 4 Aug., 1803; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 July, 1865, went to New York city at the age of fifteen with the intention of following a mercantile career, but afterward decided to enter upon the Christian ministry. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, received orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was minister of a parish in Maryland till 1841, when he was appointed to a chaplaincy in the navy. At the time of his death he was the senior chaplain in the service. He published, under the title of "The Flag-Ship" (New York, 1840), a narrative of a voyage around the world in the frigate "Columbia," and under that of "The Broad Pennant" (1848) an account of a cruise in the "Cumberland" and of naval operations in the Mexican war.

TAYLOR, James Wickes, author, b. in Starkey, Yates co., N. Y., 6 Nov., 1819. He was educated there and in Ohio, and in 1838 was graduated at Hamilton college. He was admitted to the bar of New York and Ohio, practised in both those states, and resided in the latter from 1842 till 1856, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn. He was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1849–'50, secretary of the commission to revise the judicial code of that state in 1851–'2, and was librarian of Ohio in 1852–'6. During the civil war, and for several years afterward, Mr. Taylor was special agent of the U. S. treasury, being charged with making inquiries into the reciprocal relations of trade and transportation between the United States and Canada. He was appointed U. S. consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba, 14 Sept., 1870, which post he has held ever since. He has engaged largely in journalism, published the Cincinnati "Signal" in 1847, and is the author of "History of the State of Ohio: First Period, 1620–1787" (Cincinnati, 1854); "Manual of the Ohio School System" (1857); "Railroad System of Minnesota and Northwestern Connections" (St. Paul, 1859); "Reports to Treasury Department on Commercial Relations with Canada" (Washington, 1860, 1862, and 1868); "Alleghania, or the Strength of the Union and the Weakness of Slavery in the Highlands of the South" (St. Paul, 1862); "Forest and Fruit Culture in Manitoba" (Winnipeg, 1882); pamphlets relating to the Indian question in relation to the Sioux war of 1862–'3 (St. Paul); and, with John R. Browne, "Mineral Resources of the United States" (Washington, 1867).

TAYLOR, John, senator, b. in Orange county, Va., in 1750; d. in Caroline county, Va., 20 Aug., 1824. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1770, became a planter, and did much to improve methods of cultivation and extend the knowledge of agriculture. When Richard Henry Lee resigned from the U. S. senate, Taylor was appointed to the vacant seat. He entered the senate on 12 Dec., 1792, and was elected for the term that began in the following March, but resigned in 1794. He was a presidential elector in 1797, and in 1803 again served in the senate for the two months that elapsed between the death of Stevens T. Mason and the election of his successor. He was elected a senator two years before his death, taking his seat on 30 Dec., 1824. He shared the political opinions of Thomas Jefferson, and was the mover in the Virginia house of delegates of the resolutions of 1798. He published "An Inquiry into the Principles and Policy of the Government of the United States" (Fredericksburg, 1814); "Arator; being a Series of Agricultural Essays, Practical and Political" (6th ed., Petersburg, 1818); "Construction Construed and the Constitution Vindicated" (Richmond, 1820); "Tyranny Unmasked" (Washington, 1822); and "New Views of the Constitution of the United States" (Washington, 1823).

TAYLOR, John, Baptist preacher, b. in Fauquier county, Va., in 1752; d. in Forks of Elkhorn, Franklin co., Ky., in 1833. He became an itinerant missionary of the Baptist church in western Virginia at the age of twenty, and in 1783 removed to Kentucky. He resided at Clear Creek, where for three years, he was pastor of the church, till 1795, when he settled in Boone county. He preached frequently and took part in revivals of religion while devoting himself to clearing and cultivating land, and in his last years, though he declined the pastoral relation, he officiated in a church that he had assisted in organizing at Forks of Elkhorn. He published an account of his religious labors and of the churches that he had aided in founding, under the title of "A History of Ten Baptist Missions" (Bloomfield, 1826).

TAYLOR, John, senator, b. near the present site of Columbia, S. C., 4 May, 1770; d. in Columbia, S. C., 16 April, 1832. He was graduated at Princeton in 1790, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practised for a few years in Columbia, but made planting his chief business. He was a representative and senator in the legislature of South Carolina for many years, was elected to congress in 1806, and re-elected in 1808. On 3 Dec., 1810, he took his place in the U. S. senate, having been chosen to supply the vacancy that was caused by the resignation of Thomas Sumter. In 1816 he resigned his seat and was returned to the National house of representatives. He was again elected to the state senate in 1822, and in December, 1826, after being defeated as a candidate for re-election by Wade Hampton, was elected governor by the legislature, serving till 1828.

TAYLOR, John, president of the Mormon church, b. in Winthrop, England, 1 Nov., 1808; d. 25 July, 1887. He united with the Methodist church in England, and in 1832 emigrated to Toronto, Canada. In 1836 Parley P. Pratt, a Mor-

mon elder, preached in Toronto, and John Taylor was converted and baptized. The next year he went to reside in Kirtland, Ohio, and in 1838 he was made one of the twelve apostles, and removed to Missouri. For twenty years he did missionary work for the Mormons in Great Britain and France, and while there published the "Book of Mormon" in French, and also a German translation in Hamburg. In 1852 he returned to this country, and in April, 1853, assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Temple in Salt Lake City. In 1854 he went to New York city, where he issued a paper called "The Mormon," and was editor of numerous other church publications. He was by the side of Joseph Smith when the latter was assassinated in Carthage jail, and received four shots in his body; a fifth lodged in his watch, which probably saved his life. He was a delegate to congress to ask for the admission of Utah into the Union. On the death of Brigham Young, in 1877, he succeeded to the presidency of the church, and in 1880 was made president and prophet of the portion of the Mormon church that indorsed and practised polygamy He was an early advocate and adherent of polygamy, and in March, 1885, was indicted for that crime. His last appearance in public was on 1 Feb., 1885, after which, to avoid arrest, he went into exile and remained hidden until his death.

TAYLOR, John Glanville, author, b. in England in 1823; d. in Batticaloa, Ceylon, about January, 1851. He came to the United States in 1841, and after engaging in a mining enterprise, becoming a planter in 1843, and afterward serving as an overseer in Cuba, he returned to England in the latter part of 1845. A narrative of his adventures was published under the title of "Eight Years of Change and Travel" (London, 1851).

TAYLOR, John Louis, jurist, b. in London, England, 1 March, 1769; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 29 Jan., 1829. He was brought to the United States at the age of twelve by a brother, his father having died. He was for two years at William and Mary college, then removed to North Carolina, studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, settled in Fayetteville, which he represented in the legislature in 1792–'4. He removed to New Berne in 1796, and in 1798 was elected a judge of the superior court. In 1808 he was chosen by his colleagues to preside over the supreme court, which was then composed of judges of the superior court who met at Raleigh to review questions that arose on the circuits. When a new tribunal was instituted in 1818 he was appointed one of the judges, and continued as chief justice till his death. In 1817 he was appointed a commissioner to revise the statute laws of North Carolina. The work was completed and published in 1821, and a continuation by Judge Taylor appeared in 1825. He began to take notes of cases that came before him soon after he was elevated to the bench. His publications include "Cases in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of the State of North Carolina" (New Berne, 1802); "The North Carolina Law Repository" (2 vols., 1814–'16); "Charge to the Grand Jury of Edgecombe, exhibiting a View of the Criminal Law" (1817); "Term Reports" (Raleigh, 1818); and a treatise "On the Duties of Executors and Administrators" (1825).

TAYLOR, John Neilson, lawyer, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 24 July, 1805; d. there, 6 Feb., 1878. He was graduated at Princeton in 1824, studied law, was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1825, and practised there and in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the author of a "Treatise on the American Law of Landlord and Tenant" (New York, 1844), and "The Law of Executors and Administrators in New York" (1851).

TAYLOR, John W., speaker of the house of representatives, b. in Charlton, Saratoga co., N. Y., 26 March, 1784; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 8 Sept., 1854. He was graduated at Union in 1803, organized the Ballston Centre academy in that year, studied law in Albany, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and practised in Ballston, becoming a justice of the peace in 1808, then state commissioner of loans, and in 1811–'12 a member of the legislature. He was elected to congress as a Democrat and a supporter of the war with Great Britain, and was re-elected nine times in succession, serving altogether from 24 May, 1813, till 2 March, 1833. On 20 Nov., 1820, owing to the absence of Henry Clay, Taylor was chosen in his place as speaker, and served till the end of the second session, during which the Missouri compromise was passed. On the question of the admission of Missouri to the Union he delivered the first speech in congress that plainly opposed the extension of slavery. He was again elected speaker on the organization of the 19th congress, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1827. He was one of the organizers of the National Republican, and afterward of the Whig, party. After retiring from congress he practised law at Ballston, and was a member of the state senate in 1840–'1, but resigned in consequence of a paralytic stroke, and from 1843 till his death lived with a daughter in Cleveland. He was the orator of the Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard in 1827, and frequently spoke in public on literary as well as on national topics.—His nephew, **John Orville,** educator, b. in Charlton, N. Y., 14 May, 1807, was graduated at Union college in 1830, and entered Princeton seminary, but soon left to become a teacher in Philadelphia, where he remained two years. Thenceforth for many years he engaged in the work of educational reform. He published a book pointing out the deficiencies of the common schools, entitled "The District School, or Popular Education" (New York, 1835), which was publicly commended by statesmen and thinkers both in the United States and in Great Britain. In January, 1836, he began the publication at Albany, N. Y., of a monthly educational magazine called the "Common-School Assistant," which was also successful. Public-spirited citizens sent large subscriptions for gratuitous circulation of the periodical, and after four years the New York state legislature established a paper of the same character and intent. Mr. Taylor published, with a long introduction, a translation of Victor Cousin's "Report of the Prussian School System" (New York, 1836), and for the succeeding fifteen years lectured on the improvement of common-school education in the principal cities of the country. In 1837, in connection with James Wadsworth, he induced the New York legislature to pass a law establishing school libraries. In that year he was elected professor of popular education in the University of the city of New York, and lectured during one season to a class of seventy prospective teachers of both sexes. On 13 Dec., 1838, he gave a lecture, at the invitation of congress, in the hall of the house of representatives. After fifteen years of fruitful exertions for educational progress, he engaged in mercantile business in New York city, but, having met with reverses, retired to New Brunswick, N. J., in 1879, and has since then contributed to various journals. —Another nephew, **Elisha Ephraim Leech,** clergyman, b. in Pompey, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1815; d. in Marlborough, N. Y., 18 Aug., 1874, was graduated

at Madison university in 1837 and at the theological seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1839. He organized a Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and after a nine-years' pastorate resigned and founded in the southern part of the city a mission church which became a flourishing society. In 1864 he retired from the pulpit on account of failing health, and two years later he became secretary of the Baptist church-edifice fund, obtaining $250,000 for the construction of church buildings in the west.—A son of Elisha E. L., **James Monroe,** educator, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 Aug., 1848, was

graduated at the University of Rochester in 1868, and at Rochester theological seminary in 1871. He travelled and studied in Europe in 1871–'2, and was pastor of a Baptist church at South Norwalk, Conn., in 1873–'81, and of one at Providence, R. I., in 1882–'6. He received the degree of D. D. from Rochester in 1886. Dr. Taylor has contributed to religious reviews, and was an active member of school-boards in both Connecticut and Rhode Island. Since June, 1886, he has been president of Vassar college. (See illustration.)

TAYLOR, Lachlin, Canadian clergyman, b. in Killean, Argyllshire, Scotland, 18 June, 1815; d. in Brackley Point, Prince Edward island, 4 Sept., 1881. He received his early education in Glasgow, and in 1832 came with his father's family to Canada, where he engaged in teaching. In 1843 he was ordained a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church, ministered successively at Bytown (now Ottawa), Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal, and, after visiting Great Britain, was appointed in 1851 agent of the Upper Canada Bible society. In 1857 he was a delegate to the meeting of the Evangelical alliance at Berlin, and he subsequently represented Canada at the annual meeting of the British and foreign Bible society. In 1863–'4, in connection with the work of the society, he traversed British Columbia, California, New Mexico, and Central America, and on his return was appointed secretary and treasurer of the missionary society. From 1874 till 1877 Dr. Taylor was employed by the Dominion government to stimulate emigration from Great Britain to Canada. He visited at one time Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, and Italy, and lectured on those countries. He received the degree of D. D.

TAYLOR, Marshall William, clergyman, b. in Lexington, Ky., 1 July, 1846; d. in Louisville, Ky., 11 Sept., 1887. He was the child of free colored parents, was instructed in a school for negroes at Louisville, Ky., followed the occupation of a steamboat-cook for three years before the beginning of the civil war, and served as a soldier with the Army of the Cumberland from 1862 till 1865. He became a teacher at Hardinsburg, Ky., in 1866, preached at Litchfield, Ky., in 1871, entered the Lexington Methodist conference in 1872, and was stationed at Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He was presiding elder in Ohio in 1878–'83, preached in Louisville again during the following year, and then went to New Orleans, La., to assume the editorship of the "Southwestern Christian Advocate." The degree of D. D. was given to him by Central Tennessee college. He published "Handbook for Schools" (Louisville, 1871); "Life of Rev. George W. Downing" (1878); several editions of "Plantation Melodies and Revival Songs of the Negroes"; "Life and Travels of Amanda Smith" (1886); and "The Negro in Methodism" (1887).

TAYLOR, Mary Cecilia, actress, b. in New York city, 13 March, 1827; d. there, 10 Nov., 1866. She began her career as chorus-singer at the New York National and Park theatres, and gradually won her way to the representation of small parts and soubrette and burlesque performances, until she attained a respectable rank as a comedian and opera-singer. On a few occasions she appeared in Brooklyn, Albany, and Boston, but during most of her career was connected with the Olympic, Brougham's, and Burton's theatres, of New York city. Several years before her death Miss Taylor married William O. Ewen, a merchant, and retired from the stage. She was personally attractive and her voice, though small, was agreeable, but her style suffered from want of refinement. She had winning ways, which charmed the public and for years rendered "Our Mary," as she was called, a very general favorite.

TAYLOR, Moses, merchant, b. in New York city, 11 Jan., 1806. He received a common-school education, became a merchant's clerk at the age of fifteen, and when ten years older embarked in business on his own account. He acquired a large trade with Cuba, and was an extensive ship-owner. In 1855 he became president of the City bank. During the civil war he was one of the original members of the Union defence committee, and, as chairman of the loan committee of the associated banks, he was instrumental in obtaining subscribers for more than $200,000,000 of government securities. He was one of the originators of submarine telegraphy, and has been an active promoter of important railway lines. Among his charitable gifts was one of $250,000 in 1882 for a hospital for employés of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and coal and iron companies at Scranton, Pa.

TAYLOR, Nathaniel William, theologian, b. in New Milford, Conn., 23 June, 1786; d. in New Haven, Conn., 10 March, 1858. He was graduated at Yale in 1807, studied theology, and on 8 April, 1812, was installed as pastor of the 1st Congregational church in New Haven. In November, 1822, he resigned this office on being appointed professor of didactic theology at Yale. His theological system was in some respects a development of that of Timothy Dwight, whose pupil and amanuensis he was for two years after leaving college. His views on total depravity and other dogmas, which he first enunciated in the annual discourse to the clergy in 1828, and afterward defended in the "Christian Spectator," were earnestly controverted by Bennett Tyler, Leonard Woods, and other clergymen. His other essays and doctrinal sermons that were published during the Unitarian controversy excited attention and discussion. He was the leader of the New Haven school of theology, and exercised a powerful influence on the religious thought of his time. He received the degree of D. D. from Union college in 1823. After his death his son-in-law, Noah Porter, published his "Practical Sermons" (New York, 1858); "Lectures on the Moral Government of God" (2 vols., 1859); and "Essays

and Lectures upon Select Topics in Revealed Theology" (1859). See "Memorial of Nathaniel W. Taylor" (New Haven, 1858).

TAYLOR, Nelson, soldier, b. in South Norwalk, Conn., 8 June, 1821. He received a common-school education. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he joined the army as captain of the 1st New York volunteers on 1 Aug., 1846, served through the war, and at its close settled in Stockton, San Joaquin co., Cal., where he was elected a state senator in 1849 and sheriff in 1855. He was also president of the board of trustees of the State insane asylum from 1850 till 1856. Returning to New York city, he studied law, taking his degree at the Harvard law-school in 1860. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress in 1860. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the volunteer service as colonel of the 72d New York infantry. He commanded this regiment, which formed a part of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles's brigade, during the Chickahominy campaign. He had command of the brigade at Williamsburg and in Gen. John Pope's Virginia campaign, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, in recognition of his services, on 7 Sept., 1862. He resigned on 19 Jan., 1863, resumed practice in New York city, and was elected as a Democrat to congress, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1867. He was a member of the select committees on freedmen and invalid pensions.

TAYLOR, Oliver Alden, clergyman, b. in Yarmouth, Mass., 18 Aug., 1801; d. in Manchester, Mass., 18 Dec., 1851. He was graduated at Union in 1825, and at Andover theological seminary in 1829, made German translations, and assisted Prof. Moses Stuart in teaching Hebrew at Andover for several years, and on 18 Sept., 1839, was installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Manchester. He published many articles in the "Biblical Repository" and other periodicals, and was a frequent contributor of poetry to magazines between 1820 and 1828. He translated Franz V. Reinhard's "Plan of the Founder of Christianity" (New York, 1831), and his "Memoirs and Confessions" (Boston, 1832), wrote two books for the young, entitled "Brief Views of the Saviour" (Andover, 1835) and "Life of Jesus" (1840), made a catalogue of the library of Andover seminary (1838), and published a memoir of Andrew Lee under the title of "Piety in Humble Life" (Boston, 1844) and a sermon on "The Ministerial Office" (Andover, 1848). See a "Memoir" of him by his brother, Rev. Timothy Alden Taylor (Boston, 1853).—His brother, **Rufus,** clergyman, b. in Hawley, Mass., 24 March, 1811, was graduated at Amherst in 1837, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1840. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Shrewsbury, N. J., till 1852, when he went to Manchester, Mass., as his brother's successor, remaining six years. After a pastorate of four years more at Hightstown, N. J., he became district secretary of the American and foreign Christian union. This office he held for a period of ten years, after which he preached in New Jersey and Massachusetts till 1878, and afterward confined himself to literary work, residing at Beverly, N. J. He received the degree of D. D. from Lafayette college in 1863. Dr. Taylor is the author of "Union to Christ" (New York, 1846); "Love to God" (New York, 1848); "Thoughts on Prayer" (Boston, 1854); and "Cottage Piety Exemplified" (Philadelphia, 1869); also of a series of interesting letters from northern Europe, and numerous pamphlets.

TAYLOR, Oliver Swaine, educator, b. near New Ipswich, N. H., 17 Dec., 1784; d. in Auburn, N. Y., 19 April, 1885. He prepared himself for college in the intervals of farm-work, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1809, taught for some time, then studied medicine, received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth in 1813, and practised till 1817, when he resumed teaching. For a brief period he was associated with Jeremiah Evarts in editing the "Panoplist." In 1826 he took charge of the academy at Homer, N. Y., and in 1830 removed to Auburn, which has since been his home. He taught there and elsewhere, numbering among his pupils many who attained eminence. He engaged earnestly in Sunday-school work, teaching the prisoners in Auburn penitentiary for seventeen years, and at the age of ninety still conducting three classes each Sunday. He also preached frequently, being licensed on 17 June, 1840, and ordained as an evangelist on 8 Dec., 1848. His hundredth birthday was publicly celebrated at Auburn.—His son, **Charles,** missionary, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Sept., 1819, was educated at the academy of his father and at the University of the city of New York, where he was graduated in 1840. He taught ancient languages in the high-school of the South Carolina conference, and, after joining the conference in 1844, studied medicine in Philadelphia, preparatory to engaging in missionary work in China, obtaining his degree in 1848. He departed for his field of labor the same year, being the first missionary to China that was appointed by the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He returned to the United States in 1854 on account of the failure of his wife's health, became a professor in Spartanburg female college, and in 1857 was its president. In 1858 he was elected general Sunday-school secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for four years. In 1866 he was elected president of Kentucky Wesleyan college at Millersburg, which post he resigned in 1870, in order to resume the active work of the ministry. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the University of the city of New York in 1869. Dr. Taylor, while in China, with the assistance of a native teacher, prepared several tracts, a catechism, and a "Harmony of the Gospels" in the Shanghai dialect. He has published "Five Years in China" (New York, 1860) and "Baptism in a Nutshell" (Nashville, 1874).

TAYLOR, Richard Cowling, geologist, b. in Hinton, Suffolk, England, 18 Jan., 1789; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Nov., 1851. He was educated as a mining engineer and geologist, partly under the direction of William Smith, the "father of British geology," and in the early part of his career was engaged in the ordnance survey of England. Subsequently he devoted his attention to investigating and reporting on mining property in various parts of England, including that of the British iron company in Wales, his plaster model of which received the Isis medal of the Society of arts. In 1830 he removed to the United States, and, after surveying the Blossburg coal region in Pennsylvania, gave three years to the exploration of the coal- and iron-veins of Dauphin county in the same state, concerning which he published an elaborate report with maps. He continued occupied with similar work in the United States, and also made surveys of mining lands in Cuba and the British provinces. Mr. Taylor's knowledge of theoretical geology led him to refer the old red sandstone that underlies the Pennsylvania coal-fields to its true place, corresponding with its location in the series of European rocks. He was the first to point out this fact. Prior to his arrival in this country he devoted much attention to archæology, and pub-

lished "Index Monasticus, or the Abbeys, Monasteries, etc., formerly established in the City of Norwich and the Ancient Kingdom of East Anglia" (London, 1821); "The Geology of East Anglia" (1827); and a very complete "General Index to Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum'" (1830). He was a member of scientific societies, and contributed to their transactions. Among his publications are "The Geology and Natural History of the Northeast Extremity of the Alleghany Mountains"; "A Supplement to the Natural History of the Birds of the Alleghany Range"; "History and Description of Fossil Fuel" (London, 1841); and "Statistics of Coal" (Philadelphia, 1848).

TAYLOR, Robert Barraud, lawyer, b. in Norfolk, Va., 24 March, 1774; d. there, 13 April, 1834. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1793, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became an eminent advocate. He was a member of the Virginia assembly in 1798–'9. As brigadier-general of Virginia militia he served in the defence of Norfolk in 1813–'14, and he was appointed to the same rank in the U. S. army on 19 July, 1813, but declined. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1829–'30, and judge of the general court of Virginia from 1831 till his death.

TAYLOR, Robert William, physician, b. in London, England, 11 Aug., 1842. He was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1868, and has made a specialty of the treatment of syphilis, skin diseases, and genito-urinary diseases. For three years he was professor of diseases of the skin in the Women's medical college in New York city, and then he was called to a similar chair in the medical department of the University of Vermont. He is one of the surgeons of the venereal department of the Charity hospital, and physician to the department of skin diseases in Bellevue hospital dispensary, and for six years he was surgeon to the department of venereal and skin diseases of the New York dispensary. Dr. Taylor is a member of medical societies at home and abroad, was president of the Dermatological society of New York, and has been vice-president of the American dermatological association. His contributions to medical journals, chiefly in the line of his specialty, include about twenty papers.

TAYLOR, Samuel Harvey, educator, b. in Derry, N. H., 3 Oct., 1807; d. in Andover, Mass., 29 Jan., 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1832, and at Andover theological seminary in 1837, when he took charge of Phillips Andover academy, having been a tutor in Dartmouth college during the last two years of his theological course. He was principal of the academy till his death, holding a high position among the classical scholars and instructors of the country. In 1852 he became associate editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," succeeding Bela B. Edwards. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1854 by Brown. He was the translator and editor of text-books of Greek and Latin philology from the German, the author of "Method of Classical Study" (Boston, 1861), and the compiler of "Classical Study: its Value Illustrated by Extracts from the Writings of Eminent Scholars" (Andover, 1870).

TAYLOR, Samuel Priestly, musician, b. in London, England, in 1779; d. in New York city in 1874. He was the eldest son of Rev. James Taylor. In early childhood he was regarded as a musical prodigy, and was placed under the instruction of Dr. William Russell, of Oxford. When twenty-one years old he became organist of Silver street chapel, and afterward of Islington church. He came to this country in 1806, and soon after his arrival in New York was appointed organist of St. Ann's church, where he introduced the custom of chanting. He was afterward organist of Grace church, New York, then of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, and later at St. George's, New York, and conducted the music at the funeral services of Gen. Richard Montgomery at St. Paul's, New York. In 1818 he removed to Boston, where he was organist of the Old South church, but in 1826 he returned to Brooklyn and resumed his former post at St. Ann's. In 1834 he was appointed organist of St. Paul's, New York. His last performance on the organ was in 1871.

TAYLOR, Stephen William, educator, b. in Adams, Mass., 23 Oct., 1791; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., 7 Jan., 1856. He was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1817, and became principal of Black River academy at Lowville, N. Y., which place he filled until 1831. In 1834 he assumed charge of the preparatory department of what is now Madison university at Hamilton, N. Y., and from 1838 till 1845 was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He then became one of the founders of a Baptist university at Lewisburg, Pa., of which he was president for five years. From 1851 till his death he was president of Madison university. He was somewhat eccentric, but a man of great executive ability, and during his presidency the last-named institution was brought from a very depressed to a highly prosperous condition. He was the author of a history of the university, and a series of essays on the theory of education, published posthumously.—His son, **Benjamin Franklin,** author, b. in Lowville, Lewis co., N. Y., 19 July, 1819; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 24 Feb., 1887, was graduated at Madison university in 1839. A year later he became literary editor of the Chicago "Evening Journal," and during the civil war, 1861–'5, he was its correspondent in the field, following the western armies. His war letters were very picturesque, and many of them were translated and republished in Europe. The London "Times" called him "the Oliver Goldsmith of America." Mr. Taylor travelled in Mexico and the islands of the Pacific, and was for many years a public lecturer. The University of California gave him the degree of LL. D. His publications in book-form are "Attractions of Language" (New York, 1845); "January and June" (Chicago, 1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory, gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates," pictures of California life (1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884); a complete edition of his poems in a single volume (1887); and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). His most successful poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River."

TAYLOR, Thomas House, b. in Georgetown, S. C., 18 Oct., 1799; d. in West Park, N. Y., 9 Sept., 1867. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1818, received deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1821, had a charge at North Santee, S. C., was ordained priest at St. John's, Colleton, John's island, S. C., on 16 March, 1826, and was rector of the church in that place until he was called to succeed Dr. Jonathan M. Wainwright in Grace church, New York city, in April, 1834, of which he was rector from that time until his death. He was distinguished as a writer and debater, and in the controversy over the ritual and liturgy which divided his church he was a representative of the Low-church party. A volume of his "Sermons preached in Grace Church" was published after his death (New York, 1869).

TAYLOR, Virgil Corydon, musician, b. in Barkhamstead, Conn., in 1817. He was long an organist at Hartford, Conn., where he wrote articles on political subjects for the newspapers. He endeavored to introduce in musical notation an index-staff in which the key-note occupies a heavier line or a wider space. He published collections of sacred and secular songs, containing many compositions by himself. Their titles are "Sacred Minstrel" (1846); "The Lute, or Musical Instructor" (1847); "Choral Anthems" (1850); "The Golden Lyre" (1850); "Concordia" (1851); "The Chime" (1854); "The Celestina" (1856); "The Song Festival" (1858); "The Enchanter" (1861); "The Concertina" (1864); and "The Praise Offering" (1868).

TAYLOR, Waller, senator, b. in Lunenburg county, Va., before 1786; d. in Lunenburg, Va., 26 Aug., 1826. He received a common-school education, studied law, served one or two terms in the Virginia legislature as the representative of Lunenburg county, and settled in Vincennes, Ind., in 1805, having been appointed a territorial judge. He served as aide-de-camp to Gen. William H. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and in the war of 1812–'15. On the admission of Indiana as a state he was elected U. S. senator, and at the close of his term was re-elected, serving from 12 Dec., 1816, till 3 March, 1825.

TAYLOR, Walter Herron, soldier, b. in Norfolk, Va., 13 June, 1838. He was educated at the Virginia military institute, and became a merchant and banker. He joined the Confederate army on the secession of Virginia, and was on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the entire period of the civil war, and from the time that Gen. Lee assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia, served as adjutant-general of that army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he resumed the banking business at Norfolk, Va., where he has held municipal offices, and was elected to the state senate, of which he was a member from 1869 till 1873. He is the author of "Four Years with Gen. Lee" (New York, 1878).

TAYLOR, William, M. E. bishop, b. in Rockbridge county, Va., 2 May, 1821. He was brought up as a farmer and tanner, became a Methodist preacher in 1842, was admitted on trial to the Baltimore conference in March, 1843, and was an itinerant till 1849, when he was sent to California as a missionary by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. After laboring there for seven years and for five years in Canada and the eastern states, he went to Europe in 1862, spending seven months in evangelistic work in the British islands, and then travelling over the continent and in Egypt and the Holy Land. For the next three years he conducted missionary services throughout Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. He afterward visited South Africa, and converted many of the Kaffirs to Christianity, going thence to Great Britain, where he conducted special services for about a year. He next made the tour of the Methodist missions in the West Indies, visited Australia a second time, and then spent some time in Ceylon, crossing over in 1872 to India, where within four years he succeeded in establishing self-supporting churches in Bombay, Poonah, Jubbulpore, Agra, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Secunderabad, and elsewhere. As a result of his labors the South India conference and the Madras conference have been organized. He devoted himself afterward to educational and evangelistic work in Central America and in Brazil, Chili, and Peru, and there also he founded independent mission churches. These self-supporting missions, which he began to establish in 1878, now occupy as centres Aspinwall, Callao, Iquique, Coquimbo, Santiago, Concepcion, Pernambuco, and Pará. On 22 May, 1884, he was elevated to the episcopal office under the title of missionary bishop in Africa. Going to Central Africa, he established a chain of thirty-six mission stations on the Congo, extending 1,200 miles and 390 miles along the west coast, and employing seventy missionaries, who are supported by voluntary contributions of American Methodists until self-support can be developed from school-farms. In 1888 Bishop Taylor revisited the United States on the occasion of the general conference held in New York in May. He has published "Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco" (New York, 1856; London, 1863); "Address to Young America, and a Word to the Old Folks" (1857); "California Life Illustrated" (New York, 1858; London, 1863); "The Model Preacher" (Cincinnati, 1860; London, 1865); "Reconciliation, or How to be Saved" (1867); "Infancy and Manhood of Christian Life" (1867); "The Election of Grace" (Cincinnati, 1868); "Christian Adventures in South Africa" (1867); "Four Years' Campaign in India" (1875); "Our South American Cousins" (1878); "Letters to a Quaker Friend on Baptism" (1880); "Ten Years of Self-Supporting Missions in India" (1882); and "Pauline Methods of Missionary Work" (1889).

TAYLOR, William Bower, physicist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 May, 1821. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, and after studying law was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1844. Subsequently he studied civil engineering, but he has always been more attracted to literary pursuits or scientific investigations. In 1854 he was made an examiner in the U. S. patent-office in Washington, where he remained until 1877. He was appointed editor of the publications of the Smithsonian institution in 1878, which place he has since held. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Philosophical societies of Philadelphia and Washington, and, in addition to reviews and magazine articles, has published, through the medium of the Smithsonian reports, memoirs

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on "Thoughts on the Nature and Origin of Force" (1870); "On the Refraction of Sound" (1875); "Kinetic Theories of Gravitation" (1876); "Recent Researches in Sound" (1876); "History of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph" (1878); "The Scientific Work of Joseph Henry" (1878); "Physics and Occult Qualities" (1882); and "On the Crumpling of the Earth's Crust" (1882); also a discussion with the Rev. J. Newton Brown "On the Obligation of the Sabbath" (Philadelphia, 1853).

TAYLOR, William Mackergo, clergyman, b. in Kilmarnock, Scotland, 23 Oct., 1829. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1849, and at the theological seminary of the United Presbyterian church in Edinburgh in 1852, and after officiating for two years as pastor of the small parish of Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, removed in 1855 to Liverpool, England, to form a new Presbyterian congregation. There he gathered a large congregation of merchants, mechanics, and tradespeople. He visited the United States in 1871, and preached in Brooklyn, N. Y., with such effectiveness that in the following year he was called to occupy the pulpit of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York city, as the successor of the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson. He received the degree of D. D. from both Yale and Amherst in 1872, and that of LL. D. from Princeton in 1883. He was lecturer at Yale seminary in 1876 and 1886, and at Princeton seminary in 1880. In 1876–'80 Dr. Taylor edited the "Christian at Work." He is the author of "Life Truths," a volume of sermons (Liverpool, 1862); "The Miracles: Helps to Faith, not Hindrances" (Edinburgh, 1865); "The Lost Found and the Wanderer Welcomed" (1870); "Memoir of the Rev. Matthew Dickie" (Bristol, 1872); "Prayer and Business" (New York, 1873); "David, King of Israel" (1875); "Elijah, the Prophet" (1876); "The Ministry of the Word," containing lectures delivered at Yale (1876); "Songs in the Night" (1877); "Peter, the Apostle" (1877); "Daniel, the Beloved" (1878); "Moses, the Lawgiver" (1879); "The Gospel Miracles in their Relation to Christ and Christianity," consisting of his Princeton lectures (1880); "The Limitations of Life, and other Sermons" (1880); "Paul, the Missionary" (1882); "Contrary Winds, and other Sermons" (1883); "Jesus at the Well" (1884); "John Knox: a Biography" (1885); "Joseph, the Prime Minister" (1886); "The Parables of Our Saviour Expounded and Illustrated" (1886); and "The Scottish Pulpit" (1887).

TAYLOR, William Vigneron, naval officer, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1781; d. there, 11 Feb., 1858. He went to sea before the mast, became a captain in the merchant marine, and entered the navy as a sailing-master, 28 April, 1813. He was attached to Com. Oliver H. Perry's flag-ship, the "Lawrence," in the battle of Lake Erie, where he was severely wounded, afterward receiving a vote of thanks and a sword for his services. He was commissioned a lieutenant, 9 Dec., 1814, cruised in the "Java" on the Mediterranean station in 1815–'16, and was on leave at Newport on account of his wound in 1816–'23, after which he served in the ship "Ontario," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1824–'6, at the Boston navy-yard in 1827–'8, and in the frigate "Hudson," on the Brazil station, in 1829–'30. He was promoted to master-commandant, 3 March, 1831, was in charge of the receiving-ship at Boston in 1833–'4, and the sloop "Warren" in 1835. In 1839–'41 he had the store-ship "Erie." He was promoted to captain, 8 Sept., 1841, and commanded the Pacific squadron in the "Ohio" in 1847–'8. After this he was on leave at Newport until his death.—His son, **William Rogers,** naval officer, b. in Newport, R. I., 7 Nov., 1811, entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 April, 1828, became a passed midshipman, 14 June, 1834, and cruised in the "Peacock" in the East Indies in 1835–'6. When the "Peacock" was stranded on the island of Massera in 1836, he was sent to take the U. S. diplomatic agent, Edmund Roberts, to Muscat to arrange treaties. This voyage lasted five days in an open boat, and upon arrival at Muscat the sultan offered him the sloop "Sultané" to go to the relief of the "Peacock"; but the latter had got off, and he rejoined her at sea. He served as acting lieutenant on the same station and in the Pacific in the schooner "Enterprise" and ship "North Carolina" in 1836–'8. He was commissioned a lieutenant, 10 Feb., 1840, and was engaged in the survey of Tampa bay, Fla., in 1842–'3, during which he at times had command of the steamer "Poinsett" and the brig "Oregon." He served on the Brazil station in the brig "Perry" and the ship "Columbus" in 1843–'4. During the Mexican war he was on the sloop "St. Mary's" in the engagement with batteries at Tampico, where he commanded the launch in the expedition that captured that port and five Mexican schooners, 14 Nov., 1846. During the siege and bombardment of Vera Cruz he commanded the eight-inch gun in the naval battery on shore for thirty-six hours. He was promoted to commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and was on ordnance duty at Washington in 1857–'9. In 1861 he was ordered to command the steamer "Housatonic," and he was promoted to captain, 16 July, 1862. While senior officer in the blockade off Charleston he engaged the Confederate rams "Chocura" and "Palmetto" in the "Housatonic" when they attacked the squadron in January, 1863. When Dahlgren took command he was appointed fleet-captain, and participated in the actions against Morris island in July, 1863. On 16 July he was in the battle on board the monitor "Catskill," and on 18 July in the monitor "Montauk." He commanded the steamer "Juniata" in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was president of the board to revise the navy regulations, was in charge of the ordnance-yard at Washington in 1866–'7, and was promoted to commodore, 25 July, 1866. He was a member of the examining board in 1868, commanded the northern squadron of the Pacific fleet in 1869–'71, was promoted to rear-admiral, 19 Jan., 1871, and was president of the examining board in 1871–'2, and commanded the South Atlantic squadron from 22 May, 1872, till 7 Nov., 1873, when he was retired.

TAYLOR, Zachary, twelfth president of the United States, b. in Orange county, Va., 24 Sept., 1784; d. in the executive mansion, Washington, D. C., 9 July, 1850. His father, Col. Richard Taylor, an officer in the war of the Revolution, was conspicuous for zeal and daring among men in whom personal gallantry was the rule. After the war he retired to private life, and in 1785 removed to Kentucky, then a sparsely occupied county of Virginia, and made his home near the present city of Louisville, where he died. Zachary was the third son. Brought up on a farm in a new settlement, he had few scholastic opportunities; but in the thrift, industry, self-denial, and forethought required by the circumstances, he learned such lessons as were well adapted to form the character illustrated by his eventful career. Yet he had also another form of education. The liberal grants of land that Virginia made to her soldiers caused many of them, after the peace of 1783, to remove to the west; thus Col. Taylor's neighbors included many who had been his fellow-soldiers, and these often met around his wide hearth. Their conver-

sation would naturally be reminiscences of their military life, and all the sons of Col. Taylor, save one, Hancock, entered the U. S. army. The rapid extension of settlements on the border was productive of frequent collision with the Indians, and required the protection of a military force.

In 1808, on the recommendation of President Jefferson, congress authorized the raising of five regiments of infantry, one of riflemen, one of light artillery, and one of light dragoons. From the terms of the act it was understood that this was not to be a permanent increase of the U. S. army, and many of the officers of the "old army" declined to seek promotion in the new regiments. At this period questions had arisen between the United States and Great Britain which caused serious anticipations of a war with that power, and led many to regard the additional force authorized as a preliminary step in preparation for such a war. Zachary Taylor, then in his twenty-fourth year, applied for a commission and was appointed a 1st lieutenant in the 7th infantry, one of the new regiments, and in 1810 was promoted to the grade of captain in the same regiment, according to the regulations of the service. He was happily married in 1810 to Miss Margaret Smith, of Calvert county, Md., who shared with him the privations and dangers of his many years of frontier service, and survived him but a short time. The troubles on the frontier continued to increase until 1811, when Gen. William H. Harrison, afterward president of the United States, marched against the stronghold of the Shawnees and fought the battle of Tippecanoe.

In June, 1812, war was declared against England, and this increased the widespread and not unfounded fears of Indian invasion in the valley of the Wabash. To protect Vincennes from sudden assault, Capt. Taylor was ordered to Fort Harrison, a stockade on the river above Vincennes, and with his company of infantry, about fifty strong, made preparations to defend the place. He had not long to wait. A large body of Indians, knowing the smallness of the garrison, came, confidently counting on its capture; but as it is a rule in their warfare to seek by stratagem to avoid equal risk and probable loss, they tried various expedients, which were foiled by the judgment, vigilance, and courage of the commander, and when the final attack was made, the brave little garrison repelled it with such loss to the assailants that when, in the following October, Gen. Hopkins came to support Fort Harrison, no Indians were to be found thereabout. For the defence of Fort Harrison, Capt. Taylor received the brevet of major, an honor that had seldom, if ever before, been conferred for service in Indian war. In the following November, Maj. Taylor, with a battalion of regulars, formed a part of the command of Gen. Hopkins in the expedition against the hostile Indians at the head-waters of the Wabash. In 1814, with his separate command, he being then a major by commission, he made a campaign against the hostile Indians and their British allies on Rock river, which was so successful as to give subsequent security to that immediate frontier. In such service, not the less hazardous or indicative of merit because on a small scale, he passed the period of his employment on that frontier until the treaty of peace with Great Britain disposed the Indians to be quiet.

After the war, 3 March, 1815, a law was enacted to fix the military peace establishment of the United States. By this act the whole force was to be reduced to 10,000 men, with such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen as the president should judge proper. The president was to cause the officers and men of the existing army to be arranged, by unrestricted transfers, so as to form the corps authorized by the recent act, and the supernumeraries were to be discharged. Maj. Taylor had borne the responsibilities and performed the duties of a battalion commander so long and successfully that when the arranging board reduced him to the rank of captain in the new organization he felt the injustice, but resigned from the army without complaint, returned home, and proceeded, as he said in after-years, "to make a crop of corn." Influences that were certainly not employed by him, and are unknown to the writer of this sketch, caused his restoration to the grade of major, and he resumed his place in the army, there to continue until the voice of the people called him to the highest office within their gift. Under the rules that governed promotion in the army, Maj. Taylor became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st infantry, and commanded at Fort Snelling, then the advanced post in the northwest.

In 1832 he became colonel of the 1st infantry, with headquarters at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien. The barracks were unfinished, and his practical mind and conscientious attention to every duty were manifest in the progress and completion of the work. The second Black Hawk campaign occurred this year, and Col. Taylor, with the greater part of his regiment, joined the army commanded by Gen. Henry Atkinson, and with it moved from Rock Island up the valley of Rock river, following Black Hawk, who had gone to make a junction with the Pottawattamie band of the Prophet, a nephew of Black Hawk. This was in violation of the treaty he had made with Gen. Edmund P. Gaines in 1831, by which he was required to remove to the west of the Mississippi, relinquishing all claim to the Rock river villages. It was assumed that his purpose in returning to the east side of the river was hostile, and, from the defenceless condition of the settlers and the horror of savage atrocity, great excitement was created, due rather to his fame as a warrior than to the number of his followers. If, as he subsequently declared, his design was to go and live peaceably with his nephew, the Prophet, rather than with the Foxes, of whom Keokuk was the chief, that design may have been frustrated by the lamentable mistake of some mounted volunteers in hastening forward in pursuit of Black Hawk, who, with his band—men, women, and children—was going up on the south side of the Rock river. The pursuers fell into an ambuscade, and were routed with some loss and in great confusion. The event will be remembered by the men of that day as "Stillman's run."

The vanity of the young Indians was inflated by their success, as was shown by some exultant messages; and the sagacious old chief, whatever he may have previously calculated upon, now saw that war was inevitable and immediate. With his band recruited by warriors from the Prophet's band, he crossed to the north side of Rock river, and, passing through the swamp Koshkenong, fled over the prairies west of the Four Lakes, toward Wisconsin river. Gen. Henry Dodge, with a battalion of mounted miners, overtook the Indians while they were crossing the Wisconsin and attacked their rear-guard, which, when the main body had crossed, swam the river and joined the retreat over the Kickapoo hills toward the Mississippi. Gen. Atkinson, with his whole army, continued the pursuit, and, after a toilsome march, overtook the Indians north of Prairie du Chien, on the bank of

the Mississippi, to the west side of which they were preparing to cross in bark canoes made on the spot. That purpose was foiled by the accidental arrival of a steamboat with a small gun on board. The Indians took cover in a willow marsh, and there was fought the battle of the Bad Axe. The Indians were defeated, and dispersed, and the campaign ended. In the mean time, Gen. Winfield Scott, with troops from the east, took chief command and established his headquarters at Rock Island, and thither Gen. Atkinson went with the regular troops, except that part of the 1st infantry which constituted the garrison of Fort Crawford. With these Col. Taylor returned to Prairie du Chien. When it was reported that the Indians were on an island above the prairie, he sent a lieutenant with an appropriate command to explore the island, where unmistakable evidence was found of the recent presence of the Indians and of their departure. Immediately thereafter a group of Indians appeared on the east bank of the river under a white flag, who proved to be Black Hawk, with a remnant of his band and a few friendly Winnebagoes. The lieutenant went with them to the fort, where Col. Taylor received them, except the Winnebagoes, as prisoners. A lieutenant and a guard were sent with them, sixty in number—men, women, and children—by steamboat, to Rock Island, there to report to Gen. Scott for orders in regard to the prisoners. Col. Taylor actively participated in the campaign up to its close, and to him was surrendered the chief who had most illustrated the warlike instincts of the Indian race, to whom history must fairly accord the credit of having done much under the most disadvantageous circumstances. In 1836 Col. Taylor was ordered to Florida for service in the Seminole war, and the next year he defeated the Indians in the decisive battle of Okechobee, for which he received the brevet of brigadier-general, and in 1838 was appointed to the chief command in Florida. In 1840 he was assigned to command the southern division of the western department of the army. Though Gen. Taylor had for many years been a cotton-planter, his family had lived with him at his military station, but, when ordered for an indefinite time on field service, he made his family home at Baton Rouge, La.

Texas having been annexed to the United States in 1845, Mexico threatened to invade Texas with the avowed purpose to recover the territory, and Gen. Taylor was ordered to defend it as a part of the United States. He proceeded with all his available force, about 1,500 men, to Corpus Christi, where he was joined by re-enforcements of regulars and volunteers. Discussion had arisen as to whether the Nueces or the Rio Grande was the proper boundary of Texas. His political opinions, whatever they might be, were subordinate to the duty of a soldier to execute the orders of his government, and, without uttering it, he acted on the apophthegm of Decatur: "My country, right or wrong, my country." Texas claimed protection for her frontier, the president recognized the fact that Texas had been admitted to the Union with the Rio Grande as her boundary, and Gen. Taylor was instructed to advance to that river. His force had been increased to about 4,000, when, on 8 March, 1846, he marched from Corpus Christi. He was of course conscious of the inadequacy of his division to resist such an army as Mexico might send against it, but when ordered by superior authority it was not his to remonstrate. Gen. Gaines, commanding the western department, had made requisitions for a sufficient number of volunteers to join Taylor, but the secretary of war countermanded them, except as to such as had already joined. Gen. Taylor, with a main depot at Point Isabel, advanced to the bank of the Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoras, and there made provision for defence of the place called Fort Brown. Soon after his arrival, Ampudia, the Mexican general at Matamoras, made a threatening demand that Gen. Taylor should withdraw his troops beyond the Nueces, to which he replied that his position had been taken by order of his government, and would be maintained. Having completed the intrenchment, and being short of supplies, he left a garrison to hold it, and marched with an aggregate force of 2,288 men to obtain additional supplies from Point Isabel, about thirty miles distant. Gen. Arista, the new Mexican commander, availing himself of the opportunity to interpose, crossed the river below Fort Brown with a force estimated at 6,000 regular troops, 10 pieces of artillery, and a considerable amount of auxiliaries. In the afternoon of the second day's march from Point Isabel these were reported by Gen. Taylor's cavalry to be in his front, and he halted to allow the command to rest and for the needful dispositions for battle. In the evening a request was made that a council of war should be held, to which Gen. Taylor assented. The prevalent opinion was in favor of falling back to Point Isabel, there to intrench and wait for re-enforcements. After listening to a full expression of views, the general announced: "I shall go to Fort Brown or stay in my shoes," a western expression equivalent to "or die in the attempt." He then notified the officers to prepare to attack the enemy at dawn of day. In the morning of 8 May the advance was made by columns until the enemy's batteries opened, when line of battle was formed and Taylor's artillery, inferior in number but otherwise superior, was brought fully into action and soon dispersed the mass of the enemy's cavalry. The chaparral, dense copses of thorn-bushes, served both to conceal the position of the enemy and to impede the movements of the attacking force. The action closed at night, when the enemy retired, and Gen. Taylor bivouacked on the field. Early in the morning of 9 May he resumed his march, and in the afternoon encountered Gen. Arista in a strong position with artillery advantageously posted. Taylor's infantry pushed through the chaparral lining both sides of the road, and drove the enemy's infantry before them; but the batteries held their position, and were so fatally used that it was an absolute necessity to capture them. For this purpose the general ordered a squadron of dragoons to charge them. The enemy's gunners were cut down at their pieces, the commanding officer was captured, and the infantry soon made the victory complete. The Mexican loss in the two battles was estimated at a thousand; the American, killed, forty-nine. The enemy precipitately recrossed the Rio Grande, leaving the usual evidence of a routed army. Gen. Taylor then proceeded to Fort Brown. During his absence it had been heavily bombarded, and the commander, Maj. Brown, had been killed. The Mexicans evacuated Matamoras, and Gen. Taylor took peaceable possession, 18 May.

The Rio Grande, except at time of flood, offered little obstacle to predatory incursions, and it was obviously sound policy to press the enemy back from the border. Gen. Taylor, therefore, moved forward to Camargo, on the San Juan, a tributary of the Rio Grande. This last-named river rose so as to enable steamboats to transport troops and supplies, and by September a sufficiently large

force of volunteers had reported at Gen. Taylor's headquarters to justify a further march into the interior, but the move must be by land, and for that there was far from adequate transportation. Hiring Mexican packers to supplement the little transportation on hand, he was able to add one division of volunteers to the regulars of his command, and with a force of 6,625 men of all arms he marched against Monterey, a fortified town of great natural strength, garrisoned by 10,000 men under Gen. Ampudia. On 19 Sept. he encamped before the town, and on the 21st began the attack. On the third day Gen. Ampudia proposed to surrender, commissioners were appointed, and terms of capitulation agreed upon, by which the enemy were to retire beyond a specified line, and the United States forces were not to advance beyond that line during the next eight weeks or until the pleasure of the respective governments should be known. By some strange misconception, the U. S. government disapproved the arrangement, and ordered that the armistice should be terminated, by which we lost whatever had been gained in the interests of peace by the generous terms of the capitulation, and got nothing, for, during the short time that remained unexpired, no provision had been or could be made to enable Gen. Taylor to advance into the heart of Mexico. Presuming that such must be the purpose of the government, he assiduously strove to collect the means for that object. When his preparations were well-nigh perfected, Gen. Scott was sent to Mexico with orders that enabled him at discretion to strip Gen. Taylor of both troops and material of war, to be used on another line of operations. The projected campaign against the capital of Mexico was to be from Vera Cruz, up the steppes, and against the fortifications that had been built to resist any probable invasion, instead of from Saltillo, across the plains to the comparatively undefended capital. The difficulty on this route was the waterless space to be crossed, and against that Gen. Taylor had ingeniously provided. According to instructions, he went to Victoria, Mexico, turned over his troops, except a proper escort to return through a country of hostiles to Monterey, and then went to Agua Nueva, beyond Saltillo, where he was joined by Gen. John E. Wool with his command from Chihuahua.

Gen. Santa-Anna saw the invitation offered by the withdrawal of Gen. Taylor's troops, and with a well-appointed army, 20,000 strong, marched with the assurance of easily recovering their lost territory. Gen. Taylor fell back to the narrow pass in front of the hacienda of Buena Vista, and here stood on the defensive. His force was 5,400 of all arms; but of these, only three batteries of artillery, one squadron of dragoons, one mounted company of Texans, and one regiment of Mississippi riflemen, had ever been under fire. Some skirmishing occurred on 22 Feb., and a general assault along the whole line was made on the morning of the 23d. The battle, with varying fortune, continued throughout the day; at evening the enemy retired, and during the night retreated by the route on which he had advanced, having suffered much by the casualties of battle, but still more by desertions. So Santa-Anna returned with but a remnant of the regular army of Mexico, on which reliance had been placed to repel invasion, and thenceforward peace was undisturbed in the valley of the Rio Grande. At that time Gen. Taylor's capacity was not justly estimated, his golden silence being often misunderstood. His reply to Sec. Marcy's strictures in regard to the capitulation of Monterey exhibited such vigor of thought and grace of expression that many attributed it to a member of his staff who had a literary reputation. It was written by Gen. Taylor's own hand, in the open air, by his camp-fire at Victoria, Mexico.

Many years of military routine had not dulled his desire for knowledge; he had extensively studied both ancient and modern history, especially the English. Unpretending, meditative, observant, and conclusive, he was best understood and most appreciated by those who had known him long and intimately. In a campaign he gathered information from all who approached him, however sinister their motive might be. By comparison and elimination he gained a knowledge that was often surprising as to the position and designs of the enemy. In battle he was vigilantly active, though quiet in bearing; calm and considerate, though stern and inflexible; but when the excitement of danger and strife had subsided, he had a father's tenderness and care for the wounded, and none more sincerely mourned for those who had bravely fallen in the line of their duty.

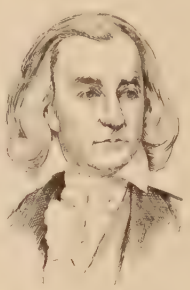
Before his nomination for the presidency Gen. Taylor had no political aspirations and looked forward to the time when he should retire from the army as the beginning of a farmer's life. He had planned for his retreat a stock-farm in the hills of Jefferson county, behind his cotton-plantation on the Mississippi river. In his case, as in some other notable instances, the fact of not desiring office rather increased than diminished popular confidence, so that unseeking he was sought. From early manhood he had served continually in the U. S. army. His duties had led him to consider the welfare of the country as one and indivisible, and his opinions were free from party or sectional intensity. Conscious of his want of knowledge of the machinery of the civil service, he formed his cabinet to supplement his own information. They were men well known to the public by the eminent civil stations they had occupied, and were only thus known to Gen. Taylor, who as president had literally no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. The cabinet was constituted as follows: John M. Clayton, of Delaware, secretary of state; William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; George W. Crawford, of Georgia, secretary of war; W. Ballard Preston, of Virginia, secretary of the navy; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, attorney-general; Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, secretary of the interior. All these had served in the U. S. senate or the house of representatives, and all were lawyers. Taylor was the popular hero of a foreign war which had been victoriously ended, bringing to the United States a large acquisition of territory with an alluring harvest of gold, but, all unheeded, bringing also a large addition to the elements of sectional contention. These were soon developed, and while the upper air was calm and the sun of prosperity shone brightly on the land, the attentive listener could hear the rumbling sound of approaching convulsion. President Taylor, with the keen watchfulness and intuitive perception that had characterized him as a commander in the field, easily saw and appreciated the danger; but before it had reached the stage for official action he died. His party and local relations, being a Whig and a southern planter, gave him the vantage-ground for the exercise of a restraining influence in the threatened contest. His views, matured under former responsibilities, were tersely given to confidential friends, and as none of his cabinet (except Attorney-General Stuart) survive, their consultations cannot be learned unless from preserved manu-

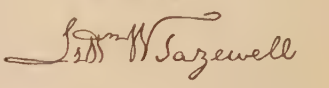
script. During the brief period of his administration the rules that would govern it were made manifest, and no law for civil-service reform was needful for his guidance. With him the bestowal of office was a trust held for the people; it was not to be gained by proof of party zeal and labor. The fact of holding Democratic opinions was not a disqualification for the office. Nepotism had with him no quarter. So strict was he in this that to be a relative was an obstacle to appointment. Gen. Winfield Scott related to the writer an anecdote that may appropriately close this sketch. He said he had remarked to his wife that Gen. Taylor was an upright man, to which she replied: "He is not"; that he insisted his long acquaintance should enable him to judge better than she. But she persisted in her denial, and he asked: "Then what manner of man is he?" When she responded: "He is a downright man."

As president he had purity, patriotism, and discretion to guide him in his new field of duty, and had he lived long enough to stamp his character on his administration, it would have been found that the great soldier was equally fitted to be the head of a government. Gen. Taylor's life was written by Joseph R. Fry and Robert T. Conrad (Philadelphia, 1848) and by John Frost (New York, 1848).—His wife, **Margaret,** b. in Calvert county, Md., about 1790; d. near Pascagoula, La., 18 Aug., 1852, was the daughter of Walter Smith, a Maryland planter. She received a home education, married early in life, and, until her husband's election to the presidency, resided with him chiefly in garrisons or on the frontier. During the Florida war she established herself at Tampa bay, and did good service among the sick and wounded in the hospitals there. Mrs. Taylor was without social ambition, and when Gen. Taylor became president she reluctantly accepted her responsibilities, regarding the office as a "plot to deprive her of her husband's society and to shorten his life by unnecessary care." She surrendered to her youngest daughter the superintendence of the household, and took no part in social duties.—Her eldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Jefferson Davis. — Another daughter, **Elizabeth,** b. in 1826, was educated in Philadelphia, married Maj. William W. S. Bliss in her nineteenth year, and, on her father's inauguration, became mistress of the White House. Mrs. Bliss, or Miss Betty, as she was popularly called, was a graceful and accomplished hostess, and, it is said, "did the honors of the establishment with the artlessness of a rustic belle and the grace of a duchess." After the death of her father in 1850, and her husband in 1853, she spent several years in retirement, subsequently marrying Philip Dandridge, of Winchester, Va., whom she survives.—His only son, **Richard,** soldier, b. in New Orleans, 27 Jan., 1826; d. in New York city, 12 April, 1879, was sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, when thirteen years old, where he spent three years in studying the classics, and then a year in France. He entered the junior class at Yale in 1843, and was graduated there in 1845. He was a wide and voracious though a desultory reader. From college he went to his father's camp on the Rio Grande, and he was present at Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma. His health then became impaired, and he returned home. He resided on a cotton-plantation in Jefferson county, Miss., until 1849, when he removed to a sugar-estate in St. Charles parish, Louisiana, about twenty miles above New Orleans, where he was residing when the civil war began. He was in the state senate from 1856 to 1860, was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic convention in 1860, and afterward to that at Baltimore, and was a member of the Secession convention of Louisiana. As a member of the military committee, he aided the governor in organizing troops, and in June, 1861, went to Virginia as colonel of the 9th Louisiana volunteers. The day he reached Richmond he left for Manassas, arriving there at dusk on the day of the battle. In the autumn he was made a brigadier-general, and in the spring of 1862 he led his brigade in the valley campaign under "Stonewall" Jackson. He distinguished himself at Front Royal, Middletown, Winchester, Strasburg, Cross Keys, and Port Republic, and Jackson recommended him for promotion. Taylor was also with Jackson in the seven days' battles before Richmond. He was promoted to major-general, and assigned to the command of Louisiana. The fatigues and exposures of his campaigns there brought on a partial and temporary paralysis of the lower limbs; but in August he assumed command. The only communication across the Mississippi retained by the Confederates was between Vicksburg and Port Hudson; but Taylor showed great ability in raising, organizing, supplying, and handling an army, and he gradually won back the state west of the Mississippi from the National forces. He had reclaimed the whole of this when Vicksburg fell, 4 July, 1863, and was then compelled to fall back west of Berwick's bay. Gen. Taylor's principal achievement during the war was his defeat of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at Sabine Cross-Roads, near Mansfield, De Soto parish, La., 8 April, 1864. With 8,000 men he attacked the advance of the northern army and routed it, capturing twenty-two guns and a large number of prisoners. He followed Banks, who fell back to Pleasant hill, and on the next day again attacked him, when Taylor was defeated, losing the fruits of the first day's victory. These two days' fighting have been frequently compared to that of Shiloh—a surprise and defeat on the first day, followed by a substantial victory of the National forces on the second. In the summer of 1864 Taylor was promoted to be a lieutenant-general, and ordered to the command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, etc. Here he was able merely to protract the contest, while the great armies decided it. After Lee and Johnston capitulated there was nothing for him, and he surrendered to Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, at Citronelle, 8 May, 1865. The war left Taylor ruined in fortune, and he soon went abroad. Returning home, he took part in politics as an adviser, and his counsel was held in special esteem by Samuel J. Tilden in his presidential canvass. During this period he wrote his memoir of the war, entitled "Destruction and Reconstruction" (New York, 1879).—His brother, **Joseph Pannel,** soldier, b. near Louisville, Ky., 4 May, 1796; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 June, 1864, served in the ranks on the Canadian frontier during the war of 1812, was appointed a lieutenant of U. S. infantry on 20 May, 1813, served through the war with Great Britain, and was retained on the peace establishment as lieutenant of artillery, becoming a captain in July, 1825. He was appointed commissary of subsistence in 1829, and thenceforth served in that department, becoming assistant commissary-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in 1841. On 30 May, 1848, he was brevetted colonel for his services in prosecuting the war with Mexico, during which he was chief commissary of the army on the upper line of operations. In September, 1861, he was made colonel and commissary-general, and on 9 Feb., 1863, was promoted brigadier-general. His wife was a daughter of Justice John McLean.—Their son, **John**

McLean, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 Nov., 1828; d. in Baltimore, Md., 21 Nov., 1875, entered the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery on 3 March, 1848, and was promoted 1st lieutenant on 30 June, 1851, and captain and commissary of subsistence on 11 May, 1851. He served faithfully in his department during the civil war, becoming major on 9 Feb., 1863, and receiving the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel to date from 13 March, 1865.—Another son, **Joseph Hancock,** soldier, b. in Kentucky, 26 Jan., 1836; d. in Omaha, Neb., 13 March, 1885, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and commissioned 2d lieutenant of cavalry on 16 Jan., 1857. He served in Kansas, in the Utah expedition, and in a campaign in 1860 against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians of Colorado. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 22 April, 1861, and captain on 14 May, and was appointed acting adjutant-general of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's division on 27 Nov., 1861. During the peninsula campaign, and subsequently in the Maryland campaign, he served as acting assistant adjutant-general of the 2d corps, winning the brevet of major at Fair Oaks, and that of lieutenant-colonel at the Antietam. He was assistant adjutant-general at Fredericksburg, and assistant inspector-general of cavalry in Stoneman's raid. On 1 June, 1863, he was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the department at Washington. He was appointed a major on the staff on 30 March, 1866, and on 13 Aug. was brevetted colonel for faithful services during the war. He was on duty in different military departments till his death, which was due to disease that he had contracted in the line of duty.

TAZEWELL, Henry, senator, b. in Brunswick county, Va., in 1753; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Jan., 1799. He was educated at William and Mary, studied law with his uncle, John, was admitted to practice, and in 1775 was elected to the house of burgesses. In the convention of 1776 he was placed on the committee that reported the declaration of rights and the constitution. He continued a member of the legislature, taking an active part in its deliberations till 1785, when he was appointed to a seat on the supreme bench of Virginia. He served as a member of the court of appeals, and in 1793, when a separate appellate court was constituted, he was chosen one of the judges. In the following year he resigned in order to take his seat in the U. S. senate, of which he was a member till his death. In 1795 he was elected president, *pro tempore.* During the discussion of John Jay's English treaty he was the leader of the Republican opposition.—His son, **Littleton Waller,** statesman, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 17 Dec., 1774; d. in Norfolk, Va., 6 March, 1860, was graduated at William and Mary in 1792, studied law, was admitted to the Richmond bar in 1796, and entered on the practice of his profession in James City county. He was elected in 1796 a member of the Virginia house of delegates and served in that body, by re-election, for four years. As an adherent of the Jefferson party he supported the famous resolutions of 1798, and James Madison's report of 1799. In 1800 he was elected to succeed John Marshall as a member of the U. S. house of representatives, and participating in the presidential election that devolved on that body he supported Thomas Jefferson against Aaron Burr. Declining a re-election to congress he removed in 1802 to Norfolk, where he soon took rank among the foremost lawyers of that commercial port, then noted for its able bar. He gained special distinction in criminal and in admiralty law. Though sharing, in politics, the general views and constitutional opinions of Jefferson, he frankly dissented from the chief measures of the administration—its gun-boat system of defence, its non-intercourse act, and the embargo. He was equally opposed to the wrongs that were committed by England and by France against our commerce during the Napoleonic wars, and, favoring at an early stage a declaration of war against both alike, he avowed his readiness to make the attack of the "Leopard" on the cruiser "Chesapeake" in 1807 a cause of immediate war against Great Britain, and offered his military services at the head of a cavalry troop. But he finally broke with the administration at all points on the ground of its incapacity for either war or peace, and in 1808 opposed the election of Madison as president for a like reason. In 1809 he supported the Federalist candidate for congress in the Norfolk district, and, on grounds of public policy, continued in steadfast opposition to war with England; but when war was declared in 1812 he gave to it his hearty support. The close of the war left Norfolk to deal with a new set of economical and fiscal questions, and, as Mr. Tazewell was known to be specially versed in such matters, he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature in 1816, and took an active part in its deliberations. He was appointed by President Monroe as one of the commissioners of the United States under the treaty with Spain for the purchase of Florida in 1819. In 1824 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and he was re-elected in 1830. As a member of the committee on foreign relations, of which for several years he was chairman, he wrote the celebrated report on the Panama mission, while his speeches on the piracy act, the bankrupt act, the prerogatives of the president in the appointment of foreign ministers, and the tariff, were greatly admired. Though antagonizing the general policy of the administration of John Quincy Adams, he soon arrayed himself, with equal independence, against the financial measures of President Jackson. In 1832 he favored a reduction of the tariff of 1828. While showing himself no zealot of the Bank of the United States, when the question of its recharter arose in 1832, he publicly denounced the act of the president in removing the deposits. He opposed the nullification measures of South Carolina, but at the same time dissented from the high Federal doctrines of Jackson's proclamation. When he was elected president of the senate in 1831, he refused to accept the honor, and in 1833 resigned his seat in that body from pure disgust of Federal politics. In the following year he was chosen governor of the state, and after his term of office had expired he withdrew entirely from all connection with politics. While serving in the U. S. senate, he was elected a member of the convention that was called in 1829 to revise the constitution of Virginia, and distinguished himself in that body among men like Madison, Monroe, and Marshall by the solidity of his counsels, and the weight of





his influence. In standard English literature Tazewell was deeply read; in familiarity with English and American history he had few equals; in knowledge of law he had no superior; in politics he exhibited the traits of a Cato as much by the impracticability of his principles as by the severity of his virtues. The character of "Sidney," in William Wirt's "Old Bachelor," is a sketch of Tazewell drawn from life by his friend and compeer at the bar. He was the author of "Review of the Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain respecting the Commerce of the Two Countries" (London, 1829), and contributed under the pen-name of Senex to the Norfolk "Herald" in 1827. See a discourse on his life by Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL. D. (Norfolk, 1860).

TEALL, Francis Augustus, editor, b. in Fort Anne, Washington co., N. Y., 16 Aug., 1822. He entered a printing-office in 1836, afterward supplemented his common-school education by the study of languages, and in 1841 went to New York city. Here he worked at the case, with Walt Whitman as a fellow-compositor, and was soon advanced to the place of proof-reader. In this capacity he has rendered much critical service of an editorial character on a large variety of works. Among other interesting things that received his attention were the original proofs of Edgar A. Poe's "Raven" and "Bells." He assisted Ephraim G. Squier in preparing his "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (Washington, 1848), and John R. Bartlett in the first edition of his "Dictionary of Americanisms," and made the analytical index to the American edition of Napier's "Peninsular War." For some time he was on the editorial staff of the "American Whig Review," and in 1853 succeeded Mr. Whitman as editor of a newspaper at Huntington, L. I. He acted as proof-reader, contributor, and associate editor on the different editions of the "American Cyclopædia," and noted the pronunciation of the titles in the volume of index to the second edition and in the text of the condensed edition. Since 1882 he has been employed in the compilation of the "Century Dictionary." The University of Rochester gave him the degree of A. M. in 1875.

TECHOTLALATZIN (tetch-ot-lah-lah-tseen'), king of Texcoco, d. in 1409. He was the youngest son of King Quinatzin, whom he succeeded on the throne in 1357. During his reign one of his dependent chiefs, Tzompan, cacique of Xaltocan, revolted against his rule; but he asked assistance from King Huitzilihuitl of Mexico, and with his aid routed the rebel. From that date a mutual alliance began between the monarchies of Texcoco, Tlaltelolco, and Chapultepec. He was succeeded by his son Ixtlilxochitl I.

TECTO, Juan de, Flemish missionary, b. in Ghent in 1468; d. in Honduras in 1526. He was graduated as D. D. in Paris, and was for several years professor of theology in the Sorbonne university, and afterward chaplain of Emperor Charles V., and guardian of a convent of Franciscans at Ghent. In 1522 he obtained from Charles V., who was much attached to him, permission to go to the New World, and fixed his residence at Texcoco, where he founded missions for the Indians and learned their language. He accompanied Cortes in his expedition to Hibueras in 1525, and as, owing to the rebellion of Cristobal de Olid, no provisions were obtainable, Tecto, exhausted, fell behind the army, and was found later by a patrol leaning against a tree, where he had died of hunger. According to Bernal Diaz del Castillo, he was sent by Cortes to report to the emperor about the conquest of Hibueras, and died at sea, off the coast of Spain. Tecto is the author of two valuable works: "Primeros rudimentos de la doctrina Cristiana en lengua Mexicana," a manuscript which was utilized by Fray Pedro de Gante for his "Catecismo Mexicano"; and "Apología del bautismo administrado á los gentiles Mexicanos con sola el agua y la forma Sacramental," which is cited by Torquemada in his "Monarquía Indiana."

TECUMSEH, or **TECUMTHA,** Shawnee chief, b. near the site of Springfield, Ohio, about 1768; killed in the battle of the Thames, Canada, 5 Oct., 1813. His father, Puckeshinwa, or Pukeesheno, a Shawnee brave, fell in battle when the son was a child. The latter first appears in a fight with Kentucky troops on Mad river when he was about twenty years old, and is said to have run at the first fire, yet in the campaign that ended in the treaty of Greenville in 1795 he was a bold and active warrior. About 1805, with his brother, Ellskwatawa, the "prophet," he projected the union of all the western tribes of Indians against the whites. He claimed that the treaties by which large tracts of Indian land had been ceded to settlers were illegal, as the land was the common property of all the tribes, and therefore could be alienated only by common consent. The general discontent was increased by the action of speculators in ejecting Indians from lands, and by British emissaries; and the brothers soon had a large following. They visited the tribes from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in spite of the warnings of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was then governor of the Northwest territory, they continued to follow out their scheme. In August, 1810, in response to an invitation to a "quiet talk" with the governor, Tecumseh, with 400 fully armed warriors, encamped in a grove near Vincennes, Ind. He was invited to the portico of the governor's house, but replied: "Houses were built for you to hold councils in; Indians hold theirs in the open air." He opened the conference in a speech of great eloquence, and at its close, being invited to sit near his "father," Gen. Harrison, said, boastingly: "The sun is my father, and the earth is my mother; on her bosom I will repose," suiting the action to the word. In the discussion that followed he boldly demanded the return of treaty lands, and his violent and threatening manner put an end to the council. On the next day Tecumseh expressed regret for his violence, and the conference was resumed, but was productive of no results. William Clark, of Clarksville, Pa., is probably the only survivor of those that were present at this interview between Harrison and Tecumseh. In the following year Indian depredations increased, and another conference was held, at which Tecumseh, awed by a militia force, professed peaceful intentions, while insisting on the vacation of ceded lands; yet a few days later he set out on a journey to secure the Creeks, Choctaws, and Cherokees for his proposed

league. He was not in the battle of Tippecanoe. (See HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY.) That defeat ruined his plans, yet he continued his efforts among the southern tribes, and in the autumn of 1812 attended a great council at Toockabatcha, Ala., which had been called by the U. S. Indian agent, Col. Hawkins. Here he made a passionate speech, telling the Creeks that they would know when to begin war on the whites by the appearance of the arm of Tecumseh stretching across the heavens like pale fire. He had been told by the British that a comet would soon appear. To the chief Tustinugee-Thlucco, who opposed him, he said: "You do not believe that the Great Spirit has sent me. You shall believe it. I will go straight to Detroit, and when I get there I will stamp my foot upon the ground and shake down every house in Toockabatcha." In the following December there was an earthquake shock, and the affrighted Creeks ran from their dwellings shouting: "Tecumseh is at Detroit!" This, and the appearance of the promised sign in the heavens, caused the Creek nation to rise in arms, and brought about their speedy ruin. Tecumseh now joined the English, and commanded the Indian allies in the campaigns of 1812–'13. He refused to meet the American commanders in council, was in the action on Raisin river, and, after being wounded at Maguaga, was made a brigadier-general in the royal army. He led 2,000 warriors in the siege of Fort Meigs, where he saved American prisoners from massacre. After the battle of Lake Erie he urged Gen. Henry Proctor to engage Gen. William Henry Harrison when he landed, but took part in the British retreat, and was wounded while holding the passage of a stream. He aided Proctor in selecting the battle-ground at the Thames, and commanded the right wing, laying aside his sword and uniform and putting on his hunting-dress, in the conviction that he must fall. His Indians were driven back, and he fought desperately till he was killed. His death was unknown to the Americans for several days. Afterward it was claimed for Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, who had killed a powerful Indian in hand-to-hand combat, that his antagonist was Tecumseh, and the claim occasioned a long controversy, but the fact has not been established satisfactorily. Tecumseh possessed great executive ability, and with proper training would have been distinguished as a general. Says a Canadian historian: "No one can fully calculate the inestimable value of those devoted red men, led on by the brave Tecumseh during the struggle of 1812. But for them it is probable that we should not now have a Canada; and if we had we would not enjoy the liberty and privileges which we possess in so eminent a degree." See "Life of Tecumseh, and his Brother, the Prophet, with an Historical Sketch of the Shawnee Indians," based on the accounts of various persons that knew the chief personally (Cincinnati, 1841), and "Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet," by Edward Eggleston (New York, 1878).

TECUM-UMAN (tay-coom), last king of Quiche, d. near Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, in 1524. He was the son of King Kicab-Tanub, who died during a war with his neighbors the Zutuhiles and Mames, and Tecum-Uman, hearing of the approach of the Spaniards, tried to form an alliance with his former enemies against the invaders. Only the Mames accepted his offer, and with their auxiliary troops Tecum-Uman is said, by the Spanish chroniclers, to have gathered an army of 230,000 warriors; but they could not resist the superior arms and discipline of Alvarado's army of 450 Spaniards and about 5,000 auxiliary Mexican Indians. The first battle, in the ford of the river Tilapa, 24 Feb., 1524, was sharp and not decisive, but a few days afterward Tecum-Uman was totally defeated on Olintepeque river, and it was afterward called Xequigel, or river of blood. Tecum-Uman retired with the rest of his army, but was overtaken in a valley between Quezaltenango and Totonicapan, where he made the last desperate stand, and was killed by the lance of Alvarado.

TEEDYUSCUNG, Delaware chief, b. near Trenton, N. J., about 1700; d. in Wyoming valley, Pa., 16 April, 1763. He was also known as Honest John and War Trumpet. His father, "Old Captain Harris," and his brothers and half-brothers, "Captain John," "Young Captain Harris," "Tom," "Joe," and "Sam Evans" (names given them by the English), were all high-spirited men. In 1730 he settled in the forks of the Delaware, and he united in 1749 with the Moravian Indian mission at Gnadenhuetten, Carbon co., Pa., where, on 12 March, 1750, he was baptized by Bishop Cammerhoff, receiving the name of Gideon. Aware of how his countrymen were being injured by the whites and oppressed by the Six Nations, in 1754, when the Delawares and their allies appealed to him to lead them and be their king, he deserted the Moravian mission. Henceforward his name is conspicuous in the provincial history of Pennsylvania. After the repulse of Braddock in July, 1755, he assembled the Delawares, Mohicans, and Shawnees in the Wyoming valley, and in the winter began to wage war among the whites that resided within the "Walking Purchase." In 1756 the government sought the pacification of the Delaware king, which, through treaties at Easton in July and November, 1756, and November, 1757, was accomplished. In the following spring, agreeably to his request and the conditions of the treaty, a town was built for him and his followers in the Wyoming valley. One of the objects of his life was to recover for the Lenni Lenape that dignity which the Iroquois had treacherously wrested from them in 1742. He was burned to death with his house while asleep under the influence of liquor, the incendiary being instigated by his enemies. Teedyuscung was a fine-looking man, endowed with good sense, quick of comprehension, ambitious, and a patriot.

TEFFT, Benjamin Franklin, clergyman, b. in Floyd, Oneida co., N. Y., 20 Aug., 1813; d. in Brewer, Penobscot co., Me., 16 Sept., 1885. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1835, taught four years in Maine Wesleyan seminary, and then, entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, was pastor at Bangor, Me., in 1839–'41. He then taught in East Greenwich, R. I., and in 1842 accepted a charge in Boston, but his health failed in 1843, and after travelling in the south and west he was for three years professor of Greek and Hebrew in Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university. In 1846 he became editor of the books and magazines of the Methodist book concern in Cincinnati, where he conducted the "Ladies' Repository" in 1846–'52, and in 1851–'4 he was president of Genesee college, Lima, N. Y., also editing in 1852–'4 the "Northern New Yorker," published at Canandaigua. He was pastor of different churches in Bangor, Me., from 1858 till 1861, when he was made U. S. consul at Stockholm and acting minister to Sweden, and in 1864 he was commissioner of immigration from the north of Europe for the state of Maine. In 1866 he became pastor of a church in Portland, and from 1873 till 1878 he edited "The Northern Border," published at Bangor, Me. During the last two years of his

life he was in feeble health. Ohio Wesleyan university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1846, and Madison university that of LL. D in 1852. Besides pamphlets, lectures, addresses, and contributions to current literature, Dr. Tefft was the author of "Prison Life," based on data furnished by Rev. James B. Finley (Cincinnati, 1847); "The Shoulder-Knot, a Story of the Seventeenth Century" (New York, 1850); "Hungary and Kossuth" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Webster and his Masterpieces" (2 vols., Auburn, N. Y., 1854); "Methodism Successful, and the Internal Causes of its Success," with an introductory letter by Bishop Janes (New York, 1860); "Our Political Parties" (Boston, 1880); and "Evolution and Christianity" (1885). He edited Erwin House's "Sketches, Literary and Religious" (Cincinnati, 1847), and Dr. Charles Elliott's "Sinfulness of American Slavery" (1850).

TEFFT, Thomas Alexander, architect, b. in Richmond, R. I., 3 Aug., 1826; d. in Florence, Italy, 12 Dec., 1859. He was graduated in the scientific course at Brown in 1851, and after studying architecture in Providence furnished designs for many private and public buildings. In 1856 he went to Europe in order to study art and to announce his ideas of a uniform currency for all nations, on which subject he read a paper before the British institute of social science. After his death the principal features of his scheme were incorporated in the plan that was agreed upon by an international conference at Paris in 1867, at which nineteen nations were represented. He contributed papers on architecture to the "New York Crayon," and "Letters from Europe" to the "New York Times" in 1857–'8, and published "Our Deficiency in Art Education" (Providence, 1852), and "Universal Currency: a Plan for obtaining a Common Currency in France, England, and America, based on the Decimal System" (London, 1858). See "Memoir" by the Rev. Edwin Martin Stone (Boston, 1869).

TEGAKOUITA, Catharine, Indian convert, b. in Gandahouague, or Gandawague, in northern New York, in 1656; d. in Caughnawaga, Canada, 17 April, 1680. The name Tegakouita means "who puts things in order," and is still in use at Caughnawaga. Her father was a heathen Iroquois, and her mother a Christian Algonquin. Her parents died when she was a child, and she was brought up by her uncle, who was a chief. Her first knowledge of Christianity appears to have been obtained from Jacques Fremin and two other missionaries, whom she entertained in her cabin. She embraced the new creed with fervor, resolved to remain single, and suffered much ill treatment from her relatives because of her refusal to marry; but she was not baptized until 1676. Her refusal to work on Sundays increased the hostility of her tribe toward her, and she had on one occasion a narrow escape from death. Calumnies were spread about her character, and she finally resolved to escape to the Christian village of La Prairie, which she reached in October, 1677, after many dangers. The rest of her life was spent in prayer, labor, and mortifications of the severest kind. She enrolled herself in the Confraternity of the Holy Family, and began to be regarded both by the French and Indians as a great saint. After death her grave became a place of pilgrimage, and, although an effort was made by the priests of the neighboring parishes to check devotion to her, she was invoked as a saint throughout Canada. Numerous miracles are said to have been wrought at her tomb, or by her relics. The third plenary council of Baltimore petitioned the holy see to take steps toward her canonization in 1884. See "Life of Catharine Tegakouita," by Father Claude Chauchetiere (New York, 1886); her life by Cholonek, in vol. xii. of "Lettres édifiantes" (Paris, 1727); and Kipp's "Jesuit Missions" (New York, 1847).

TEGANAKOA, Stephen, Indian convert, d. in Onondaga, N. Y., in 1690. While still a pagan he was noted for the innocence of his life and manners and his attachment to his wife and children. He went with his family to the mission of Caughnawaga, or Sault Ste. Louis, when he was about thirty-five years old, applied for baptism, and after the usual probation was received with his wife and six children. He was afterward considered a model of every virtue. In August, 1790, he went on a hunting expedition with his wife and another Indian. In the following September the party was attacked by a band of seventeen Cayugas and brought to Onondaga. One of his captors said to Stephen that he might attribute his death to his having left his tribe to live among "the dogs of Christians at the Sault." Stephen replied: "Do what you will with me, I fear neither your outrages nor your fires. I willingly give my life for a God who shed his blood for me." The savages then put him to death with slow tortures. He bore his sufferings calmly, and died praying for his murderers.

TEGANISSORENS, Indian chief, b. in Onondaga, N. Y.; d. in Sault St. Louis, or Caughnawaga, on Lake Champlain, after 1711. He was strongly attached to the French, and in 1682 was placed at the head of a deputation of Iroquois chiefs that was sent to Montreal to make terms with Frontenac and his Indian allies. It was soon discovered that the Iroquois had sent Teganissorens as a blind, and were taking the field against the Illinois, while pretending to wish for peace. But the French governor dismissed him with honor, knowing that his influence did not extend to all the Iroquois tribes. He set out on a similar mission in 1688, and the preliminaries for a treaty were arranged between Denonville, the Canadian governor, and the Iroquois deputies. The Hurons were dissatisfied with the proposed treaty, and, on the return of Teganissorens and his party, they were attacked by Kondiaronk, a Huron chief. Some were killed and others taken prisoners, among the latter Teganissorens, who, on complaining of this attack on an ambassador and a friend of the French, was told by Kondiaronk that the latter themselves had sent him. To show that he spoke sincerely, he at once released the Iroquois ambassador. Teganissorens, however, remained loyal, and continued to render such services that he ranked with Oureouharé and Garaconthié as one of the three Indians to whom the French colony in Canada was most indebted. He became a Christian in 1693, and in May, 1694, arrived in Quebec with eight deputies. He was received with kindness by Frontenac, the governor, who gave him many presents. He proposed the restoration of Fort Catarocouy (Kingston), and that it should be strengthened and made the bulwark of the colony. The suggestion was eagerly adopted by Frontenac, who prepared a large escort which was to conduct to that port a garrison, mechanics, and all necessary stores, but he was obliged to countermand the expedition, owing to an order from the French court. He excited the displeasure of the governor afterward by not returning to Montreal at a fixed date with the submission of some of the Iroquois tribes who were holding back. But the reason of his delay was that he found his efforts to bring about a general reconciliation between the Iroquois and the French abortive. He remained

at Onondaga, where he received three French ambassadors that had been sent to make a treaty with the Iroquois on 10 Aug., 1700. He afterward received both French and English agents and declared his intention of remaining neutral. Hearing in 1703 that some of the Iroquois were concerting with Vaudreuil (who had then succeeded Callières in the government of the colony) an attack on the English settlements, Teganissorens went to Montreal and protested angrily against this breach of neutrality and declared that his tribe would take part for neither side. As the neutrality of the Iroquois was what the French governor wanted, he assured the chief that he would not send any parties against the English in New York. Teganissorens, on his part, pledged himself to retain the missionaries that were in his country. In 1711 he informed Vaudreuil that preparations were made at New York, Albany, and Boston for an invasion of Canada.

TEJEDA, Juan de (teh-hay'-dah), Spanish soldier, lived in the second half of the 16th century. In 1589 he held the rank of major-general, and was sent to govern the island of Cuba, being the first ruler that had the title of captain-general. Under his government the three fortresses that protect Havana were built under the direction of the engineer Juan Antonelli, the aqueduct, conveying water from Chorrera to Havana, was finished, and in 1592 Havana received the title of city and a coat of arms. In 1595 he returned to Spain, being superseded by Maldonado Barnuevo.

TELFAIR, Edward, statesman, b. in Scotland in 1735; d. in Savannah, Ga., 17 Sept., 1807. He was educated at Kirkcudbright grammar-school, came to this country in 1758 as agent of a commercial house, and resided for some time in Virginia, but removed to Halifax, N. C., and in 1766 to Savannah, where he engaged in business. He actively espoused the patriot cause at the opening of the Revolution, served on many committees, and was one of the party that broke open the magazine at Savannah and removed the powder. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778 and 1780–'3, and in the latter year was a commissioner to treat with the Cherokees. In 1786, and again in 1790–'3, he was governor of Georgia.—His son, Thomas, was graduated at Princeton in 1805, served in the National house of representatives in 1813–'17, and died in 1818.

TELLER, Henry Moore, senator, b. in Granger, Allegany co., N. Y., 23 May, 1830. He was educated at Alfred university, N. Y., studied law, was admitted to the bar in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1858, and removed to Illinois in the same year, and to Colorado in 1861. He was major-general of Colorado militia in 1862–'4, but held no political office till, on the admission of Colorado as a state in 1876, he was chosen U. S. senator as a Republican, and took his seat, 4 Dec., 1876. He was re-elected for the term that ended in 1883, and in 1877–'8 served as chairman of a special committee on election frauds, that was known as the Teller committee. On 17 April, 1882, he resigned, on his appointment by President Arthur to the portfolio of the interior, which he held till the close of the latter's administration. He was then re-elected to the senate for the term that will end in 1891. Alfred university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886.

TELLIER, Remigius Joseph, Canadian clergyman, b. in Soissons, France, in 1796; d. in Montreal, Canada, 7 Jan., 1866. He entered the Society of Jesus on 11 Oct., 1818, and became rector of the College of Chambery, and in 1842 was sent with five colleagues to Canada, where the Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal had requested the pope to send members of the order. From the death of the last of the native Canadian Jesuits, Father Cazot, in 1800, there had been no establishment of the order in that country until the arrival of these six priests. For eight years after their arrival they had charge of the parish of La Prairie, where Father Tellier officiated for two years. Afterward he was employed among the Irish emigrants at St. Charles Point during the prevalence of ship-fever. He founded the Church of St. Patrick in Montreal, for three years was stationed in Upper Canada, and subsequently was sent to the United States, where he was at first prefect of studies and president of St. Francis Xavier college, and afterward at St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y. He was made superior of his order in 1859, and returned to Montreal, where he passed the remainder of his life.

TELLKAMPF, Johann Ludwig, German scholar, b. in Germany, 28 Jan., 1808; d. there, 10 Feb., 1876. He came to the United States in 1838, engaged in teaching, and in 1843–'7 was professor of the German language and literature in Columbia. He then returned to Germany as professor in Breslau. In 1848 he was elected to the Frankfort parliament, in 1849 to the Prussian chamber of deputies, in 1855 to the herrenhaus, and in 1871 to the first German reichstag. He wrote "Political Economy" with Alonzo Potter (New York, 1840); "Ueber die Besserungsgefängnisse in Nord-Amerika und England" (1844); with his brother, Theodore, "Essays on Law Reform and Commercial Policy" (London, 1859); "Ueber Arbeiterverhältnisse und Erwerbsgenossenschaften in England und Nord-Amerika" (1870); and "Selbstverwaltung und Reforme der Gemeinde und Kreisordnungen in Preussen, und Self-Government in England und Nord-Amerika" (1872).

TELLO DE PORTUGAL, José de Espinosa, Spanish geographer, b. in Seville in March, 1763; d. in Madrid, 6 Sept., 1815. He was a younger son of Count del Aguila, entered the navy as a cadet in 1778, served in the West Indies, and assisted in the capture of Yorktown in October, 1781, and in the expedition to Tobago under Bouillé. After the conclusion of peace in 1783 he was employed in the naval observatory at Cadiz, and made charts of the Spanish coast from Fuenterrabia to Ferrol. In 1790 he joined the expedition of Alejandro Malaspina, determined the geographical position of Acapulco and other points, and with Malaspina explored the Straits of Nootka on the northwest coast of California. He afterward made astronomical observations in the Chilian Andes, and travelled through Peru and the La Plata provinces in 1792–'4. On his return to Spain he was promoted adjutant of Gen. Mazarredo, and in 1796 was made secretary of the board of hydrography, in which capacity he was charged in 1797 with the correction of the plates of the great naval atlas of Spain that had been prepared under the direction of Vicente Tofiño. He was promoted commodore and president of the board of hydrography in 1800, and secretary to the admiralty, with the rank of minister, in 1807. At the accession of Joseph Bonaparte he retired to London, where he lived till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. in 1814, when he returned to Spain. His works include "Carta esférica que comprende las Costas del Seno Mejicano" (Madrid, 1799; revised ed., 1805); "Memorias sobre las observaciones astronómicas, hechas por los navegantes Españoles en distintos lugares del Globo" (2 vols., 1809); "Carta de las Antillas y de Tierra Firme" (London, 1811); and "Carta del Oceano Atlántico" (1812).

TEMBLEQUE, Francisco (tem-blay'-keh), Spanish architect, b. in Tembleque, province of Toledo, in the first half of the 16th century; d. in Puebla, Mexico, near the end of that century. He entered the Franciscan order, came to New Spain about 1550, and soon learned the Aztec language, being venerated by the natives as their best friend. Having studied architecture and hydraulics in Spain, he made use of his knowledge to remedy the want of potable water in the towns of Otumba and Cempoala, and constructed an aqueduct that carried the water of a mountain-stream for the distance of fifty miles to Otumba. Notwithstanding the opposition of experts, who declared the work impossible, Tembleque persisted in his course, and at the end of sixteen years finished the work, which contains more than thirty miles of solid masonry and crosses three valleys on bridges, of which the longest has sixty-seven arches, the middle one being 128 feet in height and 70 feet span. This work, called the Arches of Cempoala, is still the admiration of engineers.

TEMPLE, Daniel, missionary, b. in Reading, Mass., 23 Dec., 1789; d. there, 9 Aug., 1851. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and labored at it in his native place till he had attained his majority, but afterward entered Dartmouth, was graduated there in 1817, and at Andover theological seminary in 1820. He was ordained as an evangelist in 1821, and went to Malta as a missionary in 1822, where he labored till his return to this country in September, 1828. He sailed again for Malta in 1830, and from 1833 till 1844 was stationed at Smyrna. After this he was an agent for the American board in this country, and in 1847 assumed a pastoral charge at Phelps, N. Y., which failing health obliged him to relinquish in 1849. He published many works in modern Greek, Italian, and Armenian, including several biographies of Bible characters, and edited a monthly magazine in Greek. See his "Life and Letters" by his son, the Rev. Daniel H. Temple, with an introduction by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D. (Boston, 1855).

TEMPLE, Jackson, jurist, b. in Heath, Franklin co., Mass., 11 Aug., 1827. He was graduated at Williams in 1851, studied law, and, removing to California, practised there with success. He was appointed to the bench of the state supreme court to fill a vacancy in 1887, and then continued in his seat by re-election. He has also served as district judge and judge of the superior court of Sonoma county. While occupying the last-named post, Judge Temple was selected to try the "débris suits," and by his decision of the first case prevented hydraulic mining from injuring farming lands.

TEMPLE, William Grenville, naval officer, b. in Rutland, Vt., 23 March, 1824. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 18 April, 1840, was graduated at the naval academy in 1846, and was attached to the "Boston" when she was wrecked at Eleuthera, Bahama islands, 15 March, 1846, taking charge of the sick men from the wreck in the schooner "Volant." In February, 1847, he was ordered to the steamer "Scourge," in which he participated in the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz and in the engagements at Alvarado, Tuspan, and Tabasco, sometimes having command of batteries and landing parties in operations on shore against the Mexicans. He assisted in the survey of the interoceanic canal and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in 1850–'2, was promoted to master, 21 July, 1854, and to lieutenant, 18 April, 1855. After cruising in the frigate "Lancaster" on the Pacific station in 1859–'61, he commanded the steamer "Flambeau" at New York for one month, and was on duty as ordnance-officer there for seven months. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and commanded the gun-boat "Pembina," in the Western Gulf blockading squadron. From November, 1862, he was fleet-captain of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron until 19 Sept., 1864. While he was fleet-captain he at times commanded the "San Jacinto" on special service, and in July, 1864, he led a force of sailors in defence of the approaches to Washington. He commanded the steamer "Pontoosuc" from November, 1864, till May, 1865, participating in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in the capture of Wilmington, N. C., in the bombardment of forts on James river, at Dutch gap, and at the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. He was promoted to commander, 3 March, 1865, had the steamer "Tacony" in the North Atlantic squadron in 1865–'6, and was on ordnance duty in 1866–'70. He was made captain, 28 Aug., 1870, and in December, 1884, was delegated to escort King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich islands, in his visit to this country, for which service congress allowed him to accept the decoration of knight commander of the royal order of Kamehameha I. He was promoted to commodore, 5 June, 1878, was a member of the examining and retiring board in 1879–'81, and became its president in June, 1881. He was promoted to rear-admiral, 22 Feb., 1884, and voluntarily retired from active service on 29 Feb., 1884.

Wm. G. Temple

TEN BROECK, Abraham, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 13 May, 1734; d. there, 19 Jan., 1810. His father, Dirck, was for many years recorder of Albany, and its mayor in 1746–'8. The son became a merchant in 1753, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. From 1760 till 1765 he was in the colonial assembly, where he was an active upholder of popular rights. In 1775 he sat in the Provincial congress, and in 1776 he presided over the convention that organized a state government. He was made a colonel of militia early in the Revolution, and on 25 June, 1778, became brigadier-general of militia, commanding the forces in Dutchess and Ulster counties, and to the north and west. He did good service during Burgoyne's invasion, and led a brigade at the battle of Bemis Heights in October, 1777. He was mayor of Albany in 1779–'83, a member of the state senate in 1780–'3, and judge of the court of common pleas in 1781–'4. Gen. Ten Broeck was also for several years a director and president of the Albany bank.

TEN EYCK, Abraham S., naval officer, b. in New Jersey in 1785; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 28 March, 1844. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Sept., 1811, and served in the "Wasp" when she captured the British sloop "Frolic," 18 Oct., 1812. The British ship "Poictiers" recaptured the prize the same day, and he was taken to Bermuda, where he was paroled. He was included in the vote of thanks and received a silver medal from congress by act of 29 Jan., 1813, for the vic-

tory over the "Frolic." After the war he served in the frigate "United States" in 1815–'17 in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to lieutenant, 27 April, 1816, served at the New York navy-yard in 1818, in the "Ontario," in the Mediterranean and West Indies, in 1819–'24, in the receiving-ship at New York in 1825, and in the "Delaware" in 1827–'30 in the Mediterranean. He was promoted master-commandant, 9 Feb., 1837, commanded the store-ship "Erie" in the West Indies in 1838, and was commissioned captain, 10 Dec., 1843.

TEN EYCK, Henry James, journalist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 25 July, 1856; d. there, 29 Nov., 1887. He was graduated at Yale in 1879, third in a class of 131, and entered the office of the Albany "Evening Journal," where he remained until his death. In October, 1883, he became its managing editor, and in 1885 city editor. He was an occasional contributor to the magazines, more particularly the "Century" and the "Popular Science Monthly," an article from his pen in the latter magazine in 1886 on "Some Tendencies in Taxation" having attracted much attention.

TEN EYCK, John Conover, senator, b. in Freehold, N. J., 12 March, 1814; d. in Mount Holly, N. J., 24 Aug., 1879. He received his education from private tutors, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practised in Mount Holly, N. J. He served as prosecuting attorney for Burlington county in 1839–'49, and was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1844. Mr. Ten Eyck was a Whig till 1856, when he joined the Republican party, and he was afterward chosen to the U. S. senate, where he held his seat from 5 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1865. In the senate Mr. Ten Eyck took part in various debates, including that on the electoral vote of Louisiana in 1865, but his principal services were performed on the judiciary and other committees. On 24 April, 1875, he was appointed a member of a commission to revise the New Jersey constitution, and on the death of Abram O. Zabriskie he became its president.

TENNENT, William, educator, b. in Ireland in 1673; d. in Neshaminy, Pa., 6 May, 1746. He received a liberal education in his native country, being graduated probably at Trinity college, Dublin, entered the ministry of the Episcopal church of Ireland in 1704, and became chaplain to an Irish nobleman. Wishing for more liberty of conscience, he came to this country with his family in 1718, and on application was received as a minister of the Presbyterian church by the synod of Philadelphia. After brief pastorates in Westchester county, N. Y., and in Bucks county, Pa., he was called in 1726 to Neshaminy, Pa., where he remained till the close of his life. Here, on land that was given him by his kinsman, James Logan, in 1728, he erected a small building, and opened a school for the instruction of candidates for the ministry. In this academy, which became known as the Log college, were trained many that became eminent in the Presbyterian church. The name was probably bestowed at first in contempt by its opponents. It was the first literary institution higher than a common school within the bounds of the Presbyterian church in this country, and is regarded as the germ from which sprang Princeton college and several lesser institutions of learning. Tennent had a rare gift of attracting youths of genius and imbuing them with his own zealous spirit. About 1742 he withdrew from active labor. The "Log college" has long since disappeared. It is described by George Whitefield, who visited it in 1739, as "a log-house about twenty feet long, and near as many broad, and to me it seemed to resemble the school of the old prophets, for their habitations were mean." About 1840 part of one of the logs that formed the building was discovered, and from it a cane was made, which was presented to Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, then one of the oldest professors in Princeton seminary. See Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander's "History of the Log College" (1846).—William's eldest son, **Gilbert,** clergyman, b. in County Armagh, Ireland, 5 Feb., 1703; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 July, 1764, came to this country with his father, was educated by him, and taught for some time in the Log college. After studying medicine for a year, he abandoned it for divinity, and in May, 1725, was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery. In the same year he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale. After preaching at New Castle, Del., and receiving a call there, he left so abruptly that he was rebuked by the synod, and in 1726 was ordained as pastor at New Brunswick, N. J. He was much admired as a preacher, and in 1740–'1 made a tour with George Whitefield at the latter's request. He had much to do with the division in the Presbyterian church in 1741 by his indiscretion in denouncing those that were opposed to revivals, but seventeen years later he was no less active in healing the breach. In 1744 he became pastor of a new church in Philadelphia that had been formed by admirers of Whitefield. Shortly afterward he asked Benjamin Franklin's advice as to whom he should call upon for funds to erect a new church edifice. Franklin told him to "call on everybody," and, taking the sage at his word, Tennent soon obtained money for an expensive building. In 1753, at the request of the trustees of Princeton, he went abroad, with Rev. Samuel Davies, to secure funds for that institution. Mr. Tennent was one of the most conspicuous ministers of his day. He affected eccentricity in his pulpit, but his sermons were marked both by forcible reasoning and by passionate appeal. The controversies in which he engaged made him many enemies, and he was even accused of immorality. His published volumes are "XXIII. Sermons" (Philadelphia, 1744); "Discourses on Several Subjects" (1745); and "Sermons on Important Subjects adapted to the Perilous State of the British Nation" (1758). Among his many separate published discourses are "The Necessity of studying to be Quiet and doing our own Business" (1744); several on the lawfulness of defensive war (1747 *et seq.*); and "A Persuasive to the Right Use of the Passions in Religion" (1760). Mr. Tennent also wrote an "Account of a Revival of Religion" in Prince's "Christian History" (1744). See also a volume of "Sermons and Essays by the Tennents and their Contemporaries" (1855). President Samuel Finley, of Princeton, delivered his funeral sermon, which was published with an appendix and a "Funeral Eulogy" by a young gentleman in Philadelphia (1764).—Another son, **William,** clergyman, b. in County Antrim, Ireland, 3 Jan., 1705; d. in Freehold, N. J., 8 March, 1777, also came to this country with his father, with whom he followed a preparatory course, and then studied theology under his brother Gilbert in New Brunswick. He had nearly finished his course there when he fell into a remarkable trance or cataleptic fit, continuing for several days as if dead. His physician refused to permit his burial, and efforts to resuscitate him were finally successful, though his life was despaired of for weeks. He was obliged to learn anew to read and write, and had no recollection of his former life till on one occasion he felt a "shock in his head," after which his former knowledge began slowly to re-

turn. He subsequently asserted that during his trance he had thought himself to be in heaven, and that afterward the recollection of the glories that he had witnessed and heard was so intense as to blot out for a long time all interest in earthly things. Mr. Tennent was ordained at Freehold, N. J., 25 Oct., 1733, as successor to his brother John, and was pastor there forty-four years. He published several sermons. See a memoir of him by Elias Boudinot, with a detailed account of his trance (New York, 1847).—Another son, **John,** clergyman, b. in County Antrim, Ireland, 12 Nov., 1706; d. in Freehold, N. J., 23 April, 1732, also came to this country with his father, was educated at the Log college, and licensed to preach, 18 Sept., 1729, and from 1730 till his death was pastor at Freehold. A memoir of him was published by his brother Gilbert, with a discourse on "Regeneration" (1735), which warrants the belief that, had he lived, he would have become as eminent as his brother.—The second William's son, WILLIAM (1740–'77), was graduated at Princeton in 1758 with Jeremias Van Rensselaer, and from 1772 till his death was pastor of a church in Charleston, S. C., where he was elected to the Provincial congress.

TENNEY, Samuel, physician, b. in Byfield, Mass., 27 Nov., 1748; d. in Exeter, N. H., 6 Feb., 1816. He was graduated at Harvard in 1772, taught one year at Andover, Mass., and then, after studying medicine, went to practise at Exeter, N. H., but on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill joined the patriot army as a surgeon. After serving one year with Massachusetts troops, he entered the Rhode Island forces. At the battle of Red Bank he dressed the wounds of Count von Donop, the Hessian commander. Dr. Tenney served through the war, and at its close returned to Exeter, where he married, but did not resume practice. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1788, and judge of probate from 1793 till 1800, when he was elected to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Gordon, and taking his seat on 8 Dec., served till 1807. Dr. Tenney wrote much for the press on political subjects, especially in 1788, in favor of the adoption of the constitution of the United States. To the "Memoirs" of the American academy, of which he was a member, he contributed an account of the mineral waters of Saratoga and a "Theory of Prismatic Colors"; to the Massachusetts historical society a notice of the so-called "dark day," 19 May, 1780, and an account of Exeter; and to the State agricultural society a treatise on orcharding, which was highly esteemed. He also wrote for the "New York Medical Repository" "An Explanation of Certain Curious Phenomena in the Heating of Water" (1811). — His wife, **Tabitha,** author, b. in Exeter, N. H., in 1762; d. there, 2 May, 1837, was the daughter of Samuel Gilman, who died in her infancy. She was educated by her mother, early began to take pleasure in reading, and became known for her facility and grace in conversation. She married Mr. Tenny in 1788. Mrs. Tenney was the author of "Female Quixotism: exhibited in the Romantic Opinions and Extravagant Adventures of Dorcasina Sheldon" (2d ed., Newburyport, 1807; 2 vols., Boston, 1829; many other editions). She also compiled "The new Pleasing Instructor," a selection from the poets and other classical writers, for the use of young ladies.

TENNEY, Sanborn, naturalist, b. in Stoddard, N. H., 13 Jan., 1827; d. in Buchanan, Mich., 9 July, 1877. He was graduated at Amherst in 1853, and then taught natural history in the New England normal institute in Lancaster, Mass., for two years. In 1855 he became lecturer before the Massachusetts state teachers' institute, meanwhile studying natural history under Louis Agassiz, in Cambridge, and delivering courses of lectures in various parts of the country. He was appointed professor of natural history in Vassar college in 1865, and continued there until 1868, when he accepted a similar chair in Williams. In 1873 he delivered a course of lectures on "Physical Structure and Natural Resources of the United States" before the Lowell institute in Boston, and two years later a course on "Geology" before the same institute. At the time of his death, Prof. Tenney was on his way west to act as leader of the Williams Rocky mountain expedition. Besides contributions to "The Popular Science Monthly" and other similar periodicals, he published "Geology for Teachers, Classes, and Private Students" (Philadelphia, 1859); "A Manual of Zoölogy" (New York, 1865); "Elements of Zoölogy" (1875); and, with Mrs. Tenney, "Natural History of Animals" (1866).—His wife, **Abby Amy Gove,** was the author of "Pictures and Stories of Animals for the Little Ones at Home" (6 vols., New York, 1868), and a "New Game of Natural History" (Philadelphia, 1870). She also contributed to scientific journals.

TENNEY, William Jewett, author, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1814; d. in Newark, N. J., 20 Sept., 1883. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, and studied medicine in Boston, but abandoned it for law, which he studied in New Haven, Conn. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in New York city, but was connected with the "Journal of Commerce" in 1841 and with the "Evening Post" in 1842–'3 and 1847–'8. In 1853 he edited the "Mining Magazine," and in the same year entered the employ of the firm of D. Appleton and Co., whose "Annual Cyclopædia" he edited from its inception till his death (1861–'82). He resided for a long time in Elizabeth, N. J., where he was several times chosen a freeholder, and was for fourteen years in the city council. He prepared the plan for organizing the public-school system there, was president of the school board, and during Buchanan's administration collector of the port. For two years he was presiding judge of one of the criminal courts in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he was usually known as Judge Tenney. He became a convert to Roman Catholicism. He added a sixteenth volume to Thomas H. Benton's "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," and indexed the work (16 vols., New York, 1857–'60), edited "The Queens of England" (1852), and was the author of a "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion in the United States" (1865) and a work on "Grammatical Analysis" (1866). — His wife, **Sarah Brownson,** author, b. in Chelsea, Mass., 7 June, 1839; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 30 Oct., 1876, was the only daughter of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, and inherited much of her father's power of analysis. She was the author of "Marian Elwood, or How Girls Live" (New York, 1859); "At Anchor" (1865); and "Life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, Prince and Priest" (1873).

TENOCH, or **TENOX** (ten-oss'), Aztec priest, lived in the 14th century. When the Aztecs settled in Chapultepec and were subdued by the king of Culhuacan, Tenoch was the high-priest of his nation. Later the Culhuas were defeated in a war with their neighbors of Xochimilco and solicited the aid of their slaves, the Mexicans. By the advice of Tenoch the Mexicans consented, and under the former's leadership showed themselves so brave that the Culhuas, partly from gratitude, partly

from fear, gave them freedom. Looking for a safe place of retreat until the nation should become stronger, Tenoch led them to a small island in the lake of Texcoco, where, according to his prediction, they found an eagle on a nopal-tree devouring a snake. There they laid in 1327, or, according to others, in 1325, the foundation of a city called Tenoch-titlan, and Tenoch built a hut as a temple for their god Huitzilopochtli, dedicating it by the sacrifice of some Culhua prisoners.

TEPANCALTZIN (tay-pan-cal-tseen'), Mexican king, d. in 1103. He was the ninth monarch of Tollan, becoming the successor on the throne of Queen Xiutlatzin in 1042. During his reign the national beverage of "pulque," prepared from the fermented sap of the maguey-plant, was discovered by the Princess Xochitl, whom he afterward married. His son and successor was TOPILTZIN, to whom he ceded the crown in 1092, as, according to a Toltec superstition, a reign of more than fifty years would bring misfortune to the nation. Notwithstanding this change of ruler, continued drought caused famine and pestilence, followed by internal commotions. Both rulers died in a battle against the insurgents, and the kingdom remained in a state of anarchy till it was conquered by Xolotl the Great, king of the Chichimecs.

TERHUNE, Edward Payson, clergyman, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., about 1825. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1850, and, after the completion of his theological studies at New Brunswick seminary in 1854, was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church in Virginia, becoming pastor of the congregation at Charlotte Court-House (now Smithville). In 1859 he removed to Newark, N. J., and took charge of the 1st Reformed church. He was the American chaplain at Rome, Italy, in 1876–'7, returned to the United States in 1878, and was pastor of a Congregational church in Springfield, Mass., from 1879 till 1884, when he took charge of a Reformed church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1869.—His wife, **Mary Virginia,** author, b. in Amelia county, Va., about 1830, is a daughter of Samuel P. Hawes, a native of Massachusetts, who became a merchant in Virginia. She began to contribute to a weekly paper in Richmond at the age of fourteen, and two years later sent to a magazine a sketch entitled "Marrying through Prudential Motives," which was reprinted in England, translated for a French journal, retranslated into English for a London magazine, and then reproduced in its altered form in this country. In 1856 she married Mr. Terhune. She has been a large contributor of tales, sketches, and essays to magazines, edited a monthly called "Babyhood" for two years, besides conducting special departments in "Wide Awake" and "St. Nicholas," and in 1888 established a magazine called the "Home-Maker." Her first novel was "Alone: a Tale of Southern Life and Manners" (Richmond, 1853), which was issued under the pen-name of "Marian Harland," and attained great popularity. Her other works of fiction, some of which were also very successful, bear the titles of "The Hidden Path" (New York, 1855); "Moss Side" (1857); "Miriam" (1860); "Nemesis" (1860); "Husks" (1863); "Husbands and Homes," a series of stories (1865); "Sunnybank" (1866); "Helen Gardner's Wedding-Day" (1867); "The Christmas Holly" (1868); "Ruby's Husband" (1868); "Phemie's Temptation" (1869); "At Last" (1870); "The Empty Heart" (1871); "Eve's Daughters" (1881); "Judith" (1883); and "A Gallant Fight" (1888). She is the author also of a popular manual of domestic economy entitled "Common Sense in the Household" (1871); "Breakfast, Luncheon, and Tea" (1875); "The Dinner Year-Book" (1878); "Our Daughters, and What Shall We Do with Them: a Talk with Mothers" (1880); and "Loiterings in Pleasant Paths," containing sketches of travel in Europe (1880).—Their daughter, CHRISTINE, b. in Newark, N. J., 13 June, 1859, was educated abroad and at Smith college, and married James F. Herrick in 1884. She has published "Housekeeping Made Easy" (New York, 1888).

Mary Virginia Terhune

TERNANT, Jean Baptiste, Chevalier de (tair-nong), French soldier, b. in Sez, Normandy, in 1750; d. in Couches in 1816. He was a lieutenant in the French army, but, resigning his commission, came to the United States with Baron Steuben, and offered his sword to congress. In April, 1778, he was commissioned major, and appointed sub-inspector in Steuben's division, serving under that general till 25 Sept., 1778, when he was made lieutenant-colonel and inspector of the armies in Georgia and South Carolina. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780, but was soon exchanged, and assumed command of Col. Armand de la Rouarie's regiment when the latter went to France in search of supplies. After the return of Col. La Rouarie, he was again sent to the south, where he served to the end of the campaign. Before returning to France after the conclusion of peace, he travelled for two years through the United States. Re-entering the French army in 1786 he rose to the rank of colonel, was in the battle of Valmy, and served in Germany under the Marquis de Custines. He was minister to the United States in 1790–'3, and showed ability in the difficult negotiations that almost culminated in a war with France in 1798. After the *coup d'état* of 18 Brumaire, 1799, he settled at Conches, and refused Napoleon's offer of another commission.

TERNAUX, Henry (tair-no), better known as **Ternaux-Compans,** French historian, b. in Paris in 1807; d. there in December, 1864. After finishing his studies in Paris, he entered the diplomatic service and was secretary of the embassies at Madrid and Lisbon, and chargé d'affaires in Brazil, but resigned, and devoted several years to travel through Spain and South America, making researches in the state libraries. Toward the close of Louis Philippe's reign he was elected deputy, but he soon returned to his studies. Ternaux-Compans collected and published a valuable series of works concerning the discovery and early history of South America. They include "Bibliothèque Américaine, ou catalogue des ouvrages relatifs à l'Amérique depuis sa découverte en 1493, jusqu'en l'an 1700" (Paris, 1836); "Voyages, relations et mémoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique" (10 vols., 1836–'8; 2d series, 10 vols., 1839–'40); "Archives des voyages, ou collection d'anciennes relations inédites" (2 vols., 1840–'1); "Recueil de documents et mémoires originaux sur l'histoire des possessions Espagnoles dans l'Amérique à diverses époques de la conquête"

(1840); "Essai sur la théogonie Mexicaine" (1840); "Essai sur l'ancien Cundinamarca" (1862); "Notice historique sur la Guyane Française" (1863); and "Histoire du Mexique par Don Alvaro Tezozomac" (2 vols., 1849).

TERNAY, Charles Louis d'Arsac, Chevalier de, French naval officer; b. in the castle of Ternay, near Laudun, in 1722; died in Newport, R. I., 10 July, 1780. He was descended from an ancient family of Brittany, many of whose members had served with credit in the French navy. He entered the naval school in 1738, was in the siege of Louisburg in 1757, and commanded afterward a division of gun-boats on St. Lawrence. After his promotion to captain, he was sent with two frigates to Newfoundland in 1762, and, landing at St. John on 2 June, reduced the place, captured several British merchant-vessels, and ruined the cod-fisheries along the coast. He was attached after the conclusion of peace to the station of the Leeward islands, and later was promoted brigadier-general of the naval forces, retiring in 1772 with the brevet of chef d'escadre. He was appointed governor-general of the island of Bourbon, which post he held till 1779, when he re-entered active service. Early in 1780 he armed a division in Brest, and was charged with conveying Rochambeau's army to the United States. After defeating a British force in the West Indies he arrived safely at Newport on 10 July, and died there a few days later.

TERRAZAS, Francisco de (ter-rah'-thas), Mexican poet, b. in Mexico about 1520; d. there in 1575. He was the son of a companion of Cortes, and served for several years in the army. Afterward he secured a post in the household of the archbishop of Mexico, and later retired to his estate, devoting himself to poetry. He composed elegies and cantatas, deriving inspiration from ancient Indian recitatives, and gained great popularity not only in the New World, but also in Europe. His poems were never published, but the Spanish poet, Miguel Cervantes, has inserted with words of high praise some of Terrazas's verses in his "Galatea."

TERRELL, William, congressman, b. in Fairfax county, Va., about 1778; d. in Sparta, Ga., 4 July, 1855. During his infancy his parents removed to Wilkes county, Ga. He received a good English education, studied medicine in Philadelphia, Pa., and practised in Sparta, Ga. He served in the legislature for several terms, and in 1816 and 1818 was elected to congress, but declined re-election in 1820. About 1819 he abandoned the practice of his profession, and henceforth was much interested in cotton-culture. He took much interest in the promotion of agricultural science, and in 1853 gave $20,000 for the establishment of the agricultural professorship that bears his name in the University of Georgia.

TERRILL, William Rufus, soldier, b. in Covington, Va., 21 April, 1834; d. near Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, assigned to the 3d artillery, was assistant professor of mathematics there in 1853–'4, on duty in Kansas in 1854–'5, and assistant in the U. S. coast survey from 1855 till 1861. He was appointed captain in the 5th artillery, 14 Aug., 1861, and took part with great credit in the battle of Shiloh. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 9 Sept., 1862, and was killed in the battle of Perryville in the following month.—His brother, **James Barbour,** soldier, b. in Warm Springs, Bath co., Va., 20 Feb., 1838; d. near Bethesda Church, Va., 31 May, 1864, was graduated at Virginia military institute, Lexington, in 1858, and after attending the law-school of Judge Brockenborough began practice in the courts of his native county in 1860. In May, 1861, he was appointed major of the 13th Virginia infantry. He was promoted to the colonelcy, and was with his regiment at the first and second battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Cedar Run, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, and was killed at Bethesda Church. His commanding general said his regiment, "the 13th, was never required to take a position that they did not take it, nor to hold one that they did not hold it." His nomination as brigadier-general was confirmed by the Confederate senate on the day of his death.

TERRY, Adrian Russell, physician, b. in Hartford, Conn., 29 Sept., 1808; d. in Chicago, Ill., 3 Dec., 1864. He was graduated at the medical department of Yale in 1831, and subsequently settled in Hartford. For several years he held the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy in Bristol college, Pa. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Trinity in 1836. Dr. Terry published "Travels in the Equatorial Regions of South America in 1832" (Hartford, 1834).

TERRY, Alfred Howe, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Nov., 1827. He was educated in the schools of New Haven and at the Yale law-school, but, having been already admitted to the bar, he was not graduated. He began the practice of his profession in 1849, and was clerk of the superior and supreme courts of Connecticut from 1854 till 1860. He had been an active member of the Connecticut militia, and was in command of the 2d regiment of state troops when the civil war began. In response to President Lincoln's call for three months' troops, he was appointed colonel of the 2d Connecticut volunteers, and with that regiment was present at the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the term of service he returned to Connecticut, organized the 7th Connecticut volunteers, of which he was appointed colonel, and on 17 Sept. was again mustered into the National service. He was present in command of his regiment at the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and also at the siege of Fort Pulaski, of which he was placed in charge after its capitulation. On 25 April, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and he served as such at the battle of Pocotaligo and in the operations against Charleston. He commanded the successful demonstration up Stono river during the descent on Morris island, and at the action on James island. His force was then withdrawn, and he was assigned by Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore to the command of the troops on Morris island, which post he held during the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter. After the reduction of Fort Wagner he was assigned to the command of the northern district of the Department of the South, including the islands from which operations against Charleston had been carried on. Gen. Terry commanded the 1st division of the 10th army corps, Army of the James, during the

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Virginia campaign of 1864, and at times the corps itself. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 20 Aug., 1864, became permanent commander of the 10th corps in October, and held that place until the corps was merged in the 24th in the following December, when he was assigned to lead the 1st division of the new corps. He commanded at the action of Chester Station, and was engaged at the battle of Drewry's Bluff, the various combats in front of the Bermuda Hundred lines, the battle of Fussell's Mills, the action at Deep Bottom, the siege of Petersburg, the actions at Newmarket heights on the Newmarket road, the Darbytown road, and the Williamsburg road. On 2 Jan., 1865, after the failure of the first attempt to take Fort Fisher, which commanded the sea-approaches to Wilmington, N. C., Gen. Terry was ordered to renew the attack with a force numbering a little over 8,000 men. On the 13th he debarked his troops about five miles above the fort, and, finding himself confronted by Gen. Robert F. Hoke's Confederate division, proceeded to throw a line of strong intrenchments across the peninsula between the sea and Cape Fear river, facing toward Wilmington, and about two miles north of the fort. After the landing of the troops, the co-operating fleet, under Admiral David D. Porter, numbering 44 vessels and mounting upward of 500 guns, opened fire upon the work, and from 4.30 to 6 P. M. four shots a second, or 20,000 in all, were fired. This was the heaviest bombardment of the war. On the 14th the line of intrenchment was completed, and Gen. Charles J. Paine's division of infantry was placed upon it. While this was in progress, Gen. Terry made a reconnoissance of the fort, and, in view of the difficulty of landing supplies for his troops and the materials for a siege upon an open, unprotected beach in midwinter, he determined to carry the work by assault the next day, and the plan of attack was arranged with Admiral Porter. At 11 A. M. on the 15th the entire fleet opened fire, silencing nearly every gun in the fort. Gen. Newton M. Curtis's brigade of Gen. Adelbert Ames's division was then pushed forward by regiments to a point 200 yards from the fort, where it sheltered itself in shallow trenches, and the remainder of the division was brought up within supporting distance. Admiral Porter had landed 2,000 sailors and marines, and their commander pushed a line of skirmishers up within 200 yards of the eastern extremity of the northern face of the work, the attack of the troops being upon the western extremity of that face. At 3.30 P. M., on a signal from Gen. Terry to Admiral Porter, the fire of the fleet was diverted from the points of attack, and the leading brigade rushed upon the work and gained a foothold upon the parapet. The column of sailors and marines followed the example of the troops, but, having to advance for a distance of about 600 yards along the open beach, they were unable to stem the fire of the work. Some of them reached the foot of the parapet, but the mass of them, after a display of great gallantry, was forced to fall back. After Gen. Curtis had gained the parapet, Gen. Ames ordered forward in succession the second and third brigades of his division, and they entered the fort. This was constructed with a series of traverses, each of which was stubbornly held. Hand-to-hand fighting of the most obstinate character ensued, the traverses being used successively as breastworks, over the tops of which the opposing parties fired into one another's faces. By five o'clock nine of these traverses had been carried. Gen. Terry then ordered up re-enforcements, consisting of a brigade and an additional regiment from the intrenched line, the sailors and marines taking their places there; by nine o'clock two more traverses were carried, and an hour later the occupation of the work was complete. The Confederate force fell back disorganized to a small work near the point of the peninsula, where, being immediately pursued, it surrendered unconditionally. The garrison originally numbered 2,500 men, of whom 1,971 men, with 112 officers, were captured; the others were killed or wounded. The fall of the fort was followed by the abandonment of Fort Caswell and the other defences of the Cape Fear river. In these works were captured 169 pieces of artillery, 2,000 small arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and commissary stores. The National loss was 681 men, of whom 88 were killed. For this Gen. Terry was promoted to be brigadier-general in the regular army and major-general of volunteers, and congress passed a vote of thanks "to Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry and the officers and soldiers under his command for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel forces and placed in the possession and under the authority of the United States, and for their long and faithful service and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers." Gen. Terry was engaged in the capture of Wilmington, N. C., and commanded at the combat at Northeast creek, which followed. In April, 1865, the 10th army corps was reconstituted, and Gen. Terry was assigned to its command, and with it took part in the subsequent operations under Gen. William T. Sherman in North Carolina. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, for his services at the capture of Wilmington. Since the close of the war he has commanded in succession the Departments of Virginia, Dakota, and the South, and again the Department of Dakota. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, 3 March, 1886, and was in charge of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, until his voluntary retirement from the army in April, 1888.

TERRY, Eli, clock-maker, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 13 April, 1772; d. in Terryville, Conn., 24 Feb., 1852. He was apprenticed to Thomas Harland, a maker of brass clocks in Norwich, Conn., and there acquired the rudiments of his trade. In 1792 he made his first wooden clock, which is still preserved in the family, and is one of the first that was made in this country. A year later he settled in Plymouth, Conn., and there began the manufacture of wooden and brass clocks, but soon ceased to make the latter, as the former, being much cheaper than the metal ones and quite as good time-keepers, proved far more salable. About 1797 Mr. Terry invented a clock that registered the difference between mean and apparent time, but its cost prevented it from becoming popular. Mr. Terry worked alone until 1800, when he hired two men to assist him, and then for several years frequently travelled on horseback through the country selling his clocks. The business increased, and in 1807 he contracted to deliver 4,000 movements to a Waterbury firm, which order took him three years to complete. The success of this undertaking marks the beginning of the making of wooden clocks as an industry. Mr. Terry had in his employ at this time Silas Hoadley and Seth Thomas, who in 1810 purchased his business, then the largest of its kind in the United States. In 1814 he produced the Terry shelf-clock, also of

wood, features of which are retained in clocks that are now made, and in 1816 he began the manufacture of this clock, in which he was successful. He continued active as an inventor, and made many new designs, including a peculiar form of gravity-escapement (1830).

TERRY, Henry Dwight, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., 16 March, 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., in June, 1869. He early settled in Michigan, where he entered the legal profession, and settled in Detroit. Although he was in active practice, he had for many years devoted considerable attention to military matters, and when the first call was made for troops in June, 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, he raised the 5th Michigan infantry, of which he was appointed colonel. The regiment was mustered into service on 28 Aug., 1861, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac. He soon gained the command of a brigade, and on 17 July, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He served through the war in the Army of the Potomac, and when he was mustered out of service, in 1865, resumed the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C.

TERRY, John Orville, poet, b. in Orient, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1796; d. in Greenport, N. Y., 7 April, 1869. He was educated in Orient, and then studied medicine, but never practised. In early manhood he made several voyages to South America and taught for a time after his return. His life was passed chiefly in farming, and his rural experiences were put into verse as "The Poems of J. O. T., consisting of Song, Satire, and Pastoral Descriptions, chiefly depicting the Scenery and illustrating the Manners and Customs of the Ancient and Present Inhabitants of Long Island" (New York, 1850).

TERRY, Luther, painter, b. in Enfield, Conn., 18 July, 1813. He studied for a short time under a portrait-painter in Hartford, and in 1838 went to Italy. He spent a year at the Academia delle belle Arti in Florence, and in 1839 went to Rome, where he has since resided. At first he devoted much time to making copies from the works of Raphael. The first important work from his easel was one that had for its subject Christ disputing with the doctors in the temple, which is now in the Wadsworth athenæum, Hartford, Conn. Other paintings by Mr. Terry are "The Loves of the Angels," from Byron's "Heaven and Earth" (1843–'4); "Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella"; "Jacob's Dream," several times repeated; "Angel announcing the Birth of Christ to the Shepherds" (1853); several subjects from Shakespeare; "Toby and the Angel"; and "Solomon's Choice." In 1846 he was made an honorary member of the National academy, and like honors were conferred upon him by the academies of Philadelphia, and Providence, R. I. He married in 1861 Louisa, widow of Thomas Crawford, the sculptor.

TERRY, Milton Spenser, clergyman, b. in Coeymans, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1840. He was graduated at the Charlotteville, N. Y., seminary in 1859, and at Yale divinity-school in 1862. After being ordained a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church he held various pastorates from 1863 till 1884, when he was elected to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis in Garrett biblical institution, Evanston, Ill. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him in 1879 by Wesleyan university, and he was elected to the American Oriental society in 1871, and in 1883 to the Society of biblical literature and exegesis. Dr. Terry has written articles for the "Methodist Quarterly Review," and has published tracts on "Swedenborgianism" (New York, 1872); and "Man's Antiquity and Language" (1881); "Commentaries on the Historical Books of the Old Testament" (2 vols., 1873–'5); and "Biblical Hermeneutics" (1883).

TERRY, William, soldier, b. in Amherst county, Va., 14 Aug., 1824; d. near Wytheville, Va., 5 Sept., 1888. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1848, studied law, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. Settling in Wytheville, he practised his profession and was one of the editors and owners of "The Telegraph," published in that place. In April, 1861, he became a lieutenant in the 4th Virginia infantry, in Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's brigade. In 1862 he was promoted major, and in February, 1864, became colonel. He was commissioned brigadier-general on 20 May, 1864. At the close of the civil war he returned to practice in Wytheville, and in 1868 was nominated for congress, but, being under political disabilities, withdrew. He was afterward elected to congress from Virginia as a Conservative, and served from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1873, and again from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1877. Subsequently he resumed his legal business. He was drowned while trying to ford Reed creek, near his home.

TERRY, William Richard, soldier, b. in Liberty, Va., 12 March, 1827. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1850, and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as captain of Virginia cavalry, and was soon promoted and given command of the 24th Virginia regiment. On 20 May, 1864, he was made brigadier-general, and given a command in Gen. George E. Pickett's division in the Army of Northern Virginia, which was known as Kemper's brigade. After the war he served as a member of the Virginia senate for eight years, and for some time was superintendent of the penitentiary in Richmond. At present he is superintendent of the Lee camp soldiers' home in Richmond.

TESCHEMACHER, James Englebert, scientist, b. in Nottingham, England, 11 June, 1790; d. near Boston, Mass., 9 Nov., 1853. He began a commercial career in 1804 by entering a foreign mercantile house in London, where he showed business talents of a high order. In 1830 he accepted a lucrative offer to go to Cuba, but it proved unsatisfactory when he reached Havana, and he returned to England. He then determined to come to the United States, and reached New York in February, 1832, after which he settled in Boston, where he engaged in commercial pursuits until his death. Mr. Teschemacher devoted his leisure to science, and during his residence in this country published about thirty papers on various subjects in chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and botany. These appeared chiefly in the transactions of scientific societies of which he was a member. Besides several addresses, he published "Concise Application of the Principles of Structural Botany to Horticulture" (Boston, 1840); "Essay on Guano" (1845); and a translation of Julius A. Stockhardt's "Chemical Field Lectures" (Cambridge, 1852).

TESSIER, Ulric Joseph, Canadian jurist, b. in Quebec, 4 May, 1817. He was admitted to the bar as an advocate in 1839, was mayor of Quebec in 1851, entered the parliament of Canada the same year, became a member of the legislative council in 1858, and was its speaker in 1863. He was appointed a member of the executive council in 1862, was senator in 1867, puisne judge of the supreme court of the province of Quebec in 1873, and in 1875 of the court of queen's bench. He founded "La banque nationale" in 1859, and is dean of the faculty of law in Laval university.—

His son, **Jules**, b. in Quebec, 16 April, 1852, was educated at the Quebec seminary and at the Jesuit college, Montreal. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, is one of the editors of the "Quebec Law Reports," was secretary of the National convention in 1880, is president of the Quebec liberal club, and in 1887 was elected to the legislative assembly of the province.

TESTE, Lucien Auguste (test), Swiss geologist, b. in the canton of Valois in 1765; d. in Rome, Italy, in 1817. He was attached to the expeditions around the world under command of Capt. Malaspina in 1789–'95, during which time he studied everywhere the geological formations and formed valuable collections. After his return to Vienna he became an assistant professor of geology in the university, and subsequently a corresponding member of the Academy of sciences. He was appointed in 1805 professor in the University of Milan, and in 1815 was sent to Brazil, where great geological discoveries had been made. He explored the environs of Rio Janeiro and visited Bahia; but his health failed, and he returned to Europe. His works include "Observations géologiques faites en Asie et en Amérique par un des membres de l'expédition autour du monde du Capitaine Malaspina, 1789–1795" (2 vols., Geneva, 1798); "Geologischer Atlas der ganzen Erde" (Vienna, 1800); "Dialoge und kleine Aufsätze über die Geologie und Geognostie" (1802); "Bemerkungen über die Geologie von Südamerika" (2 vols., 1805); and "Entwurf eines Systems der geognostischen und geologischen Beschreibung der Erde" (1815).

TETINCHOUA, Miami chief, lived in the 17th century. He is described by Nicolas Perrot, who met him in 1671 at Chicago, as being the most powerful of Indian chiefs. According to the French traveller, he could control four or five thousand warriors, never marched without a guard of forty men, who patrolled night and day around his tent when he camped, and seldom held any direct communication with his subjects, but conveyed his orders to them by subordinates. Perrot was received with great honor as an envoy from the French governor. Tetinchoua sent out a detachment to meet him, which, after performing some remarkable military evolutions, escorted Perrot and his Pottawattamie guard into the principal town of the Miamis. Tetinchoua then assigned him a guard of fifty men, regaled him splendidly after the manner of the country, and ordered a game of ball to be played for his diversion. He was unable, owing to his age and infirmities, to accompany Perrot to Sault Ste. Marie, at the mouth of Lake Superior, where the French took formal possession of all the country on the lakes. He did not even send deputies to the assembly that was held on the occasion, but he gave the Pottawattamies power to act in his name. In 1672 Father Claude Dablon is said to have met him with his army of 3,000 Miamis. But, although the missionary was received with marks of friendship, he did not succeed in making any conversions.

TETLEPANQUETZAL (tet-lay-pan-ket-sal'), Mexican king, d. in 1525. He was the fourth Tecpanec king of Tlacopan, and reigned after 1503 as a tributary of the Mexican emperor Montezuma II., whom he assisted in the first defence of Mexico. Afterward he was one of the principal auxiliaries of Cuauhtemotzin (*q. v.*), and when the city was finally taken, 13 Aug., 1521, he was made prisoner and tortured, together with the emperor, by the Spaniards that he might reveal the hiding-place of the imperial treasure. When Cortes marched in 1525 to Honduras to subdue the revolt of Cristobal de Olid, he carried the emperor and three kings with him, and, under the pretext that he had discovered a conspiracy, all four were strangled.

TÊTU, Louis David Henri (tay-tew), Canadian clergyman, b. in Rivière Ouelle, province of Quebec, 24 Oct., 1849. He was educated at the College of Sainte Anne de la Pocatiere and at the Seminary of Quebec, was assistant secretary to the archbishop of Quebec from 1870 till 1878, and in the latter year became almoner. He was named chamberlain and domestic prelate to the pope in 1887. He has published "Notice biographique; Monseigneur de Laval, premier évêque de Quebec" (Quebec, 1887), and "Mandaments, lettres, pastorels et circulaires des évêques de Quebec" (3 vols., 1888, to be completed in seven volumes).

TETZOTZOMOC (tet-so-tso-mok'), king of Atzcapotzalco, d. in 1427. He ascended the throne in 1353 and exercised suzerainty over the monarchs of Mexico, but approved the choice of King Huitzilihuitl II. in 1403 and gave him his daughter Miahuaxochitl in marriage, notwithstanding the opposition of his son Maxtla. He declared war against the king of Texcoco, Techotlalatzin, and being defeated sued for peace; but after the latter's death he continued the war against his successor, Ixtlilxochitl I., whom he defeated and assassinated in 1419, usurping the crown of Texcoco.

THACHER, George, jurist, b. in Yarmouth, Me., 12 April, 1754; d. in Biddeford, Me., 6 April, 1824. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776, and afterward studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1778. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental congress in 1787–'8, and from 4 March, 1789, to 3 March, 1801, he represented the Maine district of Massachusetts in congress. He served as judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and afterward of that of Maine, from 1800 till 1824, and was a delegate to the Maine constitutional convention in 1819.

THACHER, James, physician, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 14 Feb., 1754; d. in Plymouth, Mass., 26 May, 1844. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Abner Hersey, in his native town, about 1771, applied for a place in the medical department of the Continental army in 1775, and was appointed surgeon's mate in the hospital at Cambridge, of which Dr. John Warren was the senior attending surgeon. In February, 1776, he was made surgeon's mate in one of the regiments that occupied Prospect Hill. He marched with his regiment to Ticonderoga, and was surgeon's mate in the general hospital of that fort as long as it was held by the Continental army. He then retired with the sick and wounded to Fort Edward, and subsequently to Albany. He was transferred from the hospital to the field service by his own desire, was appointed chief surgeon to the 1st Virginia regiment in 1778, and to a New England regiment in 1779. Dr. Thacher was present at nearly all the important movements of the Continental army until the surrender of Cornwallis, and became known for his patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to his patients, as

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much as for his skill in his profession. After his retirement from the army he practised in Plymouth, at the same time engaging in literary and scientific pursuits. He was a member of the Pilgrim society of Plymouth, and of the Massachusetts medical society. Besides publishing works of a purely professional or scientific character, he wrote extensively on general literature, especially on that of his profession. He published "American New Dispensatory" (Boston, 1810); "Observations on Hydrophobia" (Plymouth, 1812); "American Modern Practice" (Boston, 1817); "Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War," which is one of the most reliable authorities on the Revolution, and completely vindicates the conduct of Washington toward André, from the aspersions of contemporary English writers (1823); "Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees" (1829); "American Medical Biography" (2 vols., 1828); "Essay on Demonology, Ghosts, Apparitions, and Popular Superstitions" (1831); "History of the Town of Plymouth" (1832); and "Observations relative to the Execution of Major John André as a Spy in 1780" (1834).

THACHER, John Marshall, commissioner of patents, b. in Barre, Vt., 1 July, 1836. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1859, and studied law. For a time he practised in Virginia, but at the beginning of the civil war he entered the National forces and served as captain in the 13th Vermont regiment. He was appointed assistant examiner in the patent-office in 1864, and was promoted through the different grades until 1 Nov., 1874, when he became commissioner, which office he held until 1 Oct., 1875. He then resigned and removed to Chicago, where he has since practised his profession.

THACHER, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Salisbury, England, 1 May, 1620; d. in Boston, Mass., 15 Oct., 1678. He was carefully educated by his father, a minister at Salisbury, who prepared him for entrance to one of the English universities, but the son declined to subscribe to the religious tests that were then a condition of matriculation, and resolved on settling in New England. He reached Boston on 4 June, 1635, and soon afterward entered the family of Rev. Charles Chauncy at Scituate, under whose guidance he studied mental philosophy and theology, and attained a remarkable knowledge of the oriental languages. He was especially noted for the great beauty of his transcriptions of Syriac and other oriental characters, and also acquired a knowledge of medicine, practising occasionally with success. He was ordained at Weymouth on 2 Jan., 1644, and shortly afterward took charge of the congregation of that village. Here he remained till 1664, when he removed to Boston, possibly because the relatives of his second wife resided there, although he is said to have been dismissed by his congregation in Weymouth a little before that time. He practised as a physician in Boston for the next two years, but preached occasionally. On 16 Feb., 1699, he was installed pastor of the Old South church. He is mentioned in terms of high praise by Cotton Mather in the "Magnalia," who quotes an elegy, written partly in Latin and partly in Greek by Eleazar, an Indian student at Harvard, in which the virtues of Mr. Thacher are celebrated. He wrote "A Brief Rule to Guide the Common People of New England how to order Themselves and Theirs in the Small Pocks or Measels," which is supposed to have been the first work on medicine that was published in Massachusetts (Boston, 1677; 2d ed., 1702), and "A Fast of God's Chusing; Fast Sermon" (1674).—His son, **Peter,** clergyman, b. in Salem, Mass., in 1651; d. in Milton, Mass., 17 Dec., 1727, was graduated at Harvard in 1671, and was tutor there for several years afterward, having Cotton Mather as one of his pupils. He spent some time in England, where ineffectual efforts were made to induce him to conform to the established church. After his return he was ordained pastor of the church in Milton in 1681, and labored there for the remainder of his life. He attained note as a preacher and was called on to speak on many important public occasions. His "Convention Sermon" (1711) is preserved in manuscript in the library of the Massachusetts historical society. He published "Unbelief Detected and Condemned, to which is added the Treasures of the Fathers Inheritable by their Posterity" (1708); "Election Sermon" (1711); "Christ's Forgiveness a Pattern: A Sermon" (1712); "A Sermon on the Death of Samuel Man" (1719); "A Divine Riddle: He that is Weak is Strong" (1723); and "The Perpetual Covenant."—Peter's grandson, **Oxenbridge,** lawyer, b. in Milton, Mass., in 1720; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 July, 1765, was graduated at Harvard in 1738, and afterward studied divinity, but abandoned it for law on account of his health. He was successful at the bar, and took an active part in opposition to the English government during the early stages of the Revolution, being at that time one of the four representatives of Boston in the general court. He published "Considerations upon reducing the Value of the Gold Coins within the Province" (1760) and "Sentiments of a British-American, occasioned by an Act to lay Certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations" (Boston, 1764). In the latter pamphlet he assailed the navigation act with great vigor.—**Peter,** eldest son of Oxenbridge, clergyman, b. in Milton, Mass., 21 March, 1752; d. in Savannah, Ga., 16 Dec., 1802, was graduated at Harvard in 1769, and, after serving as principal of a grammar-school for a few months, was ordained pastor of Malden on 19 Sept., 1770. His gifts as an orator at once made him popular, and his active patriotism during the Revolution was of great benefit to the cause of American liberty. He published a "Narrative of the Battle of Bunker Hill," at the request of the Massachusetts committee of safety, and delivered at Watertown an oration against standing armies, which has been frequently republished. He was a delegate in 1780 to the convention that met at Cambridge and Boston to frame a constitution for Massachusetts, supported a motion for abolishing the office of governor, and took an active part in all the deliberations of the assembly. He was called to the Brattle street church on 12 Jan., 1785, and continued in this pastorate for the rest of his life. In 1791 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Thacher was for some time secretary of the Society for propagating the gospel among the Indians of North America. He was one of the earliest members of the Massachusetts historical society, a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, and actively engaged in humanitarian and religious movements. He was chaplain to one or both branches of the general court for fifteen years. He published about twenty-two of his sermons between 1776 and 1800. Dr. Thacher preached funeral sermons for three governors of the state of Massachusetts—Bowdoin, Hancock, and Sumner, all of whom belonged to his congregation during the seventeen years of his pastorate. He published a work entitled "Observations on the State of the Clergy in New England, with Strictures on the Power of dismissing them, Usurped by

some Churches" (Boston, 1783), and "Memoirs of Dr. Boylston" (1789).—**Thomas**, another son of Oxenbridge, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Oct., 1756; d. in Dedham, Mass., 19 Oct., 1812, was graduated at Harvard in 1775, and ordained minister of the 3d church in Dedham, 7 June, 1780. In 1788 he was elected a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, of which he was an earnest supporter. He was a member of the Academy of arts and sciences, and published several discourses between 1804 and 1811.—The second Peter's son, **Samuel Cooper,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Dec., 1785; d. in Moulins, France, 2 Jan., 1818, was graduated at Harvard in 1804, and began his preparation for the ministry under William Ellery Channing. In 1805 he acted for a time as head-master of the Boston Latin-school, and he subsequently conducted a private school of his own. In 1807 he was appointed librarian of Harvard, entering on the duties of the office in the following year. He was ordained and installed minister of the New South church (Unitarian), at Boston, on 15 May, 1811, but his health failed rapidly, and in 1815 he went to England, where he was advised to winter in the Cape of Good Hope. He resided for some time at Cape Town, but his health improved very slowly, and he returned to England and subsequently went to the south of France, where he died. Dr. Thacher was a member of the Anthology club, and he published articles in nearly all the volumes of its magazine, the "Monthly Anthology." Many of his lectures and sermons were devoted to the exposition of the Unitarian system, and were considered to embody a more vigorous and formal defence of Unitarianism than any that had appeared previously. His works are "Apology for Rational and Evangelican Christianity" (Boston, 1815); "Unity of God" (Liverpool, 1816; Worcester, Mass., 1817); "Sermons, with a Memoir by Rev. Francis W. P. Greenwood" (Boston, 1824); and "Evidences necessary to establish the Doctrine of the Trinity" (1828). He also published a volume of sermons of Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, to which he prefixed a memoir (1814).—Samuel Cooper's brother, Thomas Cushing (1771–1837), was graduated from Harvard in 1790, and was pastor at Lynn in 1794–1813. He published "Eulogy on Washington" (Boston, 1800), and sermons (1794–1801).—The first Thomas's grandson, **Peter,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1677; d. there, 26 Feb., 1738, was graduated at Harvard in 1696, and for some time afterward taught at Hatfield, Mass. He was ordained pastor of the church at Weymouth on 26 Nov., 1707, where he remained until 1720, when he was called to the pastorate of the New North church, Boston. He was a noted preacher, and published several sermons, etc., between 1711 and 1730.

THACHER, Thomas Antony, educator, b. in Hartford, Conn., 11 Jan., 1815; d. in New Haven, Conn., 7 April, 1886. He was graduated at Yale in 1835, and after teaching for three years in Connecticut and Georgia was appointed tutor there in 1838, and professor of Latin in 1842, which post he retained to the end of his life. He went to Germany in the following year, and for some time taught English to the crown prince of Prussia and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles. He returned in 1845, and, although often in feeble health, was actively interested in the management of Yale until his death, at which time he was the member of the faculty that had been longest in continuous service. He was a fine classical scholar, and contributed many articles to periodicals on classical subjects, especially to the "New Englander." He also assisted in the compilation of Webster's Dictionary. He edited many classical works, among others Cicero's "De Officiis," with notes (New York, 1850), and an English translation and adaptation of Madvig's "Latin Grammar," which was long in use at Yale. In his introduction to this work he earnestly upholds the English system of pronouncing Latin. He also wrote "Sketch of the Life of Edward C. Herrick" (New Haven, 1862).

THARIN, Robert Seymour Symmes (tha'-rin), lawyer, b. at Magnolia, near Charleston, S. C., 10 Jan., 1830. The family-seat at Magnolia was also the birthplace of Robert's father, William Cunnington Tharin, grandson of its founder, Col. William Cunnington, an officer on Gen. Francis Marion's staff. Robert was graduated at the College of Charleston in 1857 and at the law-school of the University of New York in 1863. He began practice in Wetumpka, Ala., in 1859. During the political excitement of this time, he became known for his Union sentiments and his sympathy with non-slaveholders. He advocated the establishment of small farms and factories, the emigration of the blacks to Africa, the representation of non-slaveholders, who were in the majority, in legislatures, conventions, and congress, and the repeal of the ordinance of secession. His Union sentiments led to an attack on him by a mob in 1861, and he fled to Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Tharin then settled in Richmond, Ind., and enlisted as a private in the Indiana volunteers, but was mustered out in 1862. While he was in the service he wrote a letter to the London "Daily News," denouncing his former law-partner, William L. Yancey, who was then commissioner from the southern Confederacy to England. This letter, Mr. Yancey afterward confessed, was worth an army corps to the Union, as it defeated recognition. He returned to the south after the war, and in 1884 was corporation counsel of Charleston, S. C. In February, 1888, he was tendered, by the Industrial conference at Washington, a nomination for president of the United States, but declined on the ground that the body was not a convention, and that presidential conventions are dangerous to the people who are not represented therein. He is now employed in the auditor's office in Washington. He is the author of "Arbitrary Arrests in the South" (New York, 1863), and "Letters on the Political Situation" (Charleston, S. C., 1871).

THATCHER, Benjamin Bussey, author, b. in Warren, Me., 8 Oct., 1809; d. in Boston, 14 July, 1840. His father, Samuel, a graduate of Harvard in 1793 and a lawyer, represented Massachusetts in congress in 1802–'5, serving afterward eleven years in the legislature. He was a trustee of Harvard and a founder of Warren academy. The son, upon his graduation at Bowdoin in 1826, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston, but devoted himself to literature. In 1836–'8 he travelled in Europe for his health, contributing during the time to British and American periodicals. He wrote for the "North American Review" in 1831, and contributed to the "Essayist" several critiques on American poets which attracted notice. He edited the "Boston Book" in 1837, the "Colonizationist," a periodical in the interests of the Liberian cause, which he further aided by eloquent speeches, and a volume of Mrs. Hemans's poems, to which he contributed a preface. He left in manuscript an account of his residence in Europe. His poems, some of which are in Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America" (1842), and his reviews and essays, have never been collected. He published "Biography of North American Indians" (2 vols., New

York, 1832; new ed., 1842); "Memoir of Phillis Wheatley" (Boston, 1834); "Memoir of S. Osgood Wright" (1834); "Traits of the Boston Tea-Party" (1835); "Traits of Indian Manners, etc." (1835); and "Tales of the American Revolution" (1846).

THATCHER, Henry Knox, naval officer, b. in Thomaston, Me., 26 May, 1806; d. in Boston, Mass., 5 April, 1880. He was a grandson of Gen. Henry Knox. He received his early education in the schools of Boston, and in 1822 was admitted as a cadet at the U. S. military academy. The records of the academy show that he was absent on sick-leave from 28 Nov., 1822, till April, 1823, when his resignation is recorded. He had exchanged his cadetship for the appointment in the navy, which he entered as a midshipman, 4 March, 1823. He became a passed midshipman, 23 March, 1829, and was commissioned lieutenant, 28 Feb., 1833. After serving in various parts of the world, he was promoted to commander by action of the naval retiring board, 14 Sept., 1855. He commanded the sloop "Decatur," Pacific station. Early in 1862 he was ordered to command the sailing-sloop "Constellation" on the Mediterranean station, and he was thereby prevented from engaging in active operations during the first years of the civil war. He was promoted to the grade of commodore, 16 July, 1862, without having had any commission as a captain. In July, 1863, he returned from the Mediterranean and took charge of the steam frigate "Colorado" on the North Atlantic blockade, and in her commanded the first division of Com. David D. Porter's fleet in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was then appointed acting rear-admiral in advance of his regular promotion to that grade, and was ordered to succeed Vice-Admiral Farragut in command of the Western Gulf squadron at Mobile. There he conducted combined operations with Gen. Edward R. S. Canby which resulted in the surrender of the city and the Confederate fleet after its flight and pursuit up Tombigbee river. The navy department sent him congratulations on the successful results at Mobile. Other points on the Gulf were quietly surrendered, and on 2 June, 1865, Galveston, Tex., was occupied by Thatcher's squadron without opposition, and the entire coast was restored to the Union. He was placed in command of the consolidated Gulf squadrons until May, 1866, after which he commanded the North Pacific squadron until August, 1868. He was commissioned rear-admiral, 25 July, 1866, and was placed on the retired list, 26 May, 1868. After his return home he was port-admiral at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1869–'71, after which he was unemployed until his death. Upon his death the secretary of the navy published an obituary order and directed salutes of thirteen minute-guns to be fired in his honor, and flags to be displayed at half-mast. He was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and the military order of the Loyal legion. While in command of the North Pacific squadron he was presented with a medal and made a knight of the order of Kamehameha I. by the king of the Hawaiian islands, which honors he was allowed to accept by act of congress.

Henry K. Thatcher

THAXTER, Adam Wallace, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 Jan., 1832; d. there, 8 June, 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the law-school in 1854. Devoting himself to literature, he was for seven years dramatic and literary critic of the "Boston Evening Gazette," from which his health finally compelled him to withdraw, and he contributed to many periodicals. He was the author of a poem that he read before a Harvard society (Cambridge, 1850) and "The Grotto Nymph" (Boston, 1859), and produced some successful plays, among which are "Olympia," "The Sculptor," "The Painter of Naples," "The Regicide," "Mary Tudor," and "Birds of a Feather."

THAXTER, Celia, poet, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 29 June, 1836. Her father, Thomas B. Laighton, took her when she was a child to the Isles of Shoals, where she has spent most of her life at Appledore. She married there Levi Lincoln Thaxter, of Watertown, Mass., in 1851. She has published "Among the Isles of Shoals" (Boston, 1873); "Poems" (1871); "Driftweed" (1878); "Poems for Children" (1884); and "The Cruise of the Mystery, and other Poems" (1886). Among the finest of her single poems are "Courage," "Kittery Church-Yard," "The Spaniards' Graves," "The Watch of Boon Island," and "The Sandpiper."

THAYER, Abbott Henderson, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Aug., 1849. He studied in the Brooklyn academy of design and the National academy, under Lemuel E. Wilmarth. In 1875 he went to Paris, where for a year he was a student at the École des beaux arts under Charles E. R. H. Lehmann, and three years with Jean L. Gérôme. He painted chiefly animals until he had been two years abroad. Since that time he has devoted himself principally to figure-painting. He has also essayed landscapes with success. At the Paris salon of 1877 he exhibited "Le sommeil," and in the following year he sent a portrait. He is a member of the Society of American artists, to whose exhibitions he has contributed, besides several portraits, "Child and Cats" (1884); "Woman and Swan" (1886); and "An Angel" (1888).

THAYER, Alexander Wheelock, author, b. in South Natick, Mass., 22 Oct., 1817. He was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and at the law-school in 1848. He contributed musical and other letters to the Boston "Courier" in 1857–'8 under the pen-name of "A Quiet Man," and to "Dwight's Journal of Music" under the name of "A Diarist," wrote many articles for Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," and was musical critic of the New York "Tribune." In 1859–'82 he was U. S. consul at Trieste, where he still resides. He has published "Signor Masoni, and other Papers of the Late J. Brown," a collection of his own contributions (Berlin, 1862); "The Hebrews and the Red Sea" (Andover, 1883); and "Life of Beethoven," which is valued for its accuracy and extent of research (3 vols., Berlin, 1866–'87).

THAYER, Eli, educator, b. in Mendon, Mass., 11 June, 1819. He was graduated at Brown in 1845, was subsequently principal of the Worcester academy, and in 1848 founded the Oread institute, a collegiate school for young ladies, in Worcester, Mass., of which he is treasurer. He was for several years a member of the school board of Worcester, and in 1853 an alderman of the city. In 1853–'4 he was a representative in the legislature, and while there originated and organized the Emigrant aid company, laboring till 1857 to combine the

northern states in support of his plan to send anti-slavery settlers into Kansas. Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, and Ossawatomie were settled under the auspices of his company. Gov. Charles Robinson, at the quarter-centennial celebration of Kansas, at Topeka, said: "Without these settlements Kansas would have been a slave state without a struggle; without the Aid society these towns would never have existed; and that society was born of the brain of Eli Thayer." Charles Sumner also said that he would rather have the credit that is due to Eli Thayer for his Kansas work than be the hero of the battle of New Orleans. In 1857–'61 Mr. Thayer sat in congress as a Republican, serving on the committee on militia, and as chairman of the committee on public lands. In 1860 he was a delegate for Oregon to the National Republican convention at Chicago and labored for the nomination of Lincoln. He has patented many inventions, which cover a wide field. Among these are a hydraulic elevator in use in this country and in Europe, a sectional safety steam boiler, and an automatic boiler-cleaner, or sediment-extractor. He has published a volume of congressional speeches (Boston, 1860); several lectures (Worcester, 1886); and is now writing a history of the Emigrant aid company that he organized and its influence on our national history.

THAYER, Elihu, clergyman, b. in Braintree, Mass., 29 March, 1747; d. in Kingston, N. H., 3 April, 1812. He was graduated at Princeton in 1769, and after a private theological course was settled in 1776 over a Congregational church in Kingston, N. H., where he continued until his death. At the organization of the New Hampshire missionary society he was elected its president, holding office till 1811. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1807 by Dartmouth. He published a sermon at the funeral of Gov. Josiah Bartlett (1795), and a "Summary of Christian Doctrines and Duties," by request of the New Hampshire missionary society. A volume of his sermons was published in 1813.

THAYER, Eugene, musician, b. in Mendon, Mass., 11 Dec., 1838. He began the study of the organ at the age of fourteen, and, settling in Boston, soon gained a reputation as an excellent organist. In 1865–'6 he studied in Europe under Carl Haupt and others. While in Boston he edited the "Organist's Journal" and the "Choir Journal," and was director of the Boston choral union, the New England church-music association, and other societies. He has given organ recitals in the United States and Europe. Since 1881 he has resided in New York, following his profession as an organist and teacher. The degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred on him by Wooster university, Ohio, in 1883.

THAYER, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1755; d. in Limerick, Ireland, 5 Feb., 1815. He was the minister of a Protestant church in Boston, when, in 1781, he went to Europe, where, after visiting France, England, and Italy, he united with the Roman Catholic church in 1783. He studied for the priesthood in Paris, was ordained in 1784, and returned to Boston, where he held weekly conferences on the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, attracting crowds by his learning and eloquence. He was sent to Kentucky in 1799, and remained there till 1803, when he went to England and engaged in missionary work for about a year. He spent the last years of his life in Limerick, Ireland, and devoted his time and fortune to the welfare of the poor. His works are "Controversy between the Rev. John Thayer, Catholic Missionary of Boston, and the Rev. George Leslie, Pastor of a Church in Washington, N. H." (Boston, 1793), and "An Account of the Conversion of the Rev. Mr. John Thayer, lately a Protestant Minister at Boston in North America, who embraced the Roman Catholic Religion at Rome, on the 25th of May, 1783, written by Himself" (5th ed., reprinted from the London edition, Baltimore, 1788; French translation, Paris 1788; Spanish translation, from the French, Valencia, 1788). It was also translated into Italian. The work provoked several replies and rejoinders.

THAYER, John Milton, governor of Nebraska, b. in Bellingham, Mass., 24 Jan., 1820. After his graduation at Brown in 1841 he studied and practised law, and in 1854 removed to Nebraska, where he was a member in 1860 of the territorial legislature, and in 1866 of the Constitutional convention. Previous to his civil appointments he had been made brigadier-general of militia, and organized and commanded several expeditions against the Indians. In the civil war, as colonel of the 1st regiment of Nebraska infantry, he led a brigade at Donelson and Shiloh, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 4 Oct., 1862. His appointment expired on 4 March, 1863, but he was reappointed on 13 March. He commanded a brigade and division at Vicksburg and Jackson, and led a storming column at Chickasaw bayou, for which and for his services at Vicksburg he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. He resigned, 19 July, 1865, and, returning to Nebraska, he served as U. S. senator in 1867–'71, having been chosen as a Republican, and was then appointed by Gen. Grant governor of Wyoming territory. In 1886 he was elected governor of Nebraska by a majority of about 25,000, which office he still holds (1888). He was department commander of the Grand army of the republic in the state of Nebraska in 1886.

THAYER, Joseph Henry, biblical scholar, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Nov., 1828. He was graduated at Harvard in 1850, and at Andover theological seminary in 1857, and was pastor of a church in Salem, Mass., from 1859 till 1864, when he was appointed professor of sacred literature in Andover theological seminary. He resigned in 1882, and since 1884 has been professor of criticism and interpretation of the New Testament in the divinity-school of Harvard. In the mean time he was chaplain to the 40th Massachusetts regiment in 1862–'3, secretary of the New Testament company of the American revision committee, and a member of the corporation of Harvard in 1877–'84. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1873 and by Harvard in 1884. He has published occasional sermons and reviews, and contributed to the American edition of Smith's "Bible Dictionary." His works include "A Grammar of the Idiom of the New Testament," a translation of Lünemann's enlarged and improved edition of Winer's well-known work (Andover, 1869); a translation, with additions, of Alexander Buttmann's "Grammar of the New Testament Greek" (1873); and "A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament, being Grimm's Wilke's 'Clavis Novi Testamenti,' translated, revised, and enlarged" (New York and Edinburgh, 1886). He has edited "Notes on Scrivener's Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament," by Prof. Ezra Abbot (Boston, 1885), and has carried through the press a new edition of Prof. Evangelinus A. Sophocles's "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods" (New York, 1887) and a volume of "Critical Essays," selected from the published writings of Prof. Ezra Abbot (Boston, 1888).

THAYER, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Hampton, N. H., 11 July, 1769; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 23 June, 1840. His father, Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, was pastor in Hampton for many years. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1789, studied theology, and became a pastor at Wilkesbarre, Pa. In 1795 he was installed over the Unitarian society at Lancaster, Mass., where he remained for nearly fifty years. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1817. On account of Dr. Thayer's tact and sagacity he was, perhaps more than any other man of his day, selected for the settlement of ecclesiastical difficulties, and he frequently drew up the decisions of church councils. He died while on a journey for the benefit of his health. He published twenty-three occasional sermons in 1795–1831.—His son, **Nathaniel,** capitalist, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 11 Sept., 1808; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 March, 1883, for many years constituted, with his deceased brother, the firm of John E. Thayer and Brother, in Boston, which was active in the development of railroads in the west, of several of which he was a director. He was a fellow of Harvard in 1868–'75, and one of its largest benefactors. He contributed to a Commons hall, erected Thayer hall in 1870 as a memorial of his father and brother, bore the expenses of Prof. Louis Agassiz's expedition to South America, which was known as the Thayer expedition, built a fire-proof herbarium at the Botanic garden, and gave much in aid of poor students of the college, and was one of the most generous citizens of Boston.

THAYER, Simeon, soldier, b. in Mendon, Mass., 30 April, 1737; d. in Cumberland, R. I., 14 Oct., 1800. He removed to Rhode Island in his youth, became an apprentice, served in the French war in 1756 with the Rhode Island troops and with Maj. Robert Rogers's rangers, and in 1757 was taken prisoner at Fort William Henry. In May, 1775, he was appointed captain by the Rhode Island assembly, and accompanied Benedict Arnold's expedition against Quebec, where he was made prisoner. He was promoted major, 1 Jan., 1777, and served with great credit in the defence of Red Bank and at Fort Mifflin, receiving for the latter a sword from the Rhode Island assembly in July. He was wounded in the battle of Monmouth, and retired from the service, 1 Jan., 1781. His "Journal of the Invasion of Canada in 1775" has been edited by Edwin M. Stone (Providence, 1867).

THAYER, Sylvanus, soldier, b. in Braintree, Mass., 9 June, 1785; d. in South Braintree, Mass., 7 Sept., 1872. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1807, at the U. S. military academy in 1808, and assigned to the corps of engineers. During the next four years he was employed on engineer service on the eastern coast, and as instructor of mathematics at the academy, receiving promotion as 1st lieutenant, 1 July, 1812. Being called to the field in the latter year, he served as chief engineer under Gen. Henry Dearborn, on the Niagara frontier; in 1813 under Gen. Wade Hampton's division on Lake Champlain, receiving promotion to captain of engineers, 13 Oct., 1813, and in 1814 under Gen. Moses Porter's forces in defence of Norfolk, Va., being brevetted major, 20 Feb., 1815, for distinguished services. In 1815 he was sent to Europe to examine military works and schools, and study the operations of the allied armies before Paris, but he was recalled in 1817 to the superintendency of the academy at West Point, which he assumed on 28 July of that year, and held till his resignation, 1 July, 1833. During the sixteen years of his administration he organized the school on its present basis, and raised it from an elementary condition to the same grade with the best military schools in the world. During his term of office he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 3 March, 1823, made major, 24 May, 1828, and brevetted colonel, 3 March, 1833. Five years after his resignation he was again offered the charge of the academy, with almost absolute control, but he did not accept. On leaving West Point he was made a member of the board of engineers, of which he was president from 7 Dec., 1838, and for thirty years following he was engaged in the construction of defences in and about Boston harbor, which are models of his engineering skill and standards of economy and stability of construction. On 7 July, 1838, he was made lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and he became colonel, 3 March, 1863. On 1 June, 1863, he was retired from active service, after receiving the brevet of brigadier-general the day before. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1810, and by Harvard in 1825, and that of LL. D. by St. John's college, Md., in 1830, by Kenyon and Dartmouth in 1846, and by Harvard in 1857. He was also a member of various scientific associations. Gen. Thayer gave about $300,000 for the endowment of an academy, and $32,000 for a free library, at Braintree, and $70,000 for a school of architecture and civil engineering at Dartmouth. His body was reinterred at West Point, 8 Nov., 1877, and his statue was unveiled there, 11 June, 1883, Gen. George W. Cullum making the presentation. It bears the inscription, "Colonel Thayer, Father of the United States Military Academy," and is represented in the accompanying illustration. A fine full-length portrait by Robert W. Weir is in the library at West Point. He was the author of "Papers on Practical Engineering" (1844).

—His cousin, **Martin Russell,** jurist, b. in Petersburg, Va., 27 Jan., 1819, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1842, and began to practise in that city. In 1862–'7 he sat in congress, having been elected as a Republican, serving in the committee on the bankrupt law and as chairman of the committee on private land claims. In 1862 he was appointed a commissioner to revise the revenue laws of Pennsylvania, and in 1867, declining re-election to congress, he was appointed one of the judges of the district court of the county of Philadelphia, and he has recently been re-elected. In 1873 he was appointed on the board of visitors to West Point, and wrote the report. In the succeeding year he became president-judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia. He is the author of "The Duties of Citizenship" (Philadelphia, 1862); "The Great Victory: its Cost and Value" (1865); "The Law considered as a Progressive Science" (1870); "On Libraries" (1871); "The Life and Works of Francis Lieber" (1873); and "The Battle of Germantown" (1878).

THAYER, Thomas Baldwin, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Sept., 1812; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 12 Feb., 1886. He entered Harvard at an early

age, but left after the first year and began to teach, at the same time studying divinity He was ordained in 1832, and in 1833–'45 was pastor of the 1st Universalist society in Lowell, where his ministry was important in the history of Universalism in New England. During the crusade against Universalism, in 1840–'2, he established and edited in its defence the "Star of Bethlehem," and with his co-worker, Rev. Abel C. Thomas, wrote the "Lowell Tracts" in the same interest. Mr. Thayer was called to a pastorate in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1845, where he edited the "Golden Rule" in the interest of the fraternity of Odd-Fellows. After six years he returned to his old parish in Lowell. In 1859 he became pastor of the Shawmut avenue church, Boston, which charge he resigned in 1867. In 1862 Dr. Thayer assumed the editorship of the "Universalist Quarterly," which contains some of his most important literary work. He continued these labors, with an interval of travel in Europe and the East, until his last illness. He received the degree of D. D. from Tufts college in 1865, and he was for many years on the board of overseers of Harvard. Dr. Thayer was a biblical scholar of rare breadth, and a pioneer in Universalist literature. He wrote much verse that has never been collected, and published "Christianity against Infidelity" (Boston, 1833; enlarged, Cincinnati, 1849); "Bible Class Assistant" (Boston, 1840); "History of the Origin of Endless Punishment" (1855); "Theology of Universalism" (1862); and "Over the River" (1864).

THAYER, William Makepeace, author, b. in Franklin, Mass., 23 Feb., 1820. He was graduated at Brown in 1843, studied theology, and was settled over the orthodox Congregational church at Ashland, Mass., in 1849–'57. In consequence of a throat trouble he relinquished his pastorate, and on his return to Franklin in 1858 devoted himself to literary work. In 1857 and 1863 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1860–'76 he was secretary of the Massachusetts temperance alliance. He has written many religious and juvenile books, the first of which was published in 1852. In "The Bobbin Boy" (Boston, 1859) he originated the conversational style, and its success was so great that he wrote his succeeding biographies in dialogue. After "The Pioneer Boy" (1863) was published, the same style was adopted by other writers. His most popular works are a series of biographies (10 vols., Boston, 1859–'63); "Youth's History of the Rebellion" (4 vols., 1863–'5); "White House Series" (1880–'5); and "Marvels of the New West" (Norwich, 1887). Nearly 1,000,000 copies of his works have been sold, "From Log-Cabin to the White House" exceeding 300,000 copies, two thirds of them being sold in Europe. "The Poor Boy and Merchant Prince" (Boston, 1858), "The Good Girl and True Woman" (1859), "The Pioneer Boy," "Tact, Push, and Principle" (Boston, 1880), "From Pioneer Home to the White House" (Norwich, 1882), and "From Tannery to the White House" (Boston, 1885), have each reached 50,000 copies. Many have been republished in England, and some have been translated into German, French, Italian, Greek, Swedish, and Hawaiian. Mr. Thayer has also edited the "Home Monthly" and "Mother's Assistant" (Boston).

THEAKER, Thomas Clarke, commissioner of patents, b. in York county, Pa., 1 Feb., 1812; d. in Oakland, Md., 16 July, 1883. He received a good English education, removed to Bridgeport, Ohio, in 1830, and was principally occupied as a machinist and millwright. He served in congress as a Republican in 1859–'61, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the ensuing congress. He was made a member of a board of commissioners who were appointed to investigate the workings of the patent-office, and was afterward made by President Johnson commissioner of patents, serving from 17 Aug., 1865, till 6 June, 1868.

THÉBAUD, Augustine J. (tay-bo), clergyman, b. in Brittany in 1807; d. in Fordham, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1885. He studied for the priesthood, and after his ordination was for several years engaged in missionary work in Brittany. He afterward went to Rome and entered the Society of Jesus. In 1838 he came to the United States and was appointed professor in St. Mary's college, Ky., where he remained until that institution passed from the control of the Jesuits in 1845. He then taught physics and mathematics in St. John's college, Fordham, of which he was president in 1846–'52. He was then made pastor of St. Joseph's church, Troy, where he began his investigations in Irish history. He was afterward transferred to New York, where he continued the same line of research, the result of which was the publication of "The Irish Race," a work that placed him in the first rank as a philosophic historian, and of which Dr. Orestes A. Brownson wrote that it had caused him to change life-long opinions on questions of paramount importance in the philosophy of history. Father Thébaud went to Canada, where he remained a year, and then returned to New York. The rest of his life was spent in missionary labors and literary pursuits. He was a frequent contributor to Roman Catholic periodicals. Besides the work already mentioned he published "Gentilism"; "The Church and the Moral World"; and "Twit-Twatso."

THEKAKISQUI, Iroquois chief, b. in central New York in 1756; d. in 1802. Owing to his bravery and skill in the use of arms and in hunting, he became a chief at the age of twenty. He made several raids on the Spanish colonies, and rendered considerable assistance to the English in the wars of the Revolution. He led a body of Indians into the Carolinas, devastated the country with fire and sword, and brought back numerous slaves into the Iroquois territory. He gave up part of the lands of his tribe to the government of the United States in 1794. Under his sway his people turned their attention to agriculture, and made some advances in civilization.

THELLER, Edward Alexander, journalist, b. in Canada East about 1810; d. in Honitas, Cal., in 1859. He was graduated as a physician, and, having actively participated in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Escaping from prison, he came to this country, and, after residing in New York in 1841–'2, went to California in 1853, and was editor of several newspapers. He was at one time superintendent of public schools in San Francisco. He published "Canada in 1837–'8: Showing the Causes of the Late Attempted Revolution and its Failure" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1841).

THEONDECHOREN, Joseph, Indian convert, d. near Tadoussac, Canada, 26 June, 1652. Previous to his conversion it is related that he could take live coals and red-hot pebbles in his hands and mouth without sustaining any injury, and plunge his arm into boiling water, and he attributed this power to satanic influence. He became a Christian in 1641, and endeavored to imitate the missionaries in everything and conform to their mode of life. The Jesuit relations contain extracts from sermons that he preached, which are remarkable for fervor and rude eloquence. He went with Father Jogues

in 1643, accompanied by his two brothers and his son. One of his brothers and his son were killed, but he escaped, during a hunting expedition of the Iroquois, and reached Three Rivers, where he preached some remarkable discourses to his countrymen, who had come to congratulate him on his escape. After his return to his own country he formed one of a convoy of 100 warriors who went down to Quebec. He was wounded in an attack that was made on the town by the Iroquois, but succeeded in escaping to the woods. He was discovered by a band of hostile Indians, who were so touched by his discourse that they saved his life and nursed him. When the Hurons were driven from their country in 1649 he went to live in St. Joseph's island, and afterward took a large part of his tribe to Quebec. They formed a settlement close to the city, where Theondechoren edified both the Indians and French by the sanctity of his life, and astonished the latter by his eloquence.

THÉVENARD, Antoine Jean Marie (tay-veh-nar), Count, French naval officer, b. in Saint Malo, 7 Dec., 1733; d. in Paris, 9 Feb., 1815. He entered the service of the East India company as a cabin-boy in 1747, assisted in three combats with the English, and rose rapidly in rank. In 1754 he was sent with a sloop-of-war to Newfoundland, and destroyed all the establishments and fisheries along the northern coast of that colony. After the conclusion of peace, he became a naval engineer. He was a commodore in the East India fleet in 1767, but in 1769 joined the royal navy, was made captain of a frigate in 1770, and promoted first captain and knight of Saint Louis in 1773. When France sent aid to the United States in 1778, he was given command of a squadron, and carried troops and supplies to the Antilles and to this country. He made successful cruises along the coast of New England, and for his services was promoted brigadier-general of the naval forces in 1782, and chef d'escadre in 1784. Assuming command of the station of South America in 1785, he was made vice-admiral in 1792, and he was successively maritime prefect at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort in 1792–'3, and again at Toulon in 1801. He was created a senator and a count in 1810, and made a peer of France, 4 June, 1814. He was a member of several learned societies of Europe and America, of the Royal academy of marine in 1773, and of the Paris academy of sciences after 1785. He published "Mémoires relatifs à la marine" (4 vols., Paris, 1800), which is still a standard work.

THÉVENAU, Charles Étienne (tay-vay-no), West Indian naturalist, b. in St. Lucia in 1758; d. in Paris in 1820. He took part as an ensign in the war of 1778–'83 in the West Indies, and after the conclusion of peace held an office in the magistracy of St. Lucia. At the beginning of the French revolution he went to Paris, where he became noted as a journalist; but he strongly opposed the enfranchisement of the slaves, and for his attacks against the club called "Les amis des noirs" was imprisoned during the reign of terror. Being released after the reaction of 1794, he returned to St. Lucia and devoted himself to agriculture and science. After the restoration of Louis XVIII. he settled in Paris. His works include "Observations sur des poissons recueillis dans un voyage à la Baie de Samana, et description des espèces nouvelles et peu connues" (St. Lucia, 1788); "Monographie des ignames" (Paris, 1790); "Historia naturalis plantarum quas in insulâ Santa Lucia crescent" (3 vols., 1802–'9); "Enumeratio plantarum cellularium quas in insula Santa Lucia a Thévenau collectas describit" (3 vols., 1807–'12); "Fasciculus plantarum rariarum et exoticarum" (1813); "Essai sur les simples vénéneux des Antilles" (1814); and "Traité des arbres fruitiers des Antilles" (2 vols., 1816).

THÉVET, André (tay-vay), French historian, b. in Angoulême in 1502; d. in Paris, 23 Nov., 1590. He united with the Gray Friars, and in 1555 accompanied Admiral Villegaignon to Brazil, but returned to France in the following year and was appointed in 1558 chaplain to Queen Catherine de Medicis and historian and cosmographer to the king. He enjoyed royal favor under Charles IX. and his successors, and composed for their amusement several works which have since been held in high esteem. They include "Les singularitez de la France antarctique, autrement nommé Amérique, et de plusieurs terres et isles découvertes de notre temps" (Paris, 1558); "Cosmographie universelle, illustrée de diverses figures des choses plus remarquables vues par l'auteur" (2 vols., 1771); and "Vrais portraits et vies des hommes illustres, Grecs, Latins et Paiens" (2 vols., 1584). The last is a curious work, containing the biography and portraits of several Indian caciques, emperors of Mexico, and incas of Peru, and, although some doubts have been expressed as to their authenticity, they have never been proved spurious. Thévet's work had many editions and has been translated into several languages. He wrote also "Histoire naturelle et générale des Indes Occidentales" and "Voyage dans les Indes australes," which are preserved among the manuscripts in the National library at Paris.

THIBAUD, Pierre (tee-bo), French scientist, b. in Pithiviers in 1739; d. there in 1804. He was for many years a professor in Paris, and was also employed by the French academy of literature in making linguistic researches. In 1788 he was elected secretary of the Academy of Caen, but retired to his native city during the revolution. Thibaud devoted himself principally to the study of the migrations of men, to the descent of nations, and their travels through the world; he was also the first to advance the theory that the Indians of America migrated from Asia in remote antiquity, and through patient research was enabled to give a nearly complete history of the Aztec nation since their first appearance in the basin of Mexico about 500 B. C. Thibaud's works contain some errors, but he was a pioneer in the field of Indian history. He published "Origine des Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord, contenant une description de leurs manières, avec une étude sur leur religion, leur langage, et leur manière de se vêtir" (Caen, 1787); "Histoire et migrations de la nation Aztec ou Mexicaine depuis le cinquième siècle de notre ère jusqu' à la chute de la dynastie de Montezuma" (1796); and "Origine des Indiens de l'Amérique du Sud" (Pithiviers, 1801).

THIBAUDIN, Gaston Louis (tee-bo-dang), French explorer, b. in Dunkirk in 1727; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1796. He studied botany in Paris under Buffon, was employed afterward by the Academy of sciences, and at the request of that body was given by Louis XVI. in 1776 a mission to South America. His instructions were to collect in Chili, Peru, and Cuba specimens of medicinal plants that could be naturalized in France. He landed in Concepcion early in February, 1777, journeyed for months through the pampas and the mountains, and formed a rich herbarium. After visiting Santiago and the large cities, he went to Callao, making also a voyage to the island of Juan Fernandez. Toward the end of 1780 his herbarium numbered about 1,500 specimens, including many new ones, when he left for the West Indies, but, owing to the war

that then raged in the Gulf of Mexico between France and England, he remained at Carthagena occupied in arranging his collections till the truce of 1782. Then he resumed his voyage and went to Havana, where he formed a nearly complete collection of the flora of the island. On his return to France in 1785 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of sciences, and that body undertook also the publication of his works. He had made many friends in Peru, and, feeling insecure in Paris during the revolution, he returned in 1792 to Lima, where he taught mathematics till his death. Thibaudin's works include "Description des plantes recueillir dans un voyage au Pérou et au Chili" (2 vols., Paris, 1786); "Mémoire sur la flore de l'île de Cuba" (1786); "Prodome de la flore du Chili avec herbier explicatif" (4 vols, 1788); and "Prodome de la flore du Pérou avec herbier explicatif" (4 vols., 1790).

THIENPONT, Émanuel, clergyman, b. in Belgium in 1803; d. in Logan, Hocking co., Ohio, 19 Oct., 1873. He came to the United States at an early age, studied for the priesthood, and was ordained in Cincinnati on 20 Jan., 1833. He spent the following year in preparing candidates for the priesthood, was then sent to take charge of the missions along the Miami canal, and for some time had entire charge of all the Roman Catholics in the state of Ohio. He was appointed pastor of St. Mary's, Tiffin, in 1835, and afterward of the German Catholics of Dayton, and then had charge of congregations at Portsmouth, Steubenville, and other places. He was afterward sent to Logan, and formed a new congregation in the neighborhood at Straitville. Father Thienpont was the pioneer secular priest of Ohio, and was the first to build Roman Catholic churches in Dayton, Portsmouth, Steubenville, and other places in the state.

THIÉRY DE MÉNONVILLE, Nicolas Joseph, French botanist, b. in Saint-Mihiel, France, 18 June, 1739; d. in Port au Prince, Santo Domingo, in 1780. He studied law, and for some time practised his profession in his native city, but he soon abandoned the bar for botany, of which he was passionately fond. He formed a plan to naturalize the cochineal insect in the Franco-American colonies, and after landing in Santo Domingo in 1776, in order to learn how to cultivate it, he penetrated to Mexico in the disguise of a Catalonian physician, at great personal risk, as the Spaniards kept the knowledge of this branch of commerce jealously from strangers. With great difficulty he reached Oaxaca, which, he had learned, produced a finer specimen of cochineal than could be found elsewhere, learned the art of planting and raising the nopal on which the insect feeds, bought a large quantity of branches and insects, filling eight chests with them, and succeeded in forwarding them by different routes to Santo Domingo. He sent a part of his cochineals to France, and was successful in rearing and multiplying those that he retained, in the Jardin du roi, which he founded at Port au Prince. He received the title of botanist of the king soon after his return to Mexico. Shortly after his death the cochineal insect disappeared from Santo Domingo. The club of "The Philadelphes" at Cape Français published a manuscript that he left, entitled "Traité de la culture du nopal et de l'éducation de la cochenille dans les colonies françaises de l'Amérique, précédé d'un voyage à Oaxaca" (Cape Français, 1786).

THOBURN, James Mills, M. E. bishop, b. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 7 March, 1836. He was graduated at Alleghany college, Pa., in 1857, and began preaching in Ohio as a Methodist minister in the same year. In 1859 he went to India as a missionary, where he was stationed successively at Nynee Tal, Moradabad, Lucknow, and Calcutta. He preached in both the native and European languages, and built the largest church in India. He was presiding elder of the Indian conference, preached for some time at Simla, the summer capital of India, and was for five years editor of the "Indian Witness." In consequence of an injury that resulted from an accident, he returned to this country in 1886. At the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York city in 1888 he was elected missionary bishop of India and Malaysia. He has published "My Missionary Apprenticeship," being a history of twenty-five years' experience in India (New York, 1884), and "Missionary Sermons" (1888).

J. M. Thoburn

THOM, George (tom), soldier, b. in Derry, N. H., 21 Feb., 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, assigned to the topographical engineers, and became 2d lieutenant in 1840. He served in connection with the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces under the treaty of Washington, in 1842–'7 and on the staff of Gen. Franklin Pierce in the war with Mexico. He became 1st lieutenant in 1849, and captain for fourteen years' service in July, 1853. In 1853–'6 he served in connection with the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. At the opening of the civil war he was a major, but was appointed colonel and additional aide-de-camp in November, 1861. Col. Thom was continuously employed on engineer and other duty on the staff of Gen. Henry W. Halleck till April, 1865, being present during the siege of Corinth. He was also present at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers in 1866, and was thereafter in charge of river and harbor improvements in the New England states till 20 Feb., 1883, when, having been forty years in service, he was, at his own request, retired from active service. He became colonel of engineers in 1880, and was brevetted brigadier-general U. S. army, "for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion."

THOM, James Crawford, artist, b. in New York, 22 March, 1835. He studied at the National academy, and in 1859 went abroad, where he studied with Édouard Frère, and then with Henri Pierre Picou and Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. His works were frequently exhibited in London, where he gained several medals and other honors at various times. Since his return to the United States in 1872 many of his pictures have found their way into private galleries in this country. Among the paintings that he executed while abroad are "By the River-Side," "Returning from the Wood," "Tired of Waiting," "Going to School," and "The Monk's Walk." The last three were exhibited at the Royal academy, London. He has shown more recently at the Academy of design,

New York, "Forgotten Cares" (1877); "Song of the Sea" (1881); "The Old Farm-House" (1884); "The Pets" (1885); and several landscapes at the Mechanics' fair, Boston, in 1878.

THOMAS, Abel Charles, clergyman, b. in Exeter, Pa., 11 June, 1807; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Sept., 1880. His grandfather, Abel Thomas, was a Quaker preacher. The grandson was educated at Lancaster, Pa., and at an early age entered the ministry of the Universalist church. He was first established for ten years over the Lombard street church in Philadelphia, to which, after a few years in Lowell, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, he returned, remaining for seventeen years. With the Rev. Thomas B. Thayer he wrote the "Lowell Tracts," in 1840–'42, during the crusade against Universalism in Lowell, and organized "The Lowell Offering," whose sole contributors and editors were the mill-operatives. He was the author of "Allegories and Divers Day-Dreams" (Lowell, 1841); an "Autobiography" (Boston, 1852); and "A Centenary of Universalism" (Philadelphia, 1872). He prepared "Hymns of Zion," with music (Philadelphia, 1839); "The Gospel Liturgy" (1857); and "The Christian Helper, or Gospel Sermons" (1857). He published also many tracts, sermons, and discussions, among the last, "Discussions on Universalism," with Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Ely (New York, 1835), and he was connected editorially with many papers of his denomination.—His wife, **M. Louise Palmer,** b. in Mount Holly, N. J., about 1830, is a daughter of Judge Strange N. Palmer, of Pennsylvania. She received a classical education and read Blackstone with her brother, Robert M. Palmer, who was U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic in 1861–'2. For many years, owing to the failing health of her husband, Mrs. Thomas managed a large estate near Philadelphia. This gave her an opportunity to educate eighteen children, eleven being taken from the colored orphan asylum of New York city. She has been president of the Woman's centenary association of the Universalist church since 1880, and in 1886 was elected president of Sorosis, a woman's club in New York. She is also treasurer of the national council of women. Since 1873 she has been editor and publisher of the tract department of the Universalist church, in Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS, Amos Russell, physician, b. in Watertown, N. Y., 3 Oct., 1826. He acquired his education while working on a farm, taught school, and was graduated at Syracuse medical college in 1854. He removed to Philadelphia, was appointed to the chair of anatomy in the Penn medical university, and also was lecturer on artistic anatomy in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts for fifteen years. In 1863 he received a similar appointment in the School of design for women. During the civil war he volunteered and served as army surgeon. In 1867 he connected himself with the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, of which he is now the dean. He has contributed numerous papers to medical literature, is the author of "Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy" (Philadelphia, 1870), and general editor of the "Homœopathic Materia Medica."

THOMAS, Charles, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1800; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Feb., 1878. He entered the army and became a lieutenant of ordnance, 13 Aug., 1819, assistant quartermaster in May, 1826, captain in April, 1833, quartermaster with the rank of major in July, 1838, and brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services in Mexico, 30 May, 1848. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. army, in May, 1850, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general in August, 1856, and brevet major-general, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious services during the civil war. He was retired from active service in July, 1866, after having been in the army for more than forty-five years.

THOMAS, Cyrus, ethnologist, b. in Kingsport, Tenn., 27 July, 1825. He studied law, and followed that profession until 1865, holding in 1850–'3 the office of county clerk of Jackson county, Ill. In 1865 he entered the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran church, but in 1869 he joined the scientific corps of the geological and geographical surveys of the territories under Ferdinand V. Hayden. He was elected professor of natural sciences in the Southern Illinois normal university in 1873, and in 1876 was appointed state entomologist of Illinois. A year later he became a member of the U. S. entomological commission, and since 1882 he has been archæologist to the U. S. bureau of ethnology. He is a member of scientific societies, and has contributed to the "Evangelical Quarterly Review," "American Antiquarian," and other journals. His work for the government has appeared in the reports of the survey, the entomological commission, and the ethnological bureau, and includes "Synopsis of the Acrididæ of North America" (Washington, 1873); "Reports of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of Illinois" (5 vols., 1876–'80); in part "Reports on the Rocky Mountain Locust" (2 vols., 1878–'80); "Study of the Manuscript Troano" (1882); "Notes on Certain Maya and Mexican Manuscripts" (1884); and "Burial Mounds of the Northern Sections of the United States" (1888).

THOMAS, David, engineer, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1776; d. in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1859. He was of Quaker parentage. Removing to the vicinity of Aurora, Cayuga co., in 1805, he was appointed chief engineer of the Erie canal west of Rochester, and subsequently he became principal engineer of the Welland canal, Canada. He was distinguished as a florist and pomologist, and by his writings rendered great services to scientific agriculture. He contributed extensively to the "Genesee Farmer" and published "Travels in the West" (Auburn, 1819).—His son, **John J.,** agriculturist, b. near Aurora, Cayuga co., N. Y., 8 Jan., 1810, was almost entirely self-taught. He studied the botany of the neighborhood in boyhood, making an herbarium of 1,300 species, in 1834 became associate editor of the "Genesee Farmer" at Rochester, and when that journal was merged in 1853 in the "Country Gentleman," at Albany, he became connected with the latter, where he still continues (1888). He was horticultural editor of the "Albany Cultivator" in 1841–'53, contributed to the "Transactions" of the New York state agricultural society in 1841–'7, and to "The Farm" (New York, 1858), and edited the "Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs" (9 vols., Albany, 1855–'81). He has published "The American Fruit Culturist" (Albany, 1845); "Farm Implements, and the Principles of their Construction and Use" (New York, 1854); and "Farm Implements and Farm Machinery" (1869). He received the degree of A. M. from Haverford college, Pa., in 1876. —Another son, **Joseph,** b. in Cayuga county, N. Y., 23 Sept., 1811, was educated at Yale and at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., and was graduated as a physician in Philadelphia, engaging in practice in that city. He was for some time professor of Latin and Greek in Haverford college, Pa., and also taught privately. In 1857 Dr. Thomas visited India, and spent fourteen months

in the study of Sanscrit, Persian, and other oriental languages, and in 1858 he passed four months in Egypt in the study of Arabic. He has contributed to journals, and is the author of the system of pronouncing geographical names in "Baldwin's Pronouncing Gazetteer" (Philadelphia, 1845); the geographical and biographical vocabularies in several editions of Webster's Dictionary; and "Travels in Egypt and Palestine" (Philadelphia, 1853). With Thomas Baldwin he edited "A New and Complete Gazetteer of the United States" (1854) and "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World" (1855), and he edited alone a "Comprehensive Medical Dictionary" (1864) and a "Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology" (2 vols., 1870–'1).

THOMAS, David, manufacturer, b. near Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales, 3 Nov., 1794; d. in Catasauqua, Lehigh co., Pa., 20 June, 1882. He was employed in the business of manufacturing iron after 1812, and in 1839 came to this country and built the first of the furnaces of the Lehigh Crane iron company. He remained with this company till 1854, when, with his sons and others, he organized the Thomas iron company, and built two blast-furnaces at Hokendauqua. They were at the time the largest and most productive anthracite blast-furnaces in the country. Afterward other furnaces were built by the company, and successfully operated. He was one of the proprietors of the Catasauqua manufacturing company which was organized to roll plate- and bar-iron, for many years served as its president, and was an owner of the Lehigh fire-brick works at Catasauqua. Mr. Thomas was the first in this country to make the manufacture of anthracite pig-iron commercially successful, and was the first person in the world fully to realize the value of powerful blowing engines in the working of blast-furnaces. He supported the cause of the Union during the civil war. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress.

THOMAS, Edith Matilda, author, b. in Chatham, Medina co., Ohio, 12 Aug., 1854. She was educated at Geneva (Ohio) normal institute, has contributed largely to periodicals, and has published in book-form "A New Year's Masque, and other Poems" (Boston, 1885); "The Round Year" (1886); and "Lyrics and Sonnets" (1887).

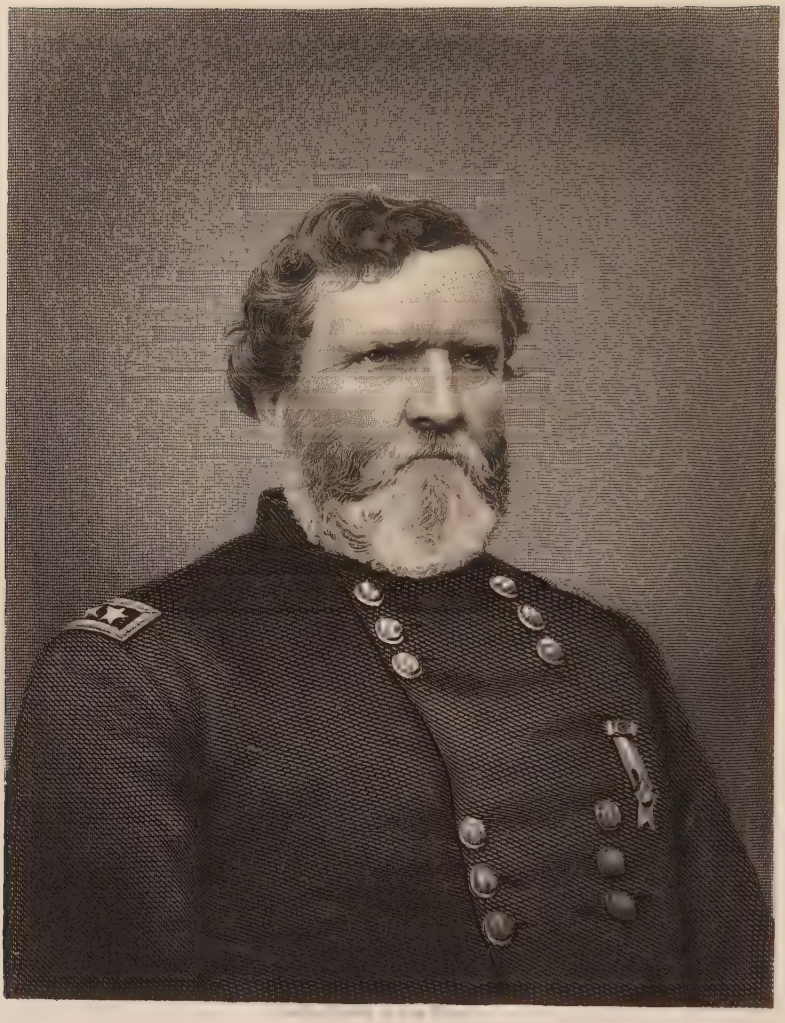
THOMAS, Edward Harper, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 11 April, 1811; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 18 Sept., 1869. He was apprenticed at the age of nine years, but succeeded by self-application under great difficulties in his early life in securing a good education. In 1830, having become a member of the Church of God, a religious denomination organized by Rev. John Winebrenner, he was ordained to the work of the ministry, and for more than twenty years served as an itinerant. In 1854 he took editorial charge of the "Church Advocate," the official paper of his church, and removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he resided until his death.—His son, **Robert Harper,** journalist, b. in Philadelphia, 28 Jan., 1834, received a good English education, served as aide with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and was commissioner of internal revenue from 1862 till 1866. In 1870 he purchased the "Valley Democrat," of Mechanicsburg, changing the name to the "Independent Journal," and subsequently to the "Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate." He was commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's industrial and cotton centennial exhibition at New Orleans in 1884–'5, and also to the American exposition at London in 1887.

THOMAS, Elisha Smith, P. E. Bishop, b. in Wickham, Mass., 2 March, 1834. He was graduated at Yale in 1858, and at Berkeley divinity-school, Middletown, Conn., in 1861, was ordered deacon in June, 1861, and priest soon afterward. He was at once put in charge of St. Paul's church, New Haven, where he remained three years. In 1864 he was elected rector of Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minn., and professor of Old and New Testament exegesis there. On the resignation and removal of Dr. James L. Breck, he succeeded him in the secretaryship of the Seabury mission. He spent the year 1869 abroad, studying the Semitic languages and attending lectures on New Testament exegesis. On his return he was elected rector of St. Mark's church, Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained five years. On 1 July, 1876, he became rector of St. Paul's church, St. Paul, Minn. He was deputy from the diocese to three successive general conventions, and also a member, and for several years president, of the diocesan standing committee, trustee of the Bishop Seabury mission, and of St. Mary's Hall and the Breck mission and farm. He was instrumental in founding two missions in connection with his own parish, and built mission churches at Warsaw and Morristown. He was consecrated assistant bishop of Kansas, in St. Paul's church, St. Paul, Minn., 4 May, 1887, and received the degree of D. D. from Yale the same year.

THOMAS, Francis, governor of Maryland, b. in Frederick county, Md., 3 Feb., 1799; d. near Frankville, Md., 22 Jan., 1876. He was graduated at St. John's college, Annapolis, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1820, and began practice in Frankville. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1822, 1827, and 1829, being speaker the last year, was elected to five consecutive congresses, serving from 5 Dec., 1831, till 3 March, 1841, was president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company in 1839–'40, and governor of Maryland in 1841–'4. During his canvass for the governorship he fought a duel with William Price. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1850, and was instrumental in having a measure adopted that weakened the power of the slave-holding counties. He was again in congress from 1861 till 1869. During the civil war Mr. Thomas supported the Union cause, raised a volunteer brigade of 3,000 men, but he refused a command. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention of 1866, and subsequently opposed President Johnson. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Cumberland district, and served from April, 1870, till he was appointed minister to Peru, 25 March, 1872. He held this post till 9 July, 1875, and afterward retired to his farm near Frankland, where he was killed by a locomotive while walking on the railroad-track.

THOMAS, Gabriel, author, lived in the 17th century. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and resided in Pennsylvania and western New Jersey from 1682 till 1697. He wrote "An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and County of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey" (London, 1698). A lithographed fac-simile of the book was printed privately by James Austin Brady (New York, 1848).

THOMAS, Sir George, bart., royal governor of Pennsylvania, b. in England about 1705; d. in London, England, 11 Jan., 1775. He was a wealthy planter of Antigua and a member of the council of that island, and in 1737 was appointed governor of Pennsylvania. He was detained in England in defending the proprietary rights against the claims



Geo. H. Thomas

that were raised by Lord Baltimore to the jurisdiction over the lower counties of the province, and did not assume the governorship till 1738. The territorial dispute with Maryland was provisionally arranged by each governor's assuming jurisdiction over the people from his own province who were settled in the debatable district until the boundary-line should be drawn. At first he was unpopular in consequence of his arbitrary administration, especially when he attempted to use his authority to organize the militia at the beginning of the Spanish war, although the legislature had refused to vote supplies for the purpose. He roused the intense opposition of the Quakers by refusing to sign bills, but afterward he adopted a conciliatory policy, and in the end became very popular, and his resignation of the office in 1747 was received with general regret. From 1752 till 1766 he was captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Leeward and Caribbee islands. He was created a baronet, 6 Sept., 1766.

THOMAS, George Henry, soldier, b. in Southampton county, Va., 31 July, 1816; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 28 March, 1870. He was descended, on his father's side, from Welsh ancestry, and, on his mother's, from a French Huguenot family. Not much is known of his youth. He was early distinguished for the thoroughness with which he mastered everything he undertook. His home life was pleasant and genial, and he was carefully educated in the best schools and academies of the region. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law, but the next year he received an appointment as cadet at the U. S. military academy. At the academy he rose steadily in rank, from 26th at the end of the first year to 12th at graduation. He was nicknamed, after the fashion of the place, "George Washington," from a fancied resemblance in appearance and character to the great patriot. He was graduated and commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, 1 July, 1840, and entered upon duty at New York, but was soon sent to Florida to take part in the Indian war, where, in 1841, he gained a brevet for gallantry. After a short stay at various posts on the south Atlantic coast, he was, in the autumn of 1845, sent to Texas. When the Mexican war began, he accompanied the column under Gen. Zachary Taylor, distinguishing himself at Monterey, where he was brevetted captain, and at Buena Vista, 22 and 23 Feb., 1847, bore a more decisive part. The success of that battle was largely due to the artillery. "Without it," says Gen. John E. Wool in his report, "we would not have maintained our position a single hour." Capt. Thomas W. Sherman said: "Lieut. Thomas more than sustained the reputation he has long enjoyed as an accurate and scientific artillerist." He was again brevetted for gallantry, thus earning three brevets in a little more than six years after entering the service. The citizens of his native county in the following July presented him with a superb sword. He remained on duty in Mexico and Texas till 1849, and was again sent to Florida. In 1851 he was detailed as instructor of artillery and cavalry at the military academy, where he remained until 1 May, 1854. Soon afterward two cavalry regiments were added to the army, and of one of them, the 2d, brevet Maj. Thomas was, on 12 May, 1855, appointed junior major. In the composition of this new regiment unusual care was taken in the selection of officers. Jefferson Davis was secretary of war, and the choice was dictated not merely by ability but also by locality. Of the fifty-one officers that served in it prior to the beginning of the civil war, thirty-one were from the south, and of these twenty-four entered the Confederate service, twelve of whom became general officers. Among these were Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, William J. Hardee, Earl Van Dorn, E. Kirby Smith, John B. Hood, and Fitzhugh Lee.

In the seclusion of garrison life in Texas during the exciting period from 1855 to 1861, Major Thomas watched with increasing apprehension the gradual approach of the inevitable conflict. In affection for and pride in his native state he was a Virginian of the Virginians; but he never for a moment doubted where his duty lay. Early in November, 1860, he left Texas on a long leave of absence. Before its expiration he was ordered, 11 April, 1861, to take charge of his regiment, which had been treacherously surrendered in Texas, and was now arriving in New York. He obeyed the order with alacrity and conducted the regiment to Carlisle, Pa., barracks. On his way there, he heard of the assault on Fort Sumter, and on reaching the place he renewed his oath of allegiance to the United States. On the 17th the Virginia convention adopted the ordinance of secession, and Robert E. Lee, colonel of his regiment, tendered his resignation on the 20th. Hardee, Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, and Hood had already resigned. Thomas, unmoved, continued with ardor the preparations necessary to sustain the cause of his country. At the head of a brigade he soon crossed the Potomac into Virginia, where, on 2 July, he met and put to flight an insurgent militia force of his own state, under command of Col. Thomas J. Jackson, drawn up to resist his movements. From that day till the end of the war he did not have or seek a single hour's respite from exacting labors in the field. He led the advance of Patterson's column toward Winchester prior to the battle of Bull Run, and at the close of that campaign he was appointed, 17 Aug., 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland, which included Kentucky and Tennessee. He found the whole of Kentucky in a turmoil, when, on 10 Sept., he entered upon his work at Camp Dick Robinson, 100 miles south of Cincinnati. The Confederate army had occupied Columbus in spite of the formal protest of legislature and governor, and Thomas was menaced with personal violence. The camp was swarming with unorganized Kentucky regiments and crowds of refugees from east Tennessee, eager to be armed and led back to drive the enemy from their homes. For the first few months Gen. Thomas was fully occupied in instructing the raw recruits. It required infinite patience to work over these independent backwoodsmen into any semblance to soldiers. Little by little the task was accomplished, and the troops so organized became the first brigade of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Robert Anderson was soon relieved from duty on account of failing health, and, after a short interregnum, Gen. Don Carlos Buell was placed in command of the department. Under his orders, Gen. Thomas continued his preparations for a movement in east Tennessee. Early in January, 1862, he placed the head of his column at Somerset, fifty miles south of Camp Dick Robinson, and on the night of the 18th encamped at Logan's Cross-Roads, ten miles from the enemy's position, with seven regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and two batteries. At early dawn the next morning he was attacked by a force consisting of nine regiments of infantry, two squadrons and two companies of cavalry, and two batteries. After a stout resistance Gen. Thomas suc-

ceeded in placing one of his regiments on the flank of the enemy's line, when a charge was ordered, and the whole Confederate force was driven in confusion from the field, with the loss of its leader, Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer. Pursuit was continued till dark, when the enemy's works were reached. During the night that followed, most of the Confederate army escaped across the river, leaving guns, small-arms, and other spoils. This contest, which is known as the battle of Mill Springs, was the first real victory for the National cause since the disaster at Bull Run, six months before. The loss was 39 killed and 207 wounded on the National side, against 125 Confederates killed and 309 wounded. Immediately afterward the whole army entered upon the movements that culminated in the battle of Shiloh and the expulsion of the Confederate armies from the entire region between the Cumberland mountains and the Mississippi. Gen. Thomas shared in all these operations. On 25 April, 1862, he was made major-general, and was assigned to the command of Gen. Grant's army, the latter being made second in general command under Halleck, and thus virtually retired from active command for the time being. Soon after the occupation of Corinth, Gen. Thomas returned to his old command, and with it went through the exhausting campaign by which, at the end of September, Gen. Buell's whole army, save the isolated garrison at Nashville, was concentrated at Louisville, prepared to give battle to Gen. Bragg, who had audaciously led his army from Chattanooga to the Ohio river. At Louisville, on 29 Sept., the command of the National army was offered to Gen. Thomas, but he declined it. On 30 Oct. Gen. Buell was superseded by Gen. William S. Rosecrans, and Gen. Thomas was placed in command of five divisions, forming the centre of the army. On 31 Dec., 1862, the contending forces, under Rosecrans and Bragg, met in bloody conflict on the banks of Stone river, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. By an impetuous and overwhelming charge of the enemy at dawn, the whole right wing of the National army was swept back three miles, and its very existence was imperilled. But the centre, under Thomas, firmly held its ground and repelled every assault till nightfall. The contest was renewed on 2 Jan., 1863, when, by a bold and fiery attack of a part of Thomas's force on the enemy's right, the Confederate position was endangered, and Bragg, in the night of the 3d, retreated. The National army lay nearly motionless until June, when it entered on that series of brilliant flanking movements which, without any serious conflict, drove the enemy from Tennessee and compelled the abandonment of Chattanooga on 8 Sept. The terrible battle of Chickamauga followed, when, on 19 and 20 Sept., the Confederate army, re-enforced by Longstreet's corps from Virginia and some troops from Mississippi, put forth almost superhuman efforts to overwhelm the National forces in detail, and thus secure, once more, the prize of Chattanooga, the gateway to the heart of the Confederacy. Again, as at Stone river, the right was swept away, carrying with it the commander of the army and two corps commanders. Gen. Thomas was thus left with but little more than six out of thirteen divisions to maintain his ground against five corps flushed with seeming victory and eager with the hope of making him an easy prey. From noon till night the battle raged. Every assault of the enemy had been repelled, the National troops were full of confidence and ardor, and the final assault of the day was made by a National brigade following up with the bayonet a retreating Confederate division. In the night, by orders of the army commander, Gen. Thomas fell back to Rossville, five miles, and there awaited all the next day the expected attack; but the enemy was in no condition to make it. For the only time in its history, the Army of the Cumberland left the enemy to bury its dead. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, commanding a Confederate corps in that battle, who had served in both eastern and western armies, said: "It seems to me the *élan* of the southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga. That barren victory sealed the fate of the southern Confederacy."

Following this great battle, Gen. Thomas on 19 Oct. was placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland. Its affairs were in a most critical condition. All communication with its base of supplies was cut off, an almost impassable river was in its rear, from the heights of Lookout mountain and Mission ridge the enemy looked down on the beleaguered force, slowly starving in its stronghold. Immediate measures were taken for its relief, and from every quarter troops were hurried toward Chattanooga, both to open communications and to re-enforce the army for active operations. Two corps from the Potomac and two from Mississippi were speedily forwarded, and all were placed under command of Gen. Grant. To his almost despairing message to Gen. Thomas to hold the place, came the cheering reply, "We will hold the town till we starve." Thomas had then in store six days' supply for 50,000 men. Preparations were at last completed, and on 23 Nov. the forces from Mississippi, aided by a division from Thomas, attacked the northern end of Mission ridge, and gained some ground. On the 24th Lookout mountain was captured by the forces from the Potomac, strengthened by two of Thomas's brigades. On the 25th, under Thomas's leadership, the Army of the Cumberland, released from its long imprisonment, stormed and carried the three lines of rifle-pits at the base, midway, and on the summit of Mission ridge, and drove the Confederate army, in utter rout, from the fortified position it had held so confidently for two months. As the jubilant National troops reached the summit of the ridge, the whistle of the first steamboat, loaded with supplies, told that the siege was indeed ended.

In the spring of 1864 Gen. Thomas entered upon the Atlanta campaign, at the head of 65,000 veterans, being two thirds of the grand army commanded by Gen. Sherman. He occupied the centre of the line. From Chattanooga to Atlanta it was an almost continuous battle of a hundred days. The relative amount of work done by each of the three armies is indicated by the losses. The Army of the Cumberland lost, in killed and wounded, 32 per cent., the Army of the Tennessee 26 per cent., the Army of the Ohio 16 per cent. On 1 Sept., at Jonesboro', the 14th army corps of Thomas's army made a successful assault, completely driving from the field the enemy's right, and on the 2d the 20th corps, also of Thomas's command, entered Atlanta, and the campaign was ended.

When Gen. Hood placed his whole force across the railroad north of Atlanta, and, turning his cavalry loose in Tennessee, threatened to cut off supplies from Sherman's army, Gen. Thomas was sent to Nashville, while Gen. Sherman prepared for his march to the sea. At the end of October the 4th and 23d corps were sent to Tennessee, with instructions to Gen. Thomas to use them in guarding the line of the river during Sherman's absence. It was supposed that Hood would follow Sherman's army through Georgia, but it was soon found that the entire force that had confronted Sherman on his way to Atlanta was now threatening Thomas. All the available troops were concentrated, and Hood's advance was resisted to the utmost. After a series of escapes from desperate hazards, a part of the two National corps under Gen. John M. Schofield, on the afternoon of 30 Nov., 1864, at Franklin, Tenn., signally defeated the repeated assaults of Hood's army, inflicting upon it irreparable losses, including six generals killed and a large number wounded. That night the National force retired to Nashville, where it was re-enforced by a corps from Missouri and a division from Chattanooga. Hood boldly advanced to the vicinity and fortified himself. Nearly all Thomas's mounted force had accompanied Sherman, leaving all the remaining cavalry to be remounted. The troops from Missouri and Chattanooga were destitute of transportation. Thus in midwinter, at 200 miles from the main base of supplies, and in the presence of a bold and active enemy, he had thrust upon him a task that at any time was almost overwhelming. Some called him "slow," yet, within two weeks from the day when his unsupplied and dismounted army reached Nashville, it was ready to take the field. But Gen. Grant at City Point grew so impatient over what he considered needless delay, that he issued an order dismissing Gen. Thomas from command, and directing him to report to one of the corps commanders. After a fuller explanation of the causes of the delay, this unexampled order was suspended, but Gen. Grant himself set out for the scene of operations. A terrible storm of sleet and rain, freezing as it fell, came up on 9 Dec., rendering all movement impossible. On the 14th a thaw began. On the 15th and 16th, in exact accordance with the detailed order of battle, the confident troops of Gen. Thomas, who had never lost faith in their leader, by skilful and energetic movements, completely overthrew the last organized Confederate army in the southwest. A feeble remnant, despoiled of guns and transportation, came together some weeks later at Tupelo, Miss., nearly 250 miles distant. As an army it never again took the field.

What Gen. Thomas accomplished in this campaign, and with what means, cannot be better told than in the words of his despatch to Gen. Halleck on 21 Dec.: "I fought the battles of the 15th and 16th with the troops but partially equipped; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the partial equipment, have been enabled to drive the enemy beyond Duck river, crossing two streams with my troops without the aid of pontoons, and with but little transportation to bring up supplies of provisions and ammunition. . . . Too much must not be expected of troops that have to be reorganized, especially when they have the task of destroying a force, in a winter campaign, which was enabled to make an obstinate resistance to twice its numbers in spring and summer." Following this great victory came the operations of the cavalry as organized by Gen. Thomas in Alabama and Georgia, resulting in the taking of Selma and the capture of Jefferson Davis. But the battle of Nashville was substantially the end of the rebellion in that quarter. For it he received the appointment of major-general in the U. S. army, accompanied by the assurance of the secretary of war that "no commander has more justly earned promotion by devoted, disinterested, and valuable services to his country." He also received the thanks of congress and of the legislature of Tennessee, together with a gold medal presented to him by the latter body on the first anniversary of the battle.

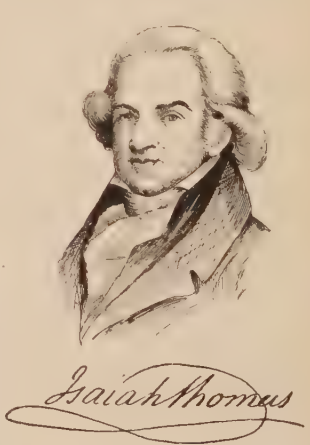
With the close of the war, Gen. Thomas bent all his energies to the restoration of peace and order throughout his command. In May, 1869, he was placed in command of the military division of the Pacific, and held it until his death. Though he had seen more continuous, varied, and active service than any officer of his age and rank in the army, Gen. Thomas was emphatically a lover of peace. His whole nature and disposition were orderly, gentle, and kindly. He abhorred war, not merely because of its cruelty, but also because of the turmoil and disorder it occasioned. Though a lover of home life, he never was allowed to remain long in one place, the average length of time that he was stationed at any one post being less than five months. He enjoyed the calm and peaceful life of nature, loving trees and flowers and the open air. His range of reading was not very wide, but he was well acquainted with natural science, was a good geologist, expert in woodcraft, and well versed in botany. The museums of the Smithsonian institution contain rare and curious specimens contributed by him. In his own profession he was thoroughly trained in all departments, so that, when he was placed in command of a corps, he had had personal experience of every arm of the service. When the war ended he was the only general officer of high rank and distinction (except Sheridan and Hancock) who had served uninterruptedly in the army. He had carefully studied military and international law, and especially the constitution of the United States, and was a thorough believer in the ideas on which the government was based. No man was ever more scrupulous to subordinate the military to the civil power. The general of the army, his classmate and life-long friend, in announcing his death, said: "The very impersonation of honesty, integrity, and honor, he will stand to posterity as the *beau-idéal* of the soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief." He was buried with all the honors of his rank at Troy, N. Y., on 8 April, 1870. A fine equestrian statue, in bronze, by J. Q. A. Ward, erected by the soldiers of his old army, perpetuates his appearance and features in the capital of the country. (See illustration.) His biography has been written by Thomas B. Van Horne (New York, 1882).

See also John W. De Peyster's "Sketch of G. H. Thomas" (1870) and James A. Garfield's "Oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland," 25 Nov., 1870 (Cincinnati, 1871).

THOMAS, Henry Goddard, soldier, b. in Portland, Me., 5 April, 1837. He was graduated at Amherst in 1858, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in the 5th Maine volunteers in April, 1861, and was captain in that regiment from June till August, when he was given that rank in the 11th regular infantry. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run and the action at Snicker's Gap, Va., was appointed colonel of the 2d U. S. colored regiment in February, 1863, and engaged in the actions of Bristol Station, Rappahannock Station, and Mine Run, Va. He then organized the 19th U. S. colored regiment, and became its colonel in December, 1863. In February, 1864, he was in command at Camp Birney, Md., and he led a brigade in the 9th corps, Army of the Potomac, from May, 1864, till November, being engaged at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Hatcher's Run. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 Nov., 1864, transferred to the Army of the James, led a brigade and division in the 25th corps of that army, and temporarily commanded the corps. During the war he received the brevets of major, 12 May, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania; lieutenant-colonel, 30 July, 1864, for services at Petersburg; and colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, for services during the war. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, but remained in the United States army, and is now paymaster, with the rank of major. Gen. Thomas was the first regular officer to accept a colonelcy of colored troops. —His brother, **William Widgery,** diplomatist, b. in Portland, Me., 26 Aug., 1839, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1860. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, appointed in 1862 U. S. vice-consul at Galatz, Moldavia, and the same year U. S. consul at Gothenburg, Sweden, where he remained in charge till 1865. He was one of the board of commissioners for the settlement of the public lands of Maine in 1869, and in 1870, as commissioner of emigration for Maine, went to Sweden to recruit a colony. On his return he founded New Sweden in the forests of northern Maine, which is now one of the most flourishing agricultural settlements of New England. He was a member of the house of representatives of the Maine legislature in 1873–'5, and its speaker in 1874–'5, became a member of the state senate in 1879, and was U. S. minister to Sweden and Norway in 1883–'5. On the occasion of his presentation he addressed the king in a speech in the Swedish language. He has published "The Last Athenian," translated from the Swedish of Victor Rydborg (Philadelphia, 1869), and has now almost completed "Sweden and the Swedes," which is to be issued simultaneously in New York and Stockholm, Sweden.

THOMAS, Isaac, scout, b. in Virginia about 1735; d. in Sevierville, Tenn., in 1819. He early engaged in trading with the Indians, and about 1755 located among the Cherokees, in the vicinity of Fort Loudon. He was a man of immense strength and courage, and these qualities secured him great respect among the Indians. It is related that he once interfered in a feud between two Cherokee braves who had drawn their tomahawks to hew each other in pieces. He wrenched the weapons from their hands, when both set upon him at once, and he cooled their heated valor by lifting one after the other into the air and tossing them into Tellico river. One of these braves subsequently saved his life at the Fort Loudon massacre, of which it is said that he and two others were the sole survivors. When peace returned he again settled among the Cherokees, having his home at their capital, Echota, where, in a log-cabin, he kept the trader's usual stock of powder and lead, guns, traps, and other articles of value to the Indians. He was in high favor with Nancy Ward, the Cherokee prophetess, who was very friendly to the white settlers. She informed him early in 1776 of the hostile designs of the Indians, and on the 30th of May said to him: "Send my white brothers word to be ready, for the bolt will fall very soon, and at midnight." He sent off at once a trusty messenger to John Sevier and James Robertson at Watauga, but remained behind till the actual outbreak of hostilities. At midnight on 7 July, 1776, Nancy Ward came again to his cabin to urge his immediate departure for the settlements. At the imminent risk of his life he made the journey, and a few days later was with the little garrison of forty that repelled the attack of Oconostota on the fort at Watauga. It is questionable if Sevier could have resisted the overpowering force that was brought against him if he had not received timely warning through Isaac Thomas. Soon afterward he piloted the expedition that laid waste the Indian country, and subsequently, for twenty years, he acted as guide to Gen. Sevier in nearly all of his many campaigns against the Creeks and Cherokees. Soon after the Revolution he relinquished trade with the Indians, and settled upon an extensive farm in Sevier county. He called the settlement which grew up about his station Sevierville, in honor of his general, and the place is now one of the most beautiful localities in the state of Tennessee.

THOMAS, Isaiah, printer, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 Jan., 1749; d. in Worcester, Mass., 4 April, 1831. At the age of six years he was apprenticed to Zachariah Fowles, a ballad-printer, and was employed setting type. After eleven years' apprenticeship he travelled from the West Indies to Nova Scotia, and, returning to Boston, entered in 1770 into partnership with his former master in the publication of the "Massachusetts Spy." In three months this relationship was dissolved, and he continued the paper alone, choosing for his motto "Open to all parties, but influenced by none." As he was a Whig, the policy of the paper gradually changed, and it became the organ of that party, publishing many spirited attacks on the British government. In 1771 Gov. Thomas Hutchinson ordered the attorney-general to prosecute Thomas; but the grand jury failed to find cause for indictment. As the Tories became more incensed against the independence of the "Spy," a few days before the battle of Lexington, in which he participated, he packed his press and



types and took them by night to Worcester. His other property was destroyed. On 18 April he engaged with Paul Revere and his associates in giving information of the march of the British, and he afterward resumed the publication of the "Spy" in Worcester, where it is still (1888) published. In the year 1776–'7 it was issued in Boston. Mr. Thomas was connected with the paper until 1801. In 1786 he procured from Europe the first font of music-type that was brought to this country, and he was the first printer here to use such type. He was engaged at Walpole, N. H., in book-publishing and printing the "Farmer's Museum," and in 1788 opened a book-store in Boston under the firm-name of Thomas and Andrews, also establishing branches of his publishing business in several parts of the United States. The "Massachusetts Magazine" was published by the firm in eight volumes, from 1789 till 1796. He printed at Worcester a folio edition of the Bible (1791), Watts's "Psalms and Hymns," and most of the Bibles and school-books that were used in this country at that date. In 1812 he founded the Antiquarian society of Worcester, of which he was president and a liberal patron. He gave from his important collection nearly 8,000 volumes to its library, besides tracts, and one of the most valuable files of newspapers in the country, and he presented land and a hall, with a provision equal to $24,000 for its maintenance. The library now contains about 90,000 volumes, including the Mather collection. William Lincoln, in his "History of Worcester" (1837), says of him: "His reputation in future time will rest, as a patriot, on the manly independence which gave—through the initiatory stage and progress of the Revolution—the strong influence of the press he directed toward the cause of freedom, when royal flattery would have seduced and the power of government subdued its action." Thomas also published the "New England Almanac," which had something of the flavor of Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard." It appeared in 1775, and was continued under several titles until 1817. Alleghany college, Pa., gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1818. He was the author of a valuable "History of Printing" (2 vols., Worcester, Mass.). See a memoir of him by his grandson, Benjamin F. Thomas (Boston, 1874).—His nephew, **Ebenezer Smith,** journalist, b. in Lancaster, Mass., in June, 1780; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1844, learned printing with his uncle in Worcester, and in 1795 established himself as a bookseller in Charleston, S. C., where, from 1810 till 1816, he edited the "City Gazette." He removed to Baltimore in 1816, served in the Maryland legislature in 1818–'19, and went in 1829 to Cincinnati, where he edited the "Daily Advertiser" from that year till 1835, and then the "Evening Post" till 1839. He was the author of "Reminiscences of the Last Sixty-five Years, commencing with the Battle of Lexington, etc., and Sketches of his own Life and Times" (2 vols., Hartford, 1840), and "Reminiscences of South Carolina" (2 vols., 1840).—Isaiah's grandson, **Benjamin Franklin,** jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Feb., 1813; d. in Salem, Mass., 27 Sept., 1878, was graduated at Brown in 1830, studied law in Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He served in the legislature in 1842, and was probate judge for Worcester county from 1844 till 1848, in which year he was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1853 till 1859, when he resigned and resumed his practice. He was in congress from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863, serving on the judiciary committee and the special committee on the bankrupt law. In 1868 he was nominated by the governor for chief justice of Massachusetts, but the nomination was not confirmed by the council. He was president of the American antiquarian society, and received the degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1853 and from Harvard in 1854. Judge Thomas published a "Digest of the Laws of Massachusetts in Relation to the Powers, Duties, and Liabilities of Towns and of Town Officers" (Worcester, 1845), and several pamphlets, including, besides the memoir of his grandfather mentioned above, "A Few Suggestions upon the Personal Liberty Law and 'Secession,' in a Letter to a Friend" (1861).—Ebenezer Smith's son, **Frederick William,** journalist, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1811; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 Sept., 1866, became a cripple at the age of four years. He was educated in Baltimore, Md., where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1830 he removed to Cincinnati and assisted his father in editing the "Advertiser," in which appeared his song, "'Tis said that absence conquers love." He became an associate editor of the "Democratic Intelligencer" in 1834, and of the "Evening Post" in 1835. From 1841 till 1850 he was a clerk in the treasury department in Washington, D. C., for which he selected a library. In 1850 he returned to Cincinnati, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and preached in that city. Subsequently he was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Alabama, and in 1858 resumed the practice of law in Cambridge, Md. In 1860 he took charge of the literary department of the Richmond "Enquirer," and afterward became editorially connected with the "South Carolinian" of Columbia. He travelled extensively through the southern states, was a successful lecturer, and occasionally took part in politics. In addition to contributions to magazines, in prose and verse, he was the author of "The Emigrant, or Reflections when descending the Ohio, a Poem" (Cincinnati, 1833); "Clinton Bradshaw, a Tale" (Philadelphia, 1835); "East and West, a Novel" (1836); "Howard Pinckney, a Novel" (1840); "The Beechen Tree, a Tale told in Rhyme, and other Poems" (New York, 1844); "Sketches of Character, and Tales founded on Fact" (Louisville, 1849); and "John Randolph of Roanoke, and other Sketches of Character, including William Wirt; together with Tales of Real Life" (Philadelphia, 1853).—Another son of Ebenezer Smith, **Lewis Foulke,** poet, b. in Baltimore county, Md., in 1815; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 May, 1868, assisted his brother in conducting the "Commercial Advertiser," and the "Evening Post," in Cincinnati, and, after the latter was discontinued in 1838, studied law. He then edited the "Daily Herald" in Louisville, Ky., removed in 1841 to St. Louis, Mo., and subsequently to Washington, D. C., where he practised law until his death. He was the author of "Inda, and other Poems," the first book of poetry that was published west of the Mississippi (St. Louis, 1842) and two tragedies—"Osceola," which was successfully performed in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans (1838), and "Cortez, the Conqueror" (Washington, 1857).—Ebenezer Smith's daughter, **Martha McCannon,** author, b. in Baltimore, Md., 15 Nov., 1823, is the author of "Life's Lesson" (New York, 1846), and "Capt. Phil, a Story of the Civil War" (1882).—Another daughter, **Mary von Erden,** author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 8 Dec., 1825, has been a computer in the office of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey in Washington, D. C., since 1854. She is the author of a novel entitled "Winning the Battle" (Philadelphia, 1882).

THOMAS, James, governor of Maryland, b. in St. Mary's county, Md., 11 March, 1785; d. there, 25 Dec., 1845. His father, William, served as a private in the "Maryland line," and was for many years president of the state senate. The son was educated at Charlotte Hall academy, and was graduated at the Philadelphia medical college in 1807. In April, 1812, he was commissioned major of the 4th volunteer cavalry, and he afterward became major-general of Maryland militia. Subsequently he served in the state senate, and in 1833–'6 was governor of Maryland.

THOMAS, Jane, heroine, b. in Chester county, Pa., in the 18th century. She was the wife of John Thomas, colonel of the Spartan regiment of South Carolina. On hearing that a large party was approaching to seize the ammunition that Gov. John Rutledge had intrusted to his keeping, Col. Thomas fled with his band of twenty-five men, taking with him a part of the powder. Two men and two women were left in charge of the house, which was attacked by the Tories. Mrs. Thomas and her companion loaded the guns for the men, and a continual firing was kept up until the assailants withdrew. It is said that the ammunition that she saved through her courage was the main supply for Sumter's command in the skirmishes at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, senator, b. in Hagerstown, Md., in 1777; d. in Mount Vernon, Ohio, 3 Feb., 1850. He was a descendant of Lord Baltimore. He removed to the west in 1779, studied law with his brother, Richard Symmes Thomas, in Bracken county, Ky., went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., in March, 1803, and practised his profession. In January, 1805, he was elected delegate to the legislature of Indiana territory at Vincennes, and he was speaker of the house in 1805–'8. He was territorial delegate to congress in 1808–'9, then moved to Kaskaskia, and, upon the organization of the territory of Illinois, 7 March, 1809, was appointed by President Madison one of the judges of the U. S. court. In July, 1818, he was a delegate from St. Clair county to the convention that framed the state constitution, and was its president. At the first session of the legislature he was elected U. S. senator, and held that post from 4 Dec., 1818, till 3 March, 1829. In 1820 he introduced the "Missouri Compromise" and secured its adoption. In 1824 he strongly advocated the nomination of William H. Crawford for president, and was delegate to the convention at Columbus in 1840 that nominated his friend, William Henry Harrison. He afterward removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he committed suicide.—His great-nephew, **Jesse Burgess,** clergyman, b. in Edwardsville, Ill., 29 July, 1832, is the son of Jesse Burgess Thomas (1806–1850), who was for many years a judge of the circuit and supreme courts of Illinois. After graduation at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1850, the son studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1852. In 1853–'4 he studied in Rochester theological seminary, but was forced to leave, owing to impaired health, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Chicago. He entered the Baptist ministry in 1862, and was pastor of a church in Waukegan, Ill., in 1862–'4, of the Pierrepont street church in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1864–'8, of the 1st church in San Francisco, Cal., in 1868–'9, and of the Michigan avenue church in Chicago from 1869 till 1874, when he became pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1887 he accepted a professorship in the theological seminary at Newton Centre, Mass. The University of Chicago gave him the degree of D. D. in 1866. He is the author of "The Old Bible and the New Science" (New York, 1877), and "The Mould of Doctrine" (Philadelphia, 1883).

THOMAS, John, soldier, b. in Marshfield, Mass., in 1725; d. in Chambly, near Montreal, Canada, 2 June, 1776. He was educated in his native town, studied medicine under Dr. Cotton Tufts, of Medford, and practised in his native town and afterward at Kingston, Mass., where he attained note in his profession. In 1746 he was appointed surgeon to a regiment that was sent to Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and in 1747 he served on the medical staff of Gen. William Shirley's regiment, but changed this post for that of lieutenant. In 1759 he became a colonel of provincials, and was employed with his corps in Nova Scotia. In 1760 he commanded a regiment under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst at Crown Point, headed the left wing of the detachment that Amherst sent under Col. William Haviland from Lake Champlain in August, 1760, to cooperate with the other division of the army moving against Montreal, and was present at the capture of that city. He then returned to his practice in Kingston, where he remained until the beginning of the Revolution. He joined the Sons of liberty, raised a regiment of volunteers, and on 9 Feb., 1775, was appointed a brigadier-general by the Provincial congress. Being overlooked in promotion, he withdrew, but, on the receipt of letters from Gen. Charles Lee and Gen. Washington and a resolution from congress that he should have precedence of all brigadiers in the army, Gen. Thomas returned to his command. Gen. Washington in his letter to congress, under date of 10 July, 1775, said: "Gen. Thomas is much esteemed, and most earnestly desired to continue in the service; and, as far as my opportunities have enabled me to judge, I must join in the general opinion that he is an able, good officer, and his resignation would be a public loss." During the siege of Boston he commanded a brigade on the Roxbury side, nearest the British lines. On the evening of 4 March, 1776, with 3,000 men and a supply of intrenching tools, he took possession of Dorchester heights, and before dawn formidable works had been thrown up, which movement caused the British to evacuate the town on 17 March, 1776. On 6 March, 1776, he was appointed major-general. After the death of Gen. James Montgomery he was intrusted with the command in Canada, and joined the army before Quebec on 1 May; but as he found the force less than 1,000 men, 300 of whom, being entitled to discharge, refused to serve, and as the small-pox was raging among the troops, and the enemy had been re-enforced, he determined that they were not in a condition to risk an assault. The disabled soldiers were removed to Three Rivers, and the American troops retreated from one post to another until by 18 June they had evacuated Canada. Before reaching Chambly, on the river Sorel, Gen. Thomas was fatally attacked by small-pox.

THOMAS, John, founder of a sect, b. in London, England, 12 April, 1805; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 5 March, 1871. He was educated in London, and became demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's hospital in that city. In 1850 he came to this country and joined the Campbellite Baptists, but left this sect to found another, whose members he called Christadelphians. In 1860 he returned to England, where he delivered lectures, gaining many converts to his theories there as well as in this country. He edited the "Apostolic Advocate" from 1832 till 1837, in 1845–'7 the "Herald of the Future Age," and from 1851 till 1861 the "Herald of the Kingdom." In addition

to numerous pamphlets, he published "Elpis Israel" (London, 1848), and "Eureka," an exposition of the Apocalypse (3 vols., 1860). Robert Roberts, of Birmingham, England, whom he appointed to be his successor, visited this country in 1888, and delivered lectures in various towns.

THOMAS, John Addison, soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1811; d. in Paris, France, 26 March, 1858. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, assigned to the 3d artillery, served in garrison and as assistant instructor of infantry tactics, and became 2d lieutenant on 1 Dec., 1835, and 1st lieutenant, 30 June, 1837. In 1840–'1 he was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point, and in 1842–'5 he was commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics. He was made captain on 19 Nov., 1843, and resigned on 28 May, 1846, to practise law in New York city. On 23 July, 1846, he became colonel of the 4th New York regiment, which had been raised for the war with Mexico, but was not mustered into service. He was chief engineer of New York state in 1853–'4, and from 19 April, 1853, to 15 Jan., 1854, was advocate of the United States in London, England, under the convention of 8 Feb. 1853, with Great Britain for the adjustment of American claims. From 1 Nov., 1855, till 4 April, 1857, he was assistant U. S. secretary of state in Washington, D. C. He gained reputation by his report of the convention with Great Britain, and by other state papers.

THOMAS, John R., song-writer, b. in Newport, Wales, in 1830. He came to this country at an early age, and for several years taught music in Brooklyn and New York city and frequently sang in oratorios. About 1852 he appeared with the Seguin opera company, and afterward he joined a troupe of negro minstrels. He has composed many songs that have become popular, including "The Cottage by the Sea," "Happy be thy Dreams," "Some One to Love," "'Tis but a Little Faded Flower," "Mother Kissed me in my Dreams," "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," "Angel Voices," "Land of Dreams," "Flag of the Free," "The Mother's Prayer," "The Voice of Effie Moore," "Eileen Alanna," "Seek, and Ye shall Find," "No Crown without the Cross."

THOMAS, Lorenzo, soldier, b. in New Castle, Del., 26 Oct., 1804; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 March, 1875. His father, Evan, was of Welsh extraction, and served in the militia during the war of 1812, and one of his uncles was a favorite officer of Gen. Washington. He was at first destined for mercantile pursuits, but received an appointment to the U. S. military academy, and was graduated there in 1823. He served in the 4th infantry in Florida till 1831, and again in the Florida war of 1836–'7, and as chief of staff of the army in that state in 1839–'40, becoming captain, 23 Sept., 1836, and major on the staff and assistant adjutant-general, 7 July, 1838. He there did duty in the last-named office at Washington till the Mexican war, in which he was chief of staff of Gen. William O. Butler in 1846–'8, and of the Army of Mexico till June, 1848, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey. He was then adjutant-general at army headquarters, Washington, till 1853, and chief of staff to Gen. Winfield Scott till 1861, when he was brevetted brigadier-general on 7 May, and made adjutant-general of the army on 3 Aug., with the full rank of brigadier-general. Here he served till 1863, when he was intrusted for two years with the organization of colored troops in the southern states. When President Johnson removed Edwin M. Stanton from his post as secretary of war he appointed Gen. Thomas secretary *ad interim*, 21 Feb., 1868, but, owing to Stanton's refusal to vacate, Thomas did not enter on the office. He was brevetted major-general, United States army, on 13 March, 1865, for services during the civil war, and on 22 Feb., 1869, he was retired.

L. Thomas

THOMAS, Philemon, soldier, b. in North Carolina in 1764; d. in Baton Rouge, La., 18 Nov., 1847. He received a public-school education, served in the war of the Revolution, and removed to Kentucky, where he was sent to the legislature. Afterward he settled in Louisiana, and headed the insurrection in West Florida against the Spanish government in 1810–'11. He was major-general of Louisiana militia in 1814–'15, and was afterward elected to congress, serving from 5 Dec., 1831, till 3 March, 1835.

THOMAS, Philip Evan, merchant, b. in Mount Radnor, Montgomery co., Md., 11 Nov., 1776; d. in Yonkers, N. Y., 1 Sept., 1861. His ancestor, Philip, came to this country from Wales in 1651, and was a member of the Society of Friends. The son settled in Baltimore, Md., and in 1800 established himself in the hardware business. He was president of the Mechanics' bank for many years, and president of the Maryland Bible society. He was a member of the Indian committee from the Baltimore yearly meeting of Quakers to the Indians at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1804, and through his efforts the intrigues of the Ogden land company with the chiefs to dispossess the remnant of the Six Nations of their reservations in western New York were defeated, the chiefs were deposed, and a republican form of government was established. Mr. Thomas was an originator of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, resigning his post as director of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to give his attention to this enterprise. He was the first president of the company, which office he resigned in 1836.

THOMAS, Philip Francis, governor of Maryland, b. in Easton, Talbot co., Md., 12 Sept., 1810. He is a connection of Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of the "Junius Letters," for whom he is named. After receiving his education at the academy in Easton and at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised in his native town. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1836, and served in the legislature in 1838, and again in 1843–'5. Being elected to congress as a Democrat, he served from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1841, and declined a renomination to the 28th congress, and resumed the practice of law. He was governor of the state from 1848 till 1851. He was judge of the land-office of the eastern shore of Maryland, and in 1851 was made comptroller of the treasury, an office that was created by the constitution adopted in that year, but resigned in 1853 and accepted the place of collector of the port of Baltimore. During the Mormon war he was of-

fered the governorship of the territory, which he declined, and he also declined the post of treasurer of the United States which was tendered him by President Buchanan. On 16 Feb., 1860, he was appointed commissioner of patents, and in December, 1860, he succeeded Howell Cobb as secretary of the treasury in Buchanan's cabinet, serving until 11 Jan., 1861. He was elected a member of the house of delegates of Maryland in 1866, and during the session was elected to the U. S. senate, but was refused a seat on 19 Feb., 1868, on the ground of "having given aid and comfort to the rebellion," but in 1874 he was chosen to the house of representatives as a Democrat, and served from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1877. In 1878 he was again elected to the legislature, and after serving one term resumed the practice of his profession in Easton, where he still resides.

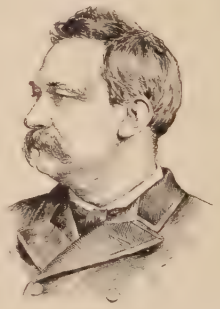
Philip F. Thomas

THOMAS, Robert Baily, editor, b. in West Boylston, Mass., 24 April, 1766; d. there, 19 May, 1846. Annually he prepared for the press the "Farmer's Almanac" (Boston, 1793–1846), which was exceedingly popular and has been continued since his death, attaining a circulation of 225,000.

THOMAS, Seth, manufacturer, b. in Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), Conn., 1 Dec., 1816; d. in Thomaston, Conn., 28 April, 1888. His father, Seth (1786–1859), for whom Thomaston was named, was employed as a joiner in the clock-factory of Eli Terry (*q. v.*) in Plymouth, and afterward began the manufacture of metal-movement clocks. The son enlarged the factory at Thomaston and introduced his clocks into all parts of the world, including China and Japan. His boast was that he had manufactured every kind of time-piece, from a delicate watch to a tower-clock.

THOMAS, Stephen, soldier, b. in Bethel, Windsor co., Vt., 6 Dec., 1809. He received a common-school education, and was apprenticed to the trade of woollen manufacturing. He served in the legislature in 1838–'9, 1845–'6, and 1860–'1, was a delegate to the State constitutional conventions of 1844 and 1851, state senator in 1848–'9, register of the probate court of Orange county in 1842–'6, and judge of the same in 1847–'9. On 12 Nov., 1861, he was appointed colonel of volunteers, and enlisted a regiment of infantry and two batteries. He was mustered into the U. S. service on 21 Jan., 1862, commanding the 8th Vermont regiment, and was mustered out on 21 Jan., 1865. On 1 Feb., 1865, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and served until 24 Aug., 1865. In 1867–'8 he was lieutenant-governor of Vermont. From 1870 till 1877 he was U. S. pension-agent, and since then has engaged in farming in Vermont.

THOMAS, Theodore, musician, b. in Esens, Hanover, Germany, 11 Oct., 1835. He received his musical education principally from his father, who was a violinist of ability, and at the age of six years he played the violin in public concerts. In 1845 he came to this country with his parents, and for two years played violin solos at concerts in New York city. Subsequently he joined the orchestra of an Italian opera company, and visited most of the large cities of the country. He then became first violin in the orchestra that accompanied Jenny Lind in 1850, Henrietta Sontag in 1852, and Guilietta Grisi and Giuseppi Mario in 1854, and finally became conductor of both German and Italian operas. Mr. Thomas also led the orchestras that accompanied La Grange, Piccolomini, and Thalberg through the country. Meanwhile, in 1855, with himself as first violin, Joseph Mosenthal, second violin, George Matzka, viola, Carl Bergmann, violoncello, and William Mason as pianist, he began a series of chamber music soirées which were given at Dodworth's academy, and continued for several years. After 1861 he devoted himself to the organization of his own orchestra, and began at Irving hall in 1864 a series of symphony concerts that came to be regarded as among the musical institutions of New York city, and were continued until 1878. In 1866 he began his summer-night concerts in Terrace garden, which were continued at the Central park garden. In order to keep his orchestra together, he travelled with it during the winter season. At these concerts he introduced Wagner's music to the American people, and to him, more than to any one else in this country, is due the present appreciation of the modern school of German music. In 1872 he was the leading spirit in founding the New York Wagner union, which was established for the purpose of aiding in the festival performance of the "Nibelungen Ring" at Baireuth in 1875, and he organized the chorus society which gave the Wagner memorial concert after the death of the composer. Mr. Thomas accepted in 1878 the directorship of the newly established College of music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but he resigned that post in 1881. He joined the Philharmonic society in 1853, but in 1858 resigned his membership. Soon after the death of Carl Bergmann in 1876 he was chosen conductor of the society, which office he has since held, except during his absence in Cincinnati. Under his leadership the Philharmonic has had an unbroken record of prosperity and has steadily progressed in furnishing a higher class of music to its patrons. The Brooklyn Philharmonic society has also been under his direction almost continuously since 1862. Mr. Thomas has conducted all of the Cincinnati May festivals since 1873, also that of Chicago in 1882, and the great festival of New York that was held in the 7th regiment armory in 1882. He was conductor of the American opera company in 1885–'7, and in the same years organized a series of popular concerts in New York city, which are still continued. During the summer of 1888 he gave a series of concerts in Chicago, at the close of which he disbanded his orchestra, saying that, as New York city failed to provide a suitable hall, a permanent orchestra was impossible.



Theodore Thomas

THOMAS, Theodore Gaillard, physician, b. on Edisto island, S. C., 21 Nov., 1831. He was

educated at Charleston college, received his medical degree there in 1852, and removed to New York city in that year, and served at Bellevue hospital. He has also been professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, surgeon to the Women's hospital in New York, and consulting physician to the Nursery and child's hospital and St. Mary's hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1879 he was president of the American gynecological society, and he is an honorary member of the obstetrical society of London and a corresponding secretary of that of Berlin. Dr. Thomas has contributed largely to medical literature, and is the author of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women," which has been translated into several foreign languages (Philadelphia, 1868).

THOMAS, Thomas, soldier, b. in 1755; d. in Harrison, Westchester co., N. Y., 29 May, 1824. He commanded a regiment in 1776, and participated in the battles of Harlem and White Plains. In the autumn of 1776 the enemy burned his house, took his aged father a prisoner to New York, and confined him in the provost jail, where he died through their inhuman treatment. Col. Thomas was an active partisan officer till the peace, except during a brief term of captivity; and was afterward frequently a member of the legislature.

THOMES, William Henry, author, b. in Portland, Me., 5 May, 1824. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, worked in a printing-office, and was afterward connected with various journals as reporter and editor. He went to California in 1843, and again in 1849, subsequently visiting Honolulu, the East Indies, and Australia, and contributing articles upon his travels to various magazines. Mr. Thomes was the first president of the New England society of California pioneers. He is the author of "The Gold-Hunters of Australia" (Boston, 1869); "Life in the East Indies" (1870); "A Whaleman's Adventures" (1871); "The Gold-Hunters in Europe" (1872); "A Slaver's Adventures" (1873); "Running the Blockade" (1874); "The Belle of Australia" (1885); "On Land and Sea" (1886); and "Lewey and I" (1887).

THOMPSON, Albert, artist, b. in Woburn, Mass., 18 March, 1853. He became a pupil of William E. Norton in 1873, and in 1872 and 1875 travelled in Europe. During 1880–'1 he studied in Paris under Jules J. Lefebvre and Gustave R. C. Boulanger, at Julien's academy, and also anatomy at the École des beaux arts. Among his works, mainly landscapes and cattle-pieces, are "After the Shower" (1876); "Clearing up" (1877); "More Wind than Rain," in Woburn public library (1885); and "Changing Pasture" and "An October Afternoon" (1886). He is the author of "Principles of Perspective" (Boston, 1878).

THOMPSON, Alexander Ramsay, soldier, b. in 1794; d. in Manatee county, Fla., 25 Dec., 1837. His father was Alexander Thompson, who served in the artillery during the Revolutionary war, was retained as captain in the peace establishment, and attached in 1794 to the artillery and engineer corps, and after his discharge in 1802 till his death, 28 Sept., 1809, was military store-keeper at West Point. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1812, and during the war with Great Britain took part in Gen. James Wilkinson's expedition down the St. Lawrence and in the defence of Plattsburg and other operations on Lake Champlain, being promoted captain of infantry on 1 May, 1814. He was retained on the reduction of the army, promoted major on 4 April, 1832, served in the Black Hawk expedition, became lieutenant-colonel on 6 Sept., 1837, and in the war with the Seminole Indians was killed at the battle of Okeechobee while leading his regiment in a desperate charge.—His nephew, **Alexander Ramsay,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 16 Oct., 1822, was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1842, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1845, and was ordained, and after holding various charges became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Stapleton, Staten island, in 1851–'9, the Reformed Dutch church, 21st street, New York city, in 1862–'73, first as colleague of the Rev. George W. Bethune, then as his successor, and the North Reformed Dutch church in Brooklyn, N. Y., from the latter date to 1884. In 1885 he became acting pastor of Bethany chapel in Brooklyn. He was chaplain of the New England hospital in 1863–'5 and of the Roosevelt hospital in New York from 1873 till 1884. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the University of the city of New York in 1865, which made him a member of its council in 1872. Among various sermons he published "Tribute to the Memory of the Rev. George W. Bethune"; "Casting down Imaginations," a sermon (1874); "Christian Patriotism: the Points of Similarity between the Struggle for Independence in America and that of our Holland Ancestors," in "Centennial Discourses" (1876). He also assisted in compiling "Hymns of the Church" (New York, 1869), and "Hymns of Prayer and Praise" (1874).

THOMPSON, Alfred Wordsworth, artist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 27 May, 1840. During 1862–'4 he studied in Paris, first under Charles Gleyre, and later with Albert Pasini and in the École des beaux arts. He first exhibited at the salon in 1865, and in 1868 returned to the United States, settling in New York. He was elected an associate member of the National academy in 1873, and an academician two years later, and in 1877 became a member of the Society of American artists. He has travelled at various times in all parts of Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, and his pictures cover a wide range of subjects, Oriental and American, including landscapes, genre pieces and military scenes. They include "Desolation" and "Lost in the Forest" (1872); "Annapolis in 1776," owned by the Buffalo fine arts academy, and "A Twilight in Corsica" (1875); "Review at Philadelphia, 1777" (1878); "The Market-Place in Biskra" (1884); "The Hour of Prayer"; "Returning from a Boar Hunt, Tangier"; "The Advance of the Enemy" (1885); "The Departure for the War, 1776"; and "A Sabbath-Day in Troublous Times." To the Paris exposition of 1878 he sent "The School-House on the Hill."

THOMPSON, Augustus Charles, clergyman, b. in Goshen, Conn., 30 April, 1812. He entered Yale with the class of 1835, but feeble health compelled him to leave before graduation. The college gave him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1841. He was graduated at the Hartford theological seminary in 1838, studied in the University of Berlin in 1838–'9, and on 27 July, 1842, was ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Roxbury, Mass., where he still remains. He was associated with Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson in a deputation to the missions of the American board in India in 1854–'5, and was a delegate to the London missionary conference of 1878. Amherst gave him the degree of D. D. in 1860. Dr. Thompson has lectured on foreign missions at Andover seminary in 1877–'80, at Boston university in 1882, and at Hartford theological seminary in

1885–'6, and has published "Songs in the Night" (Boston, 1845); "Young Martyrs" (2d ed., 1848); "Lambs Fed" (1849; translation into Mahrathi, Bombay, 1853); "Last Hours" (1851); "The Poor Widow, a Memorial of Mrs. Anna J. Waters" (1854; translation into Tamil, Jaffua, Ceylon, 1855); "The Better Land" (1854); "The Yoke in Youth: a Memorial of H. M. Hill" (1856); "Gathered Lilies" (1858); "Eliot Sabbath-School Memorial" (1859); "Morning Hours in Patmos" (1860); "Lyra Cœlestis" (1863); "The Mercy-Seat" (1863); "Our Little Ones" (1867); "Christus Consolator" (1867); "Seeds and Sheaves" (1868); "Discourse Commemorative of Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D." (1880); "Moravian Missions" (New York, 1882); "Happy New Year" (1883); and "Future Probation and Foreign Missions."

THOMPSON, Cephas artist, b. in Middleborough, Mass., 1 July, 1775; d. there, 6 Nov., 1856. His profession was that of a portrait-painter, and he made yearly tours in the south, painting in all the cities from Philadelphia to New Orleans. When about fifty years of age, he settled in his home in Middleborough. Among his portraits were those of John Marshall, Stephen Decatur, David Ramsay of South Carolina, John Howard Payne, and George Washington Parke Custis, who was his pupil.—His son, **Cephas Giovanni**, artist, b. in Middleborough, Mass., 3 Aug., 1809; d. in New York city, 5 Jan., 1888, had some instruction from his father, but was comparatively self-taught. At the age of nineteen he began to paint portraits in Plymouth, Mass., and two years later he was working in Boston. During 1837–'47 he was in New York, and in 1852 he went to Europe, where he spent seven years in Rome. During this period he painted numerous Italian subjects, and executed some admirable copies of the old masters, notably one of "Beatrice Cenci." While in Italy he was intimate with Nathaniel Hawthorne, who complimented him in the "Marble Faun." In 1860 he settled in New York, and he was elected an associate of the National academy the following year. Before going abroad he painted the portraits of Henry W. Longfellow, Charles Fenno Hoffman (owned by the New York historical society), William Cullen Bryant, and other well-known authors. His portrait of Hawthorne has been engraved. Other works by him are "The Guardian Angels," "Prospero and Miranda," "St. Peter delivered from Prison," and "Spring and Autumn."—His two sons, who died before him, were Hubert Ogden, commissioner of public works, New York city, and Edmund Francis, captain in the U. S. army.—Another son of Cephas, **Jerome**, b. in Middleborough, Mass., 30 Jan., 1814; d. in Glen Gardner, N. J., 1 May, 1886, had also little or no regular instruction in art. He displayed artistic tastes at an early age, painted portraits for several years at Cape Cod, and at the age of seventeen went to New York, where he afterward lived and always had his studio. In 1852 he went to Europe, where he remained two years. He painted both landscapes and figures with success, his best-known works being "Reminiscences of Mount Mansfield," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "Woodman, spare that Tree," "Hiawatha's Homeward Journey with Minnehaha," "The Home of My Childhood," "Comin' thro' the Rye," "The Land of Beulah," and "The Voice of the Great Spirit." Most of his works were never exhibited by him, but several of them have become well known to the public through engravings and chromos. Some of the finest of his latest works are in Paris, and others are in England.

THOMPSON, Charles C. B., naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1786; d. in Hot Springs, Va., 2 Sept., 1832. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 22 Dec., 1802, and was promoted to lieutenant, 15 Feb., 1809. During the war of 1812 he rendered distinguished service in the defence of New Orleans, where he commanded the ship "Louisiana," 8 Jan., 1815. He was promoted to master-commandant, 27 April, 1816, served at Philadelphia navy-yard in 1816–'17, commanded the frigate "Guerrière" in the Mediterranean squadron in 1818–'20, and was on shore duty at Philadelphia and Boston in 1821–'6. He was promoted captain, 3 March, 1825, and commanded the Pacific squadron in 1828–'31.

THOMPSON, Charles Lemuel, clergyman, b. in Cooperstown, Lehigh co., Pa., 18 Aug., 1839. He was graduated at Carroll college, Wis., in 1858, and at McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, in 1861, after spending two years (1859–'60) in Princeton seminary. He then entered the Presbyterian ministry, and after holding pastorates in Juneau and Janesville, Wis., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., and Kansas City, Mo., was called in 1888 to the Madison avenue church in New York city. He received the degree of D. D. from Monmouth college, Ill., in 1876, and in May, 1888, was moderator of the general assembly of his church in Philadelphia. Dr. Thompson was editor of "Our Monthly" in Cincinnati in 1870–'1, and in 1879–'82 of "The Interior" at Chicago, with which he is still connected as an editorial writer. Besides contributions in prose and verse to current literature, he has published "Times of Refreshing: a History of American Revivals" (Chicago, 1877).

THOMPSON, Charles Oliver, educator, b. in East Windsor Hill, Conn., 25 Sept., 1836; d. in Terre Haute, Ind., 17 March, 1885. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1858, and then taught in the Peacham academy for six years except during a part of 1860–'1, when he devoted himself to practical work as a surveyor and civil engineer in Piermont, N. Y. In 1864 he became principal of the Cotting public high-school in Arlington, Mass. He was chosen principal of the Worcester free institute of industrial science in 1868, and, besides holding the chair of chemistry, was charged with the development of a scientific and practical course of instruction which had no recognized type in this country. After spending eight months in Europe in visiting similar institutions he returned to Worcester and established the course that has since prevailed in that institution. In founding the Rose polytechnic institute, the different technical schools of the country were carefully studied by its founder, Chauncey Rose, and the plan of the Worcester institute was given the preference. Accordingly, in 1883 Mr. Thompson was called to the presidency of the new institute, and continued to hold that place until his death. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him in 1870 by Dartmouth, and he was a member of scientific societies, including the American association for the advancement of science and the American institute of mining engineers. He was the author of numerous papers on technical instruction.

THOMPSON, Daniel Pierce, author, b. in Charlestown (now a part of Boston), Mass., 1 Oct., 1793; d. in Montpelier, Vt., 6 June, 1868. He was the grandson of Daniel, who was a cousin of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, and was killed at the battle of Lexington. He was brought up on a farm, prepared himself for college under difficulties, taught for one winter, and then entered Middlebury college, where he was graduated in 1820. Going to Virginia as a family tutor, he

studied law there, and was admitted to the bar in 1823, after which he returned to Vermont and settled in Montpelier. He was register of probate in 1824, and clerk of the legislature in 1830–'3, and was then appointed to compile the "Laws of Vermont from 1824 down to and including the Year 1834" (Montpelier, 1835). He was judge of probate from 1837 till 1840, from 1843 till 1845 clerk of the supreme and county courts, and from 1853 till 1855 secretary of state. From 1849 till 1856 he edited a weekly political paper called the "Green Mountain Freeman." He was a popular lecturer before lyceums and orator on public occasions. Mr. Thompson began to contribute poems and sketches to periodicals while he was in college, and continued to write frequently for the newspapers and magazines, besides publishing political pamphlets. He took part in the anti-Masonic controversy, and published a satirical novel on the subject, entitled "The Adventures of Timothy Peacock, Esq., or Freemasonry Practically Illustrated," which appeared under the pen-name of "A Member of the Vermont Bar" (Middlebury, 1835). In 1835 he wrote for the "New England Galaxy," of Boston, a prize tale called "May Martin, or the Money-Diggers," which was issued in book-form (Montpelier, 1835), and reprinted in London. Next appeared "The Green Mountain Boys," a romance, in which the principal men connected with the history of Vermont in the Revolutionary period are brought into the plot (Montpelier, 1840; republished in Boston and London); "Locke Amsden, or the Schoolmaster" (Boston, 1845); "Lucy Hosmer, or the Guardian and the Ghost" (1848); and "The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter" (1851). His later romances are "Tales of the Green Mountains" (1852); "Gaut Gurley, or the Trappers of Lake Umbagog" (1857); "The Doomed Chief, or Two Hundred Years Ago," based on the story of King Philip (Philadelphia, 1860); and "Centeola, and other Tales" (New York, 1864). He was also the author of a "History of Montpelier, 1781–1860, with Biographical Sketches" (Montpelier, 1860). In later life he published monographs on topics of American history and on biographical subjects in various magazines. A novel, with the title of "The Honest Lawyer, or the Fair Castaway," was left unfinished.

THOMPSON, David, Canadian explorer, b. in the parish of St. John, Westminster, England, 30 April, 1770; d. in Longueil, near Montreal, 16 Feb., 1857. He was educated at Christ's hospital school, London, and at Oxford, and when he was nineteen years old entered the service of the Hudson bay company. He was afterward employed in exploration, and on 27 April, 1798, discovered Turtle lake, which he claimed to be the source of the Mississippi, as it is from this spot that the river takes its most direct course to the sea. His course in reaching the head-waters of this river is well delineated on his "Map of the Northwest Territory of the Province of Canada, made for the Northwest Company in 1813–'14." He also surveyed the south shore of Lake Superior in 1798, in June, 1807, crossed the Rocky mountains by what is now known as the Howse pass, and in the spring of 1811 ascended Columbia river from the junction of Canoe river to its source, and then descended it to its mouth, where he arrived on 16 July the same year. On 27 May, 1812, he reached Red Deer lake, or Lac la Biche, which Schoolcraft, who visited it in 1832, claimed to be the true source of the Mississippi, and the same year resurveyed the north shore of Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie. He left the service of the Hudson bay company, 23 May, 1797, and entered that of the Northwest company, in which he was for many subsequent years a partner. From 1816 till 1826 he was engaged in surveying and defining the boundary-line on the part of Great Britain between Canada and the United States, being employed in 1817 on the St. Lawrence. Proceeding westward around the shores of the great lakes, he reached the Lake of the Woods in 1825. In 1834 he surveyed Lake Francis, in 1837 he made a survey of the canoe route from Lake Huron to Ottawa river, and a few years later a survey of Lake St. Peter. His last years were spent either in Glengarry county, Ont., or in Longueil. Of the early explorers, few rendered more valuable services or estimated their achievements more modestly.

THOMPSON, David, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Wainfleet, Welland co., Ont., 7 Dec., 1836. His father, the son of a Scotchman, represented Haldimand from 1841 till 1851. The son was educated at Upper Canada college, and became a flour and grain merchant. He represented Haldimand in the Canada assembly from 1863 till the union, was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1867, re-elected by acclamation in 1872 and 1874, and chosen again in 1878 and 1882. He is actively connected with various financial and industrial organizations, is major of volunteers, a Liberal in politics, and favors a prohibitory liquor law.

THOMPSON, Edward R., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania about 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 Feb., 1879. He entered the navy as a midshipman on 1 Dec., 1826, became a lieutenant on 8 March, 1837, served during the Mexican war on the brig "Porpoise" and the frigate "Potomac" in the Gulf of Mexico, cruised on the coast of Africa in the "Porpoise" in 1851–'2, and in command of the "Dolphin" in 1856–'7, having been promoted commander on 14 Sept., 1855. He had charge of the steamer "Seminole" in the early part of the civil war, but, being unfit for further active service, was placed on the retired list on 3 Dec., 1861. On 4 April, 1867, his rank was raised to that of commodore.

THOMPSON, Edwin, reformer, b. in Lynn, Mass., in July, 1809; d. in East Walpole, Mass., 22 May, 1888. He was of Quaker descent, and early interested himself in the anti-slavery movement. At the suggestion of Wendell Phillips, he became a public speaker in its furtherance, travelling through the state, often on foot, lecturing in churches and school-houses, and winning a reputation as an orator by his fluency and great fund of anecdotes. While speaking in New Bedford, he roused Frederick Douglass to take up active work in behalf of his race. He was also interested from an early period in the temperance reform, which he did much to promote. Mr. Thompson was ordained as a Universalist clergyman in 1840, and afterward resided at East Walpole.

THOMPSON, Egbert, naval officer, b. in New York city, 6 June, 1820; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 Jan., 1881. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 13 March, 1837, served in Com. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition in 1838–'42, and became a passed midshipman, 29 June, 1843. As executive officer of the schooner "Bonita," in the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war, he participated in the expedition against Frontera, and the capture of Tobasco, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Tuspan. His vessel covered the landing of Gen. Winfield Scott's army at Vera Cruz, and captured several prizes during the war. He served in the steamer "Michigan" on the lakes in 1847–'50, and at Philadelphia navy-yard in 1850–'1. He was commissioned a lieutenant, 27 Sept., 1850, and was

in the steamer "Fulton" in 1859 when she was wrecked. When the civil war began he was attached to the steamer "Powhatan," which went to Pensacola navy-yard, and contributed to the relief of Fort Pickens. He commanded the river ironclad steamer "Pittsburg," in the Mississippi flotilla, in which he participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, when he was obliged to run her ashore to keep from sinking. He was commended for gallantry in running the batteries of Island No. 10, for which he received the thanks of the navy department, and he took part in the attacks on Fort Madrid and Fort Pillow, and the battle with the Confederate rams. He was commissioned a commander, 16 July, 1862, served at the rendezvous at Philadelphia in 1863–'4, and commanded the steamer "McDonough" in the South Atlantic blockade in 1864–'5, and the steamer "Dacotah," of the South Pacific squadron, in 1866–'7. He was commissioned captain, 26 July, 1867, and was commandant of the naval station at Mound City, Ill., in 1869–'71. He commanded the steam sloop "Canandaigua," of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1871–'2, and was retired on 6 Jan., 1874.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth, philanthropist, b. in Lyndon, Vt., 21 Feb., 1821. She is the daughter of Samuel Rowell, a poor farmer, and at the age of nine went to aid in the household duties of a neighbor's family as a maid of all work, receiving as wages twenty-five cents a week. Her education was chiefly self-acquired, but she was remarkably handsome, and, while on a visit to Boston in 1843, so impressed Thomas Thompson, a well-known millionaire of that city, that he sought her acquaintance. Early in 1844 they were married, and until his death in 1869 spent much of their income for charitable purposes. The use of the entire income of his immense estate was then left to Mrs. Thompson. She has given large sums to the cause of temperance, and "Figures of Hell," a tract written by her and filled with much statistical information, has been widely circulated.

E. Thompson

Mrs. Thompson has given more than $100,000 toward providing with business pursuits the heads of families, hundreds of whom have been enabled to establish themselves by her bounty. Among her many charities is the gift of $10,000 which was expended by a commission authorized by congress to investigate the yellow fever. She founded the town of Long Mont, at the foot of the Rocky mountains, and gave 640 acres of land with $300 to each colonist in Saline county, Kan. Mrs. Thompson contributed largely to the purchase of the Vassar college telescope, and gave to the Concord school of philosophy the building in which its summer assemblies are held. She suggested the idea of a song-service for the poor, and incurred large expense in putting it into practical operation in many of the large cities of this country. Francis B. Carpenter's painting of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the Presence of his Cabinet" was purchased by her and presented to congress. In consequence of this she was granted the freedom of the floor of the house, a right which no other woman, not even the president's wife, possesses. She gave $1,000 to the American association for the advancement of science in 1883, and was made its first patron. In 1885 she placed in the hands of a board of trustees, chosen for that purpose, $25,000, to be devoted to the advancement and prosecution of scientific research in its broadest sense. This trust, known as the "Elizabeth Thompson science fund," is to be controlled by the International scientific congress. Mrs. Thompson has agitated the question of the possibility of an international republic, or a world governed by laws emanating from an intelligent community. The value of this idea has been recognized by statesmen at home and abroad. The publication of a journal in England advocating her views has been announced by George J. Holyoake.

THOMPSON, George, English reformer, b. in Liverpool, England, 18 June, 1804; d. in Leeds, England, 7 Oct., 1878. He entered actively into the agitation against slavery in the British colonies, and contributed largely to its downfall, and subsequently to that of the apprentice system. Afterward he joined the Anti-corn-law league, and also took an active part in forming the India association. In 1834, at the request of William Lloyd Garrison and others, he came to the United States to speak in behalf of the abolition of slavery. He addressed meetings in various parts of the northern states, and his efforts led to the formation of more than 150 anti-slavery societies; but he was often threatened by mobs, and finally in Boston, Mass., escaped death only by fleeing in a small row-boat to an English vessel and going to St. John, New Brunswick, whence he sailed for England in November, 1835. Mr. Thompson's visit created such excitement that President Jackson denounced him in a message to congress. He made a second visit to this country in 1851, and another during the civil war, when a public reception was given to him in the house of representatives, at which President Lincoln and his cabinet were present. He aided greatly in preventing the recognition of the southern Confederacy by the British government. Mr. Thompson was also concerned in the work of the National parliamentary reform association. In 1847 he was chosen a member of parliament for the Tower Hamlets. About 1870 a testimonial fund was raised for him by his admirers in this country and England.

THOMPSON, George Washington, lawyer, b. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 14 May, 1806; d. near Wheeling, W. Va., 24 Feb., 1888. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1824, studied law in Richmond, Va., was admitted to the bar, and began practice in his native town, but afterward removed to western Virginia. He was U. S. district attorney in 1849, and was elected to congress as a Democrat in the following year, serving from 1 Dec., 1851, till 30 July, 1852, when he resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the circuit court of his state. He was re-elected in 1860, but, declining to take the test oaths that were required by the reorganized government of Virginia, retired from public life. He had previously served on the commission that was appointed to determine the boundary between Virginia and Ohio. He was a frequent contributor to the Boston "Quarterly Review" in 1839–'42, and, besides numerous legal, political, and educational addresses, has published "Dissertation on the Historical Right of Virginia to the Territory Northwest of the Ohio"; "Life of Linn Boyd"; "The Living Forces of the Universe"

(Philadelphia, 1866); and "Deus Semper." When he was eighty years old he wrote "The Song of Eighty," a poem (printed privately, 1886).

THOMPSON, Hugh Miller, P. E. bishop, b. in County Londonderry, Ireland, 5 June, 1830. While he was yet a child his parents removed to the United States and settled in Ohio. He received his academical education in the schools of Cleveland, and his theological course was taken at Nashotah House, Wis. He was ordered deacon at Nashotah, 6 June, 1852, by Bishop Kemper, and priest, in St. John's church, Portage, Wis., 31 Aug., 1856. During his diaconate he had charge of Grace church, Madison, Wis. He removed in 1853 to Maysville, Ky., but remained only one year. In August, 1854, he took charge of mission work in Portage and Baraboo, Wis., and immediately on his ordination to the priesthood he became rector of St. John's church, Portage. At Easter, 1857, he engaged in mission work in the city of Milwaukee, and organized the Church of the Atonement. In 1858 he was elected rector of St. Matthew's church, Kenosha, and after one year removed to Galena, Ill., and became rector of Grace church. In 1860 he was made professor of ecclesiastical history at Nashotah, and founded Kemper hall. In the same year he became editor-in-chief of "The American Churchman" at Chicago, and he continued in this office until the paper was merged into "The Churchman" at Hartford, Conn. In 1871 he became rector of St. James's church, Chicago, which was burned in the great fire. In January, 1872, he removed to New York and took the rectorship of Christ church and the editorship of "The Church Journal and Gospel Messenger." In 1875 he became rector of Trinity church, New Orleans, La., where he remained until he was consecrated assistant bishop of Mississippi, 24 Feb., 1883. Four years later, on the death of Bishop Green, he succeeded to his office. Bishop Thompson attended the third Pan-Anglican conference in London in 1888, and in August of that year delivered in Westminster Abbey the funeral sermon of Bishop Harris of Michigan. Hobart conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. in 1863. He is the author of "Unity and its Restoration" (New York, 1860); "Sin and its Penalty" (1862); "First Principles" (1868); "Absolution" (1872); "Copy" (1872); "Is Romanism the Best Religion for the Republic?" (1873); "The Kingdom of God" (1873); "The World and the Logos," a volume of lectures (1885); and "The World and the Kingdom" (1888).

Hugh Miller Thompson

THOMPSON, Jacob, cabinet officer, b. in Caswell county, N. C., 15 May, 1810; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 24 March, 1885. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1831, admitted to the bar in 1834, and settled in the Chickasaw country, Miss., where he practised law with success. In 1838 he was chosen to congress as a Democrat, and he served by continued re-election from 1839 till 1857, advocating the repudiation by Mississippi of part of the state bonds and opposing the compromise measures of 1850, on the ground that they were not favorable enough to the south. While he was in congress he held for some time the chairmanship of the committee on Indian affairs, and in 1845 he refused an appointment that was tendered him by the governor of Mississippi to a vacancy in the U. S. senate. President Buchanan made him secretary of the interior in 1857, and he held that office till 8 Jan., 1861, when he resigned, giving as his reason that troops had been ordered to re-enforce Fort Sumter contrary to an agreement that this should not be done without the consent of the cabinet. In acknowledging his letter the president reminded him that the matter had been decided in a cabinet meeting six days before. In December, 1860, while still in office, he had been appointed by the legislature of Mississippi a commissioner to urge on North Carolina the adoption of an ordinance of secession. In 1862–'4 he was governor of Mississippi, and afterward he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Beauregard. In the summer of 1864 he was sent as a Confederate commissioner to Canada, where he promoted the plan to release the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and to seize that city. He has also been charged with instigating plots to burn northern cities and commit other outrages. After the war he returned to the United States. At his death an order of Sec. Lucius Q. C. Lamar to fly the National flag at half-mast over the buildings of the interior department caused much excitement at the north.

THOMPSON, James, jurist, b. in Middlesex, Butler co., Pa., 1 Oct., 1806; d. in Philadelphia, 28 Jan., 1874. After receiving a good education, he began life as a printer, subsequently studied law, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar. He was chosen to the legislature in 1832, 1833, and 1834, during the latter year serving as speaker of the house, although he was the youngest member. He was a presidential elector in 1836, voting for Martin Van Buren, in 1838 a delegate to the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, and in 1839 was appointed president-judge of the 6th judicial district of the state, in which office he served until 1844, when he was elected by the Democrats to congress, being re-elected in 1846 and 1848. In 1855, against his desire, he was again elected to the legislature, where he remained one term, and after that declined nominations for both the legislature and congress. In 1857 he was elected to the supreme court of the state, and served nine years as justice and six years as chief justice. On the expiration of his term he was renominated by the Democrats, but failed of an election, though running ahead of his ticket. He mingled with his judicial qualities warm affections and genial manners. His judicial opinions are found in the supreme court reports, from vol. xxx. to vol. lxxii. inclusive. After his retirement he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, and his death occurred suddenly while he was engaged in arguing a cause before the same court over which he had so recently presided, his opponent in the cause being his predecessor in the office of chief justice, George W. Woodward.

THOMPSON, John, political writer, b. in 1777; d. in Petersburg, Va., in 1799. He was the author of articles signed "Casca" and "Gracchus" in the Petersburg "Gazette," in which he attacked John Adams's administration, and also of letters signed "Curtius," addressed to Chief-Justice John Marshall in 1798, which were issued in book-form (1804). His life was written by George Hay.

THOMPSON, John Burton, senator, b. near Harrodsburg, Ky., 14 Dec., 1810; d. in Harrodsburg, 7 Jan., 1874. His ancestor came to Virginia from England as a captain in the royal navy. John was educated at private schools, studied law under his father, and succeeded to his extensive practice at Harrodsburg. He served as commonwealth's attorney, was chosen to the legislature in 1835 and 1836, and in 1840 was elected to congress as a Whig to fill a vacancy, serving from 7 Dec., 1840, till 3 March, 1843. He raised a company of cavalry for the Mexican war, but more than the necessary number of volunteers from his state offered themselves, and it was not accepted. He served again in congress in 1847–'51, and in the latter year, when Archibald Dixon was nominated by the Whigs for governor, Thompson, who had been a candidate for the office, was given second place on the ticket. Dixon was defeated, but Thompson was elected by a large majority, and in 1853 was sent to the U. S. senate, where he served a full term. In that body he was a member of the committees on private land-claims and pensions. Mr. Thompson was especially eminent as a jury lawyer, and was also a successful orator. His most noted political speech was that on the Cuban question. He was a man of broad culture, quiet and even reserved in manner. In politics he was a Clay Whig till the disruption of the party just before the civil war, when he became a Unionist.

THOMPSON, John Reuben, author, b. in Richmond, Va., 23 Oct., 1823; d. in New York city, 30 April, 1873. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1844, afterward studied law there, and settled in Richmond, with every prospect of success in his profession. But he had always been a lover of literature and a keen student of it, and these proclivities became more dominating after he had completed his education. Accordingly, in 1847, he accepted the editorship of the "Southern Literary Messenger." This magazine was a power in its day, and did no little to foster a literary spirit among the younger race of southern men. Mr. Thompson brought a great deal of zeal and energy into the editorial chair, and during the twelve years in which he successfully carried forward his literary work in connection with this monthly he imparted to it such a character as no southern magazine has ever had before or since. He did much to bring southern talent to light, and in the pages of the "Southern Messenger" Donald G. Mitchell first published his "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life." Here too appeared the early writings of John Esten Cooke, Philip Pendleton Cooke, Paul H. Hayne, and Henry Timrod. In 1854 Mr. Thompson went to Europe in search of health. During this absence he wrote papers for the "Southern Messenger," which long afterward he collected in book-form. One copy had been sent to the author, and the edition, except this, was burned in the publishing-house. His health continued so delicate that in 1859 he resigned his editorship in Richmond and went to Augusta, Ga., where he edited the "Southern Field and Fireside." In 1863 he went abroad again in such delicate health that his friends did not expect him to reach the farther shore alive; but the sea-voyage revived him, and he rapidly improved. He chose London as his residence, where he was regularly engaged on the staff of the "London Index," and contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine." Some time after the civil war he returned home in broken health and dispirited. Finding it impossible to do anything in the way of literature in the south, he became literary editor of the "New York Evening Post," continuing as such for several years, until his health failed again. He made a last effort to restore it by going to Colorado in 1872, where he spent the winter, returning in the spring, only to die. Mr. Thompson was a polished and graceful writer, both of prose and verse, but he did his most effective work as a literary editor. Many of his lyrics are household words in the south, especially in his native state, and his influence in fostering the talents of writers that have since distinguished themselves was decided. He was greatly beloved for his genial and refined nature. Among his most admired poems are "The Burial of Latane," "The Death of Stuart," and "The Battle Rainbow."

Jno. R. Thompson

THOMPSON, Sir **John Sparrow David,** Canadian jurist, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 10 Nov., 1844. His father was a native of Waterford, Ireland, for some time queen's printer, and subsequently superintendent of the money-order system of Nova Scotia. The son was educated at the common school and at Free-church academy, Halifax, studied law, was called to the bar in July, 1865, and appointed a queen's counsel in May, 1879. He was counsel on behalf of the U. S. government, acting with the American lawyers before the fishery commission at Halifax under the Washington treaty. He was made a member of the executive council and attorney-general of Nova Scotia on 22 Oct., 1878, and was premier and attorney-general of the same province from 25 May until 25 July, 1882, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. He resigned on 25 Sept., 1885, and was made minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada. He was a member of the house of assembly of Nova Scotia from December, 1877, until July, 1882. Mr. Thompson was elected to the Dominion parliament on 16 Oct., 1885, and re-elected in February, 1887. He was attached to the British commission, which arranged the fishery treaty at Washington, D. C., in 1888, and was knighted for his services on that occasion.

THOMPSON, Jonathan, merchant, b. in Sagtikos Manor, Long Island, N. Y., 7 Dec., 1773; d. in New York city, 30 Dec., 1846. He was the eldest son of Judge Isaac Thompson and Mary, daughter of Col. Abraham Gardiner. He was a merchant in the city of New York in 1795, of the firm of Gardiner, Thompson and Co., in partnership with his cousin, Nathaniel Gardiner, an officer in the Revolutionary army. They were engaged in the West India business, and had extensive warehouses in Brooklyn. Mr. Thompson had great influence in the councils of the Democratic party, being the chairman of its general committee for ten years. He was collector of direct taxes and internal revenue for the state of New York during the war of 1812–'15, and afterward, when that office was abolished, was appointed collector of customs of the port of New York, and served from 1820 to 1829. At the time of his death he was president of the Bank of the Manhattan company.

He was widely known socially, and numbered among his friends nearly all the statesmen and politicians of the country.

THOMPSON, Joseph Parrish, scholar, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Aug., 1819; d. in Berlin, Germany, 20 Sept., 1879. He was graduated at Yale in 1838, studied theology for a few months in Andover seminary, and then at Yale from 1839 till 1840, when he was ordained as a Congregational minister. He was pastor of the Chapel street church in New Haven from that time till 1845, and during this period was one of the founders of the "New Englander." From 1845 till his resignation in 1871 he had charge of the Broadway tabernacle in New York city. Dr. Thompson devoted much time to the study of Egyptology, in which he attained high rank. In 1852–'3 he visited Palestine, Egypt, and other eastern countries, and from that time he published continual contributions to this branch of learning in periodicals, the transactions of societies, and cyclopædias. He lectured on Egyptology in Andover seminary in 1871, and in 1872–'9 resided in Berlin, Germany, occupied in oriental studies, took an active part in the social, political, and scientific discussions, and was a member of various foreign societies, before which he delivered addresses, and contributed essays to their publications. These have been issued under the title of "American Comments on European Questions" (New York, 1884). In 1875 Dr. Thompson went to England to explain at public meetings "the attitude of Germany in regard to Ultramontanism," for which service he was rewarded by the thanks of the German government, expressed in person by Prince Bismarck, and Dr. Thompson originated the plan of the Albany Congregationalist convention in 1852, and was a manager of the American Congregational union and the American home missionary society. He also aided in establishing the New York "Independent." Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1856, and the University of New York that of LL. D. in 1868. He published "Memoir of Timothy Dwight" (New Haven, 1844); "Lectures to Young Men" (New York, 1846); "Hints to Employers" (1847); "Memoir of David Hale" (1850); "Foster on Missions, with a Preliminary Essay" (1850); "Stray Meditations" (1852; revised ed., entitled "The Believer's Refuge," 1857); "The Invaluable Possession" (1856); "Egypt, Past and Present" (Boston, 1856); "The Early Witnesses" (1857); "Memoir of Rev. David T. Stoddard" (New York, 1858); "The Christian Graces" (1859); "The College as a Religious Institution" (1859); "Love and Penalty" (1860); "Bryant Gray" (1863); "Christianity and Emancipation" (1863); "The Holy Comforter" (1866); "Man in Genesis and Geology" (1869); "Theology of Christ, from His Own Words" (1870); "Home Worship" (1871); "Church and State in the United States" (1874); "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life, for the Young" (1875); "The United States as a Nation," lectures (1877); and "The Workman: his False Friends and his True Friends" (1879).

THOMPSON, Joseph Peter, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. in Winchester, Va., 20 Dec., 1818. He acquired a common-school education, and at the age of twenty was licensed as a local preacher. In 1843 he joined the New York annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, and he was ordained deacon in 1845 and elder in 1847. After serving as a missionary in Nova Scotia and holding pastorates in and near New York city, he was elected and ordained a bishop on 4 July, 1876, in the general conference in Louisville, Ky. Bishop Thompson organized a conference in the Bahama islands in 1878, and in 1882 was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical council in London. He has studied and practised medicine successfully, having received his medical degree from Jefferson university in Philadelphia in 1858.

THOMPSON, Launt, sculptor, b. in Abbeyleix, Queen's co., Ireland, 8 Feb., 1833. At the age of fourteen he went to Albany, N. Y., and there entered the office of a professor of anatomy. While there he occupied his leisure hours with drawing, but later entered a medical college. When Erastus D. Palmer, the sculptor, offered to receive him as his pupil, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity, and abandoned medicine for art. He worked in Palmer's studio for nine years, producing several portrait-busts and ideal heads of some merit, and in 1858 removed to New York city. Here, having shown a remarkable talent for medallion portraits, he found ample employment. He became an associate of the Academy of design in 1859, and three years later his bust, "The Trapper," secured his election as an academician. In 1868–'9 he was in Rome, and in 1875 he went again to Italy, remaining until 1881, in which year he returned to New York. In 1874 he was vice-president of the National academy. Among his works are "Elaine," a bust; "Morning Glory," a medallion; statues of Abraham Pierson, at Yale college (1874), represented in the accompanying illustration; Napoleon I., at Milford, Pa.; Gen. John Sedgwick, at West Point (1869); Winfield Scott, at the Soldiers' home, Washington, D. C.; Charles Morgan, in Clinton, Conn. (about 1871); and Ambrose E. Burnside, an equestrian statue, at Providence, R. I. (1887); "The Color-Bearer," at Pittsfield, Mass.; a medallion portrait of John A. Dix, made for the sanitary fair; and portrait-busts of William C. Bryant, in the Metropolitan museum, New York; James Gordon Bennett, the elder; Robert B. Minturn; Capt. Charles H. Marshall; Edwin Booth as "Hamlet"; Stephen H. Tyng (1870); and Charles L. Elliott and Samuel F. B. Morse (1871). Yale conferred on him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1874.

THOMPSON, Lewis O, clergyman, b. in Bergen, Norway, 13 March, 1839; d. in Henry, Ill., 16 July, 1887. He came with his parents in boyhood to Chicago, Ill., was graduated at Beloit in 1863, and at Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1866, and after being licensed to preach, and becoming, in 1866, a professor at Northwestern university, Watertown, Wis., he was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, 28 Jan., 1869. In the spring of that year he became president of Northwestern university, and in 1875 he became pastor of a church in Peoria, Ill., but in July, 1882, failing health forced him to resign. After 1886 he was in charge of a church at Henry, Ill., till his death by drowning. He published "The Presidents and their Administrations" (Indianapolis, Ind., 1873); "Nothing Lost" (New York, 1876); "The Prayer-Meeting and its Improvement" (Chicago, 1878); "How to conduct Prayer-Meetings" (Boston, 1879); and "Nineteen Christian Centuries in Outline" (Chicago, 1882); and left several uncompleted works.

THOMPSON, Maurice, author, b. in Fairfield, Ind., 9 Sept., 1844. His parents, who were southerners, removed to Kentucky, and thence to the hill-region of northern Georgia. The son was educated by private tutors, and early became interested in the study of out-door life. He served through the civil war in the Confederate army, and at its close went to Indiana, became a civil engineer on a railway survey, and in due season rose to be chief engineer. He then studied law, and opened an office at Crawfordsville. He was elected in 1879 to the legislature, and appointed in 1885 state geologist of Indiana and chief of the department of natural history. He has written much for periodicals, and has published in book-form "Hoosier Mosaics" (New York, 1875); "The Witchery of Archery" (1878); "A Tallahassee Girl" (Boston, 1882); "His Second Campaign" (1882); "Songs of Fair Weather" (1883); "At Love's Extremes" (1885); "Byways and Bird Notes" (1885); "The Boys' Book of Sports" (1886); "A Banker of Bankersville" (1886); "Sylvan Secrets" (1887); "The Story of Louisiana," in the "Commonwealth Series" (1888); and "A Fortnight of Folly" (New York, 1888).

THOMPSON, Merriwether Jeff, soldier, b. in Harper's Ferry, Va., 22 Jan., 1826; d. in St. Joseph, Mo., in July, 1876. He was educated in the common schools, was mayor of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859, and was appointed brigadier-general in the Missouri state guards early in 1861, and in the Confederate army in October of that year. He was a most successful scout and partisan officer, and achieved frequent successes by strategy and daring against greatly superior forces. He was held in high regard by Gen. Sterling Price and Gen. Leonidas Polk, under both of whom he served. He recruited his command personally, and, as a rule, clothed, armed, and subsisted them without expense to the Confederate government. He was the inventor of a hemp-break, which is now in general use, and an improved pistol-lock. He surveyed, as civil engineer, the greater part of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and parts of the Kansas and Nebraska road.

THOMPSON, Richard Wigginton, secretary of the navy, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 9 June, 1809. He received a good education, and removed in 1831 to Kentucky, whence, after serving as a store-keeper's clerk in Louisville, he went to Lawrence county, Ind. There he taught for a few months, and then returned to mercantile business, at the same time studying law at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, began to practise in Bedford, Ind., and served in the lower house of the legislature in 1834–'6, and in the upper house in 1836–'8. He was for a short time president, *pro tempore*, of the state senate, and acting lieutenant-governor. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840, zealously supporting Gen. Harrison in public speeches and by his pen, served in congress in 1841–'3, having been chosen as a Whig, and was a defeated candidate for elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. He served again in congress in 1847–'9, declining a renomination, and also refused the Austrian mission, which was offered him by President Taylor, the recordership of the land-office, which Fillmore tendered him, and a seat on the bench of the court of claims, which President Lincoln urged him to accept. He was again a presidential elector, on the Republican ticket, in 1864, and delegate to the National conventions of that party in 1868 and 1876. In the latter he nominated Oliver P. Morton for the presidency. In 1867–'9 he was judge of the 18th circuit of the state. On 12 March, 1877, Mr. Thompson entered President Hayes's cabinet as secretary of the navy, and he served nearly through the administration, resigning in 1881 to become chairman of the American committee of the Panama canal company. He is also a director of the Panama railroad. He has written many political platforms, and obtained a reputation for his ability in formulating party-principles. He has published "The Papacy and the Civil Power" (New York, 1876), and a "History of the Tariff" (Chicago, 1888).

R. W. Thompson

THOMPSON, Robert Ellis, educator, b. in Lurgan, Ireland, in the spring of 1844. Coming to this country in his thirteenth year, he settled with his parents in Philadelphia, and, entering the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in 1865, and in 1868 received the degree of A. M. In 1867 he was licensed to preach by the Reformed presbytery of Philadelphia, and in 1868 was chosen professor of Latin and mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. He became professor of social science in 1871, and in 1881 professor of history and English literature, which chair he still holds. Since 1870 he has given instruction in political economy, and he is well known as an advocate of protection to home industry. In 1884–'5 he lectured at Harvard on protection and the tariff, and in 1886–'7 he delivered a similar course at Yale. In 1870 he became editor of the "Penn Monthly," then newly established, and continued such for ten years. In 1880 a weekly supplement of notes on current events was begun, which in October of that year was expanded into "The American," a weekly journal of literature, science, the arts, and public affairs, which is still published in Philadelphia under his editorship. In 1883–'5 he edited the first two volumes of the "Encyclopædia Americana," a supplement to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," but, his health failing, he was obliged to resign the remaining two volumes to other hands. In 1870 Hamilton college conferred on him the degree of Ph. D., and in 1887 he received that of S. T. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Thompson is the author of "Social Science and National Economy" (Philadelphia, 1875; revised ed., 1876; partly rewritten, under the title of "Elements of Political Economy," 1882), and "Protection to Home Industry," his Harvard lectures (New York, 1886).

THOMPSON, Smith, jurist, b. in Stanford, Dutchess co., N. Y., 17 Jan., 1768; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 18 Dec., 1843. He was graduated at Princeton in 1788, studied law with Chancellor James Kent in Poughkeepsie, teaching part of the time, and was admitted to the bar in 1792. He practised for some time in Troy, but, on the removal of Chancellor Kent from Poughkeepsie to New York, Mr. Thompson returned to the former place. In 1800 he was chosen to the legislature, and in 1801 he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. In the latter year he was appointed attorney for the middle district of New

York, but declined. From 1802 till 1814 he was associate justice of the state supreme court, meanwhile declining the mayoralty of New York city, and in the latter year he became chief justice, which post he held till he was called in 1818 to the portfolio of the navy in President Monroe's cabinet. In 1823 he was raised to the bench of the U. S. supreme court, to succeed Judge Brockholst Livingston, where he remained till his death. Judge Thompson was interested in many benevolent enterprises, and at the time of his death was the oldest vice-president of the American Bible society. He made a reputation for sound legal learning on the bench of his native state, which he sustained in the U. S. supreme court. His funeral sermon, which was delivered by Rev. A. M. Mann, in the Reformed Dutch church, Poughkeepsie, was published in pamphlet-form (Poughkeepsie, 1844). The vignette of Judge Thompson is copied from the original painting by Asher B. Durand. Yale and Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1824 and Harvard in 1835.

Smith Thompson

THOMPSON, Thomas, philanthropist, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Aug., 1798; d. in New York city, 28 March, 1869. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and studied divinity under William Ellery Channing, but abandoned it to devote himself to the fine arts. His first collection of pictures, which was said to be the finest in Boston at that time and valued at $92,000, was destroyed in the burning of Tremont Temple in 1852. He gathered another collection worth $500,000, and, besides this, possessed property valued at nearly $1,000,000. He had bequeathed this to form a fund the income of which should be used to aid poor needle-women of Boston, but because his property was taxed in that city at what he thought an exorbitant rate, he removed to New York about 1860, cancelled his will, and made another in favor of the needle-women of Brattleboro', Vt., and Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mr. Thompson's mode of life was eccentric, and it is said that before his removal from Boston he had never travelled on a steamboat or a railroad.

THOMPSON, Thomas W, senator, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 March, 1766; d. in Concord, N. H., 1 Oct., 1821. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Salisbury from 1790 till 1810, when he removed to Concord. He was a member of the state house of representatives, and its speaker in 1813–'14, served in congress in 1805–'7, and was treasurer of his state in 1809. He was appointed U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Nicholas Gilman, deceased, and served from 19 Sept., 1814, till 3 March, 1817.—His grandson, **John Leverett,** soldier, b. in Plymouth, N. H., 2 Feb., 1835; d. in Chicago, Ill., 31 Jan., 1888, was the son of William C. Thompson. He studied at Dartmouth and Williams, and read law in Worcester, Mass., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and then at Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1858. He was admitted to the bar at Worcester, and continued his studies in Berlin, Munich, and Paris. In 1860 he settled in Chicago, and at the opening of the civil war enlisted as a private of artillery. He rose to be corporal, and was made lieutenant in the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, in which he was commissioned captain, 3 Dec., 1861; major, 3 July, 1862; lieutenant-colonel on 11 July; and colonel on 4 Jan., 1863. In March, 1864, he took command of the 1st New Hampshire cavalry. He served first with the Army of the Potomac, and in 1864 with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, taking part in many engagements, and at the close of the war received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1866 he formed a law-partnership with Norman Williams. Gen. Thompson was connected with the work of the Citizens' association, and was president of the Union league club of Chicago.

THOMPSON, Waddy, lawyer, b. in Pickensville, S. C., 8 Sept., 1798; d. in Tallahassee, Fla., 23 Nov., 1868. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1814 and admitted to the bar in 1819. He was a member of the legislature from 1826 till 1830, when he became solicitor of the western circuit. During the nullification excitement in 1835 he was elected by the legislature brigadier-general of militia. From 1835 till 1841 he was a member of congress, and was active in debate as a leader of the Whig party, and serving in 1840 as chairman of the committee on military affairs. In 1842 he was appointed minister to Mexico. During his mission, he made two important treaties, and procured the liberation of more than 200 Texan prisoners, many of whom were sent home at his own charge. On his return he published "Recollections of Mexico," which is valuable as a calm estimate of that country written on the eve of the war with the United States (New York, 1846). He was a cotton-planter in Florida, but spent most of his time after his return from Mexico on his estate near Greenville, S. C.

THOMPSON, William, soldier, b. in Ireland about 1725; d. near Carlisle, Pa., 4 Sept., 1781. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, and in the French and Indian war was captain of a troop of mounted militia. When a battalion of eight companies was recruited in Pennsylvania, after the fight at Lexington, he was placed in command, with the rank of colonel. They were the first troops that were raised on the demand of the Continental congress, and they arrived at the camp in Cambridge, Mass., before 14 Aug., 1775. On 10 Nov. this regiment drove back a British landing-party at Lechmere point. Thompson was made a brigadier-general on 1 March, 1776, and on 19 March he relieved Gen. Charles Lee of the command of the forces at New York. In April he was ordered to Canada to re-enforce Gen. John Thomas with four regiments, which were afterward increased to ten. He met the remnant of the Northern army on its retreat from Quebec, and assumed the chief command while Gen. Thomas was sick, yielding it up on 4 June to Gen. John Sullivan, by whose orders, two days later, he made a disastrous attack on the enemy at Trois Rivières. He was there taken prisoner, and in August returned to Philadelphia on parole, but was not exchanged for two years.

THOMPSON, William Tappan, humorist, b. in Ravenna, Ohio, 31 Aug., 1812; d. in Savannah, Ga., 24 March, 1882. His father was a Virginian and his mother a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the son was the first white child that was born in the Western Reserve. He lost his mother at the age of eleven, and removed to Philadelphia with his father, who died soon afterward, and the lad entered the office of the Philadelphia "Chronicle." This he left to become secretary to James D. Wes-

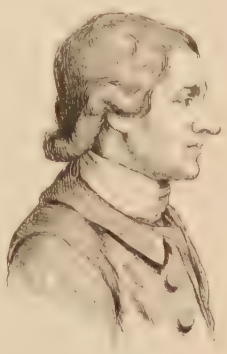
cott, territorial governor of Florida, with whom he also studied law, but in 1835 he went to Augusta, Ga., and became associated with Judge Augustus B. Longstreet in editing the "States Rights Sentinel." He served as a volunteer against the Seminoles in 1835–'6, and in the autumn of the latter year established at Augusta the "Mirror," the first purely literary paper in the state. It was not a financial success, and was merged in the "Family Companion" at Macon, whither Mr. Thompson removed. Afterward he conducted the "Miscellany" in Madison, Ga., to which he contributed his "Major Jones Letters," which first won him a reputation, and which were afterward collected in book-form as "Major Jones's Courtship" (Philadelphia, 1840; unauthorized ed., entitled "Rancy Cottem's Courtship, by Major Joseph Jones"). In 1845 he became associated with Park Benjamin in the publication at Baltimore of the "Western Continent," a weekly, of which he was afterward sole editor and proprietor, but he sold it in 1850, and, removing to Savannah, founded the "Morning News," with which he remained connected till his death. During the civil war he was aide to Gov. Joseph E. Brown, and in 1864 he served in the ranks as a volunteer He was at one time one of the wardens of the port of Savannah, sat in the State constitutional convention of 1877, and was a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1868. His political editorials were forcible and often bitter, but in private life he was simple and genial. His humorous works at one time were widely popular. Besides the one mentioned above, they include "Major Jones's Chronicles of Pineville" (1843; new and unauthorized ed., entitled "Major Jones's Georgia Scenes"); "Major Jones's Sketches of Travel" (1848); "The Live Indian," a farce; and a dramatization of "The Vicar of Wakefield," which was produced with success in this country and abroad. He also edited "Hotchkiss's Codification of the Statute Laws of Georgia" (1845). After his death another collection of his sketches was published by his daughter, Mrs. May A. Wade, with the title "John's Alive, or the Bride of a Ghost, and other Sketches" (Philadelphia, 1883).

THOMPSON, Zadoc, naturalist, b. in Bridgewater, Vt., 23 May, 1796; d. in Burlington, Vt., 19 Jan., 1856. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1823, and became a tutor there in 1825. In addition to his teaching, he edited in 1828 the "Iris and Burlington Literary Gazette," and in 1832 "The Green Mountain Repository." He issued an almanac as early as 1819, and subsequently made the astronomical calculations for the "Vermont Registers," also for thirty-four years those of "Walton's Registers." He removed in 1833 to Hatley, Canada, and then to Sherbrooke, where he taught, and, after studying theology, was in 1835 made a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church. He returned to Burlington, Vt., in 1837, and was given a chair in the Vermont Episcopal seminary. Subsequently in 1845–'8 he held the office of state geologist of Vermont and gathered in Burlington a collection of more than 3,000 specimens of the productions of the state, which on his death became the property of the university. In 1851 he was called to the professorship of chemistry and natural history in the University of Vermont, and in 1853 he was directed to make a survey of the state, including its physical geography, geology, mineralogy, botany, and general zoölogy, upon which he was engaged at the time of his death. He was sent as a commissioner from Vermont to the World's fair in London in 1851, and exhibited a collection of American woods, classified according to their useful properties, for which he received a bronze medal. In June, 1850, he delivered the annual address before the Boston society of natural history on the "Geology of Vermont." Besides several text-books, Prof. Thompson published "Gazetteer of the State of Vermont" (Montpelier, 1824); "History of the State of Vermont to 1832" (Burlington, 1833); "History of Vermont, Natural, Civil, and Statistical" (1841–'53); "Guide to Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, and Quebec" (1845); and the "Geography and Geology of Vermont" (1848).

THOMSON, Alexander, jurist, b. in Franklin county, Pa., 12 Jan., 1788; d. in Chambersburg, Pa., 2 Aug., 1848. He was the son of Archibald Thomson, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His parents having died when he was a child, he was apprenticed at the age of fifteen to his uncle, Andrew Thomson, a sickle-maker. Meanwhile he found time for private study, and at the end of his apprenticeship had a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, and English literature. His attainments came under the notice of the Rev. Mr. Grier, father of Justice Robert C. Grier of the U. S. supreme court, whose family he entered as tutor, at the same time pursuing his own studies. At the end of three years he left Northumberland for Bedford, where he taught, and studied law. After his admission to the bar he rose rapidly in his profession, was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and afterward chosen to congress to fill a vacancy, serving from December, 1824, till his resignation in May, 1826. During his term he gave much attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, in recognition of which his portrait was placed in the Washington city-hall. After his resignation he was appointed city judge of Lancaster, and soon afterward president-judge of the 16th judicial district, which post he occupied until 1838. Judge Thomson was also professor in the law-school of Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. —His son, **William,** surgeon, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., 28 Jan., 1833, was educated in the Academy of Chambersburg and under private tutors, and was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1855. Soon afterward he had a lucrative practice at Lower Merion, near Philadelphia, which he relinquished in 1861 in order to enter the regular army as assistant surgeon. He was with the Army of the Potomac throughout the civil war, either in the field or at Washington. For his services after the battle of South Mountain he received the thanks of President Lincoln. He originated two reforms for improving the medical field service: the system of brigade supplies, and the division hospital system. Both these reforms were extended to all the armies by the war department. He was raised to the post of medical inspector of the Department of Washington in 1864, received two brevets, and after the war was sent to Louisiana, but he resigned from the army, 25 Feb., 1866. Dr. Thomson introduced the local use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant in the treatment of wounds, published an article on the treatment of hospital gangrene by bromine, and was the first, in conjunction with Dr. William F. Norris, successfully to apply the negative process of photography by wet collodion in clinical microscopy. The Army medical museum has been largely indebted to Dr. Thomson for its success, and in its catalogue he is mentioned as the largest contributor both of papers and specimens. Since his retirement from the army Dr. Thomson has practised his profession in Philadelphia. He was elected vice-president of the ophthalmological section of the International medical congress that met in Philadel-

phia in 1876, has lectured at Wills hospital on diseases of the eye for many years, and was elected its emeritus surgeon in 1877. He has been clinical lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear in Jefferson medical college since 1873, and ophthalmic surgeon to the college hospital since 1877. Among his important contributions to medical literature are a series of papers published in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," in conjunction with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, on the use of the ophthalmoscope in the diagnosis of intracranial tumors, and clinical reports of cases of severe and prolonged headache, dependent upon astigmatism, which have been relieved by the correction of optical defects. He revised the section on diseases and injuries of the eye in Dr. Samuel D. Gross's "System of Surgery," and has invented a new method of diagnosing and correcting ametropia by means of a simple instrument, which is now in general use among ophthalmological surgeons in this country and Europe.—Alexander's youngest son, **Frank**, railway superintendent, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., 5 July, 1841, was educated at Chambersburg academy, and in 1858 began to learn the railway business in the Pennsylvania railroad company's shops at Altoona. Col. Thomas A. Scott appointed him to a responsible position in the U. S. military railway system early in 1861, and he was sent to Alexandria, Va., where he assisted in rebuilding bridges and restoring shops, machinery, and rolling stock. On 1 July, 1862, he was transferred to Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army, but, after accompanying it during its march through Kentucky, he returned to the Army of the Potomac. He was then engaged in directing the lines of railroad that played an important part in the Antietam campaign, and was subsequently made assistant superintendent of the lines south of Acquia creek. He co-operated with Col. Scott in removing the 11th and 12th corps, with their full equipment of artillery and wagons, to Chattanooga, and was afterward given control of the lines south of Nashville, which he rendered capable of transmitting sufficient re-enforcements and supplies to relieve the National army from its embarrassments, and enable it to assume the offensive. He resigned from the military service in 1864, and on 1 June of that year became superintendent of the eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. While holding this office he organized a system of track-inspection which was adopted by the entire road, and made improvements in the construction of the roadway. In 1873 he was made superintendent of motive power on the Pennsylvania railroad, and in 1874 became its general manager.

THOMSON, Charles, patriot, b. in Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, 29 Nov., 1729; d. in Lower Merion, Montgomery co., Pa., 16 Aug., 1824. He was brought to this country with three other brothers by his father in 1740. The father died just in sight of land, and the young Thomsons were thrown on their own resources when they landed at New Castle, Del. An elder brother, who had emigrated before them, gave them such aid as he could, and persuaded a countryman, Dr. Francis Allison, to take Charles into his seminary in New London, Pa. Here he made rapid progress, and while yet little more than a boy he was chosen to conduct a Friends' academy at New Castle. He often visited Philadelphia, met Benjamin Franklin there, and was brought to the notice of many other eminent men. His reputation for veracity was spread even among the Indian tribes, and when the Delawares adopted him into their nation in 1756 they called him in their tongue "man of truth." Rev. Ashbel Green, in his autobiography, says that it was common to say that a statement was "as true as if Charles Thomson's name was to it." He was one of the first to take his stand with the colonists, and he exercised immense influence, owing to the confidence of the people in his ability and integrity. He travelled through the country ascertaining the wishes of the farmers, and trying to learn whether they would be equal to the approaching crisis. "He was the Sam Adams of Philadelphia," said John Adams, "the life of the cause of liberty." He had just come to Philadelphia in September, 1774, with his bride, a sister of Benjamin Harrison, the signer, when he learned that he had been unanimously chosen secretary of the 1st Continental congress. "He was the soul of that political body," says Abbé Robin, the chaplain of Rochambeau. He would receive no pay for his first year's services, and congress presented his wife with a silver urn, which is still preserved in the family. He remained in this post under every congress up to 1789, not only keeping the records but taking copious notes of its proceedings and of the progress of the Revolution. When he retired into private life he made these notes the basis of a history of the Revolution, but he destroyed the manuscript some time before his death, as he feared that a description of the unpatriotic conduct of some of the colonists at that period would give pain to their descendants. Mr. Thomson wrote "An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawaneese Indians, etc., with Notes by the Editor on Indian Customs" (London, 1759), and "The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Covenant, commonly called the Old and New Testament; translated from the Greek [the Old Covenant from the Septuagint]" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1808). This work is now very rare. It contained the first English version of the Septuagint that had been published at the time, and was considered by biblical scholars in Great Britain to have reflected high honor on American scholarship His own copy of this translation, with his last manuscript corrections, is in the Philadelphia library. He also published "A Synopsis of the Four Evangelists, or a Regular History of the Conception, Birth, Doctrine, Miracles, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Jesus Christ, in the Words of the Evangelists" (Philadelphia, 1815), and left in manuscript "Critical Annotations on Gilbert Wakefield's Works," which were presented in 1832 by John F. Watson to the Massachusetts historical society.—His relative, **William,** soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1727; d. in Sweet Springs, Va., 22 Nov., 1796, is said in some Irish biographies to be the brother of Charles, to have been born in Maghera, Ireland, about 1726, and about fourteen years old when he arrived in this country. He was taken to South Carolina by some friends of his family, was brought up as a frontiersman, and became famous in the district for his skill with the rifle. He fought against the Regulators in 1771, at the head of a regiment under



Chas Thomson

Gov. William Tryon. He was sheriff of Orangeburg in 1772, and was elected a member of the first provincial legislature, and the first state convention. He was appointed colonel in 1775 of the 3d South Carolina regiment, which was known as the Rangers. His soldiers were all skilful marksmen, and he dispersed the guerillas of Gen. Robert Cunningham, the Tory leader. He fought at its head at Charleston in 1776, driving the English back from the eastern side of Sullivan's island, and was formally thanked for this service by Gov. John Rutledge and congress. He also served with Gen. Robert Howe in Georgia, was engaged with his command in the attack on Savannah under Count d'Estaing and Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, and was taken prisoner after the capture of Charleston. He served afterward under the command of Gen. Nathanael Greene. He displayed the greatest bravery during the war, and at the end of it was broken both in health and fortunes. He was elected sheriff of Orangeburg a second time, and was a member of the State constitutional convention. Thomson was engaged in the occupation of an indigo-planter until 1786, when, seeking to benefit his declining health, he visited the mineral springs in Virginia, where he died.

THOMSON, Charles West, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1798; d. in York, Pa., 17 April, 1879. He was of Quaker parentage, but became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1849 he was appointed rector of the church in York, Pa., which post he resigned in 1866. His principal works are "The Limner," prose sketches (Philadelphia, 1822); "The Phantom Barge, and other Poems" (1822); "Ellinor, and other Poems" (1826); "The Sylph, and other Poems" (1828); and "The Love of Home, and other Poems" (1845). He was also a contributor to periodicals.

THOMSON, Edward, M. E. bishop, b. in Portsea, part of Portsmouth, England, 12 Oct., 1810; d. in Wheeling, W. Va., 21 March, 1870. When he was seven years old his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Wooster, Ohio. His father was a druggist, and this directed Edward's attention to the study of medicine, which he pursued at the University of Pennsylvania. He united with the Methodist church, 29 April, 1832, the next year was licensed to exhort, and in the following July was recommended for admission into the annual conference. He was received in September and united with his former pastor upon the Norwalk circuit. From the first his great abilities were apparent. In 1836 he was stationed at Detroit, where Lewis Cass, governor of the state, though a Presbyterian, was among his hearers. While there he married a daughter of Mordecai Bartley, member of congress, and afterward governor of the state. In 1837 he became principal of a seminary at Norwalk, where his success was so great that in 1843 he was offered the chancellorship of Michigan university, and the presidency of Transylvania college. In 1844 he was elected editor of the "Ladies' Repository" by the general conference. He was re-elected to this post in 1848, but was immediately called to the presidency of Ohio university, where he remained until 1860, when he was elected editor of the "Christian Advocate." Here he remained for four years, successful in spite of much opposition. In 1864 he was elected bishop, which office he filled until his death. He attained high rank as a lecturer and editor, and wrote much for periodicals and papers. He was a profound student, very absent-minded, and preferred the seclusion of a college to the episcopal office; but, notwithstanding this, he was among the most eminent of those that have filled it. Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1846, and Wesleyan that of LL. D. in 1855. Bishop Thomson published "Educational Essays" (new ed., Cincinnati, 1856); "Moral and Religious Essays" (1856); "Biographical and Incidental Sketches" (1856); "Letters from Europe" (1856); and "Letters from India, China, and Turkey" (2 vols., 1870).

THOMSON, Elihu, electrician, b. in Manchester, England, 29 March, 1853. He came to this country in 1858, and was graduated at the Central high-school in Philadelphia in 1870. He studied chemistry in an analytical laboratory, but was soon called to assist in the chemical department of the high-school, which place he held until 1876, when he was made full professor of chemistry and physics in that institution. Meanwhile, in 1875, he had been chosen professor of chemistry in the Artisan's night-school in Philadelphia, and during the winter of 1876–'7 he began a series of lectures on electricity at the Franklin institute. For several years he studied very closely the subject of electricity, with its special application to artificial illumination, and in 1880 he was appointed electrician to the American electric company of New Britain, Conn. He at once devoted himself to inventing, and nearly 200 patents relating to arc lighting, incandescent lighting, motor work, induction systems, and similar applications have resulted. For the development of these inventions the Thomson-Houston electric company was organized, and located its plant in Lynn, Mass. Prof. Thomson has also invented the system of electric welding, which he placed in the hands of a corporation, and it has now become an established industry. He is a member of the American philosophical society and the American academy of arts and sciences, and vice-president of the American institute of electrical engineers, and has contributed technical papers to the societies of which he is a member.

THOMSON, Frederick Bordine, missionary, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 5 Nov., 1809; d. in Berne, Switzerland, 3 March, 1847. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1831, and at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1834, and in 1837 sailed for Singapore as a missionary of the Dutch Reformed church. He remained there till 1839, was then in Batavia, Java, till 1841, and afterward in Karangan, Borneo, till 1846, when feeble health forced him to leave his post. He published a "Dyak Hymn-Book," the first printed book in that language (1844), and "Brown's Catechism" in Dyak (1845), and translated into the same tongue the gospel of St. Matthew and the first twenty chapters of Genesis. He left an unfinished work on "The Economy of Missions."

THOMSON, James Bates, educator, b. in Springfield, Vt., 21 May, 1808; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 June, 1883. He worked on his father's farm in summer, attending a district school in winter, till 1824, when he began to teach. He was graduated at Yale in 1834, and was principal of an academy at Nantucket, Mass., from 1835 to 1842. He then went to Auburn, N. Y., and at the request of President Day, of Yale, published an abridgment of Day's algebra for the use of schools. He began in 1843 to organize and extend teachers' institutes and similar gatherings, and was actively engaged in this work for the next four or five years. In 1845 he assisted in the organization of the New York state teachers' association, and was elected its president. He removed to the city of New York in 1846, and resided there and in Brooklyn till 1868, when he took up his permanent resi-

dence in the latter city. He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton college in 1853, and from the University of Tennessee in 1882. Mr. Thomson attained considerable reputation as a conchologist. He published a very successful series of mathematical works, his arithmetical works alone having a sale of about 100,000 copies annually. His books include "School Algebra" (New Haven, 1843); a series of arithmetics (New York, 1845–'52); and "Arithmetical Analysis" (1854).

THOMSON, John Edgar, civil engineer, b. in Springfield, Delaware co., Pa., 10 Feb., 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 May, 1874. He was the son of John Thomson, the engineer who planned the first experimental railroad in the United States, and was thoroughly trained and educated in the profession by his father. In 1827 he began his own career in the engineering corps that was employed upon the original surveys of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, having received his appointment from the secretary of the board of canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, and three years later he entered the service of the Camden and Amboy railroad as principal assistant engineer of the eastern division. In 1832 he was appointed chief engineer of the Georgia railroad, which then controlled the longest line under a single company in this country, and later he was its general manager. In 1847 he became chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, and in 1852 he was made its president, which office he held until his death. Mr. Thomson took chief charge of the road before it was finished, and during the twenty-eight years of his administration dividends were regularly paid on the stock with the exception of a single semi-annual dividend in 1857. When his presidency began, the Pennsylvania company owned 246 miles of road and had a capital of $13,000,000; and it has since become a corporation controlling 2,346 miles of railroad and 66 miles of canal, with a capital of $150,000,000. Mr. Thomson possessed remarkable engineering ability and executive skill. He was connected with other railroad enterprises in various parts of the country, and was a director in many companies.

THOMSON, John Renshaw, senator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Sept., 1800; d. in Princeton, N. J., 13 Sept., 1862. He studied for some time at Princeton, but left without taking his degree, in order to pursue a commercial career. He went to China in 1817, and in 1820 had regularly established himself in the Chinese trade, and opened a house in Canton, where President Monroe appointed him U. S. consul in 1823. He returned to the United States in 1825, married a sister of Com. Robert F. Stockton, and resided at Princeton. He was appointed a director of the Camden and Amboy railroad in 1835, which office he held during his lifetime. He canvassed the state in 1842 in support of the Constitutional convention that met in 1844, and was nominated the same year for governor by the Democratic party, but was defeated. On the resignation of Com. Stockton as U. S. senator in 1853, Mr. Thomson was elected for the remainder of the term, and he was re-elected in 1857 for six years. His second wife was a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, and after Mr. Thomson's death she married Gov. Thomas Swann of Maryland.

THOMSON, Mortimer, humorist, b. in Riga, Monroe co., N. Y., 2 Sept., 1832; d. in New York city, 25 June, 1875. He was taken to Ann Arbor, Mich., by his parents in childhood, and entered the University of Michigan, but was expelled, with about forty others, for belonging to college secret societies. After going on the stage, and then travelling as a salesman for a New York firm, he adopted journalism as a profession. He was first brought into notice by his letters from Niagara Falls, in the New York "Tribune," and he also wrote rhymed police-court reports, and a series of sketches of New York fortune-tellers, which was afterward published in book-form as "The Witches of New York" (New York, 1859). His report of the Pierce-Butler sale of slaves at Savannah, Ga., about 1859, occupied several pages of the "Tribune," and was reprinted in the other daily papers, translated into several foreign languages, and circulated by the Anti-slavery society as a tract. During about eight years he delivered many popular lectures, including one in rhyme on "Pluck" and one on "Cheek" in prose. His wife was a daughter of Mrs. Parton, "Fanny Fern." Thomson's books, as well as most of his fugitive writings, appeared under the pen-name of "Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.," which had been given him by the editor of a university magazine to which his earliest contributions were made. Thomson afterward asserted that it signified "Queer Kritter, Philander Doesticks, Perfect Brick." His works include "Doesticks—What he Says" (New York, 1855); "Plu-ri-bus-tah: a Song that's by No Author," a travesty of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" (1856); "History and Records of the Elephant Club," with "Knight Russ Ockside, M. D." (Edward F. Underhill); "Nothing to Say, being a Satire on Snobbery" (1857); and several smaller humorous collections.

THOMSON, Samuel, physician, b. in Alstead, N. H., 9 Feb., 1769; d. in Boston, Mass., in 1843. He was the originator of the so-called Thomsonian system of medicine. He published "Materia Medica and Family Physician" (Albany); "New Guide to Health, and Family Physician" (new ed., London, 1849); and his "Life and Medical Discoveries" (Boston, 1825; enlarged ed., 1832).

THOMSON, William McClure, clergyman, b. in Springfield (now Spring Dale) near Cincinnati, Ohio, 31 Dec., 1806. He was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, in 1826, studied at Princeton theological seminary in 1826–'7, and was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Cincinnati on 12 Oct., 1831. He was sent as a missionary to Syria and Palestine in 1833, remained there until 1849, and was afterward again in the Holy Land from 1850 till 1857 and from 1859 till 1876. He is at present a resident of New York city. Dr. Thomson is accepted as an authority in the department of archæological research, to which he has devoted himself. His works, besides being great aids to the verification of facts that are related in the Scriptures, and giving evidence of profound learning and critical acumen, have a decided literary value from his skill in reproducing the local color and types and working them into artistic pictures of the past and present life of the Holy Land. He has written "The Land and the Book, or Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land" (2 vols., New York, 1859; London, 1860; new ed., with the results of recent explorations, 3 vols., 1880–'6), and "The Land of Promise: Travels in Modern Palestine, illustrative of Biblical History, Manners, and Customs" (New York, 1865), and has contributed articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and the "American Biblical Repository." —His cousin, **Samuel Harrison,** clergyman, b. in Nicholas county, Ky., 26 Aug., 1813; d. in Pasedena, Cal., 2 Sept., 1882, was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., in 1837, and was elected professor of mathematics there in 1844. In 1857 he was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian

church, and the rest of his life was devoted to teaching in the colleges of his denomination or to literary pursuits. He published "The Mosaic Account of the Creation" (1852); "Geology an Interpreter of Scripture"; and pamphlets on "Human Depravity" (1874) and "Our Fall in Adam" (1876).

THORBURN, Grant, merchant, b. in Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, 18 Feb., 1773; d. in New Haven, Conn., 21 Jan., 1863. He early entered his father's business of nail-making, and became so expert that he is said to have made with his own hands in a single day, between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., 3,221 nails. In 1792 he became involved in a political movement concerning parliamentary reforms, and was charged with treason, but he was released on bail and soon afterward emigrated to New York, where he arrived on 16 June, 1794. At first he continued his old trade of nail-making, but in 1801 he engaged in the grocery trade, and he finally established himself in the seed business in Newark, N. J. This proved unsuccessful, but, on removing his business to New York city, he acquired a handsome fortune. In 1854 he retired from active trade and settled at first in Astoria, N. Y., and then in Winsted, Conn. The house he founded is continued under the style of James M. Thorburn and Co. He was noted for his charity, and during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1798 he and his wife remained in the city, devoting themselves to the care of the victims. Under the pen-name of Lawrie Todd he contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," the "New York Mirror," and more than twenty other papers, principally concerning his reminiscences of New York city at the beginning of the present century. His publications in book-form included "Forty Years' Residence in America" (Boston, 1834); "Men and Manners in Great Britain" (New York, 1834); "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York" (1845); "Lawrie Todd's Hints to Merchants, Married Men, and Bachelors" (1847); "Lawrie Todd's Notes on Virginia, with a Chapter on Puritans, Witches, and Friends" (1848); "Life and Writings of Grant Thorburn" (1852); and "Supplement to the Life of Grant Thorburn" (1853). His experiences furnished the novelist John Galt with the incidents described in his "Lawrie Todd, or Settlers in the New World" (London, 1830). See "A Bone to Gnaw for Grant Thorburn," by William Carver (New York, 1836).

THORBURN, James, Canadian physician, b. in Queenston, Ont., 21 Nov., 1830. His father was for many years a member of the Dominion parliament. The son was educated at Toronto university and at Edinburgh university, where he was graduated as a physician in 1855. He has practised in Toronto, where he is surgeon-major of the Queen's own rifles, and professor of pharmacology and therapeutics in Toronto university. He is also consulting surgeon of Toronto general hospital, physician of the boys' hospital, and connected with other institutions, both charitable and financial, in his capacity as a physician. He has contributed articles on medical and other subjects to journals, and published "Manual of Life Insurance Examination" (Toronto, 1887).

THORBURN, John, educator, b. near Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 10 Oct., 1830. He was educated at Edinburgh university in 1855, became classical master in the Western institution in that city, and came to Canada in 1856. In 1860 he was appointed principal of St. Francis college, Richmond, and its professor of classics, and in 1862 he became head master of the grammar-school (now the collegiate institution) at Ottawa, which post he held for about twenty years. In 1882 he was appointed librarian to the geological and natural history survey of Canada, and the same year he was appointed by the government a member of the board of civil-service examiners. He was president of the Ottawa literary and scientific society, prepared for the department of militia a scheme for entrance examination into the military college at Kingston, and has been active in other respects as an educator. He received the degree of M. A. from McGill university in 1860, and that of LL. D. from Queen's university, Kingston, in 1880.

THOREAU, Henry David, author, b. in Concord, Mass., 12 July, 1817; d. there, 6 May, 1862. His grandfather, John Thoreau, came from St. Helier, a parish in the island of Jersey, about 1773, and moved from Boston to Concord in 1800. Henry, the third of four children, went to school in Boston for a little more than a year, then attended the schools in Concord, fitted for college at a private school, entered Harvard in 1833, and was graduated in 1837, a fair scholar but not eminent. The family being in humble circumstances, the father was assisted in paying his small expenses by the boy's aunts, his elder sister, who was then teaching, the beneficiary fund of the college, and Henry's own exertions at school-keeping. Thoreau afterward led a literary life, writing, lecturing, reading, and meeting his modest physical needs by surveying, pencil-making, engineering, and carpentering. He was never married, and never left Concord except for a lecturing-tour, or a pedestrian excursion. Cities he disliked; civilization he did not believe in. Nature was his passion, and the wilder it was the more he loved it. He was a fine scholar, especially in Greek, translated two of the tragedies of Æschylus, was intimate with the Greek anthology, and knew Pindar, Simonides, and all the great lyric poets. In English poetry he preferred Milton to Shakespeare, and was more familiar with the writers of the 17th century than with modern men. He was no mean poet himself; in fact, he possessed the essential quality of the poet—a soaring imagination. He possessed an eye and an ear for beauty, and had he been gifted with the power of musical expression, would have been distinguished. No complete collection of his pieces has ever been made or could be, but fragments are exquisite. Emerson said that his poem on "Smoke" surpassed any by Simonides. That Thoreau was a man of aspiration, a pure idealist, reverent, spiritual, is plain from his intimacy with Bronson Alcot and Emerson, the latter of whom spoke these words at his funeral: "His soul was made for the noblest society; he had in a short life exhausted the capabilities of this world; wherever there is knowledge, wherever there is virtue, wherever there is beauty, he will find a home." His religion was that of the transcendentalists. The element of negation in it was large, and in his case conspicuous and acrid. Horace Greeley found fault with his "defiant pantheism," and an editor struck out the

Henry D. Thoreau.

following passage from a contribution: "It [the pine-tree] is as immortal as I am, and, perchance, will go to as high a heaven, there to tower above me still." His doctrine was that of individualism. Therein he differed from Emerson, who was sympathetic and began at the divine end. Thoreau began with the ground and reasoned up. He saw beauty in ashes, and "never chanced to meet with any man so cheering and elevating and encouraging, so infinitely suggestive, as the stillness and solitude of the Well-meadow field." He aimed at becoming elemental and spontaneous. He wrote hymns to the night quite in the pagan fashion. His very aptitudes brought him in contact with the earth. His aspect suggested a faun, one who was in the secret of the wilderness. Mr. Sanborn, his friend and biographer, thus describes him: "He is a little under size, with a huge Emersonian nose, bluish-gray eyes, brown hair, and a ruddy weather-beaten face, which reminds one of some shrewd and honest animal's—some retired philosophical woodchuck or magnanimous fox." Another friend mentions his sloping shoulders, his long arms, his large hands and feet. "I fancy," he wrote, "the saying that man was created a little lower than the angels should have been a little lower than the animals." He built a hut on the shore of Walden pond in 1845, and lived there, with occasional absences, about two years and a half. He built on Emerson's land, though he had wished to build elsewhere. The house had no lock to the door, no curtain to the window. It belonged to nature as much as to man, and to all men as much as to any one. When Thoreau left it, it was bought by a Scotch gardener, who carried it off a little way and used it as a cottage. Then a farmer bought it, moved it still farther away, and converted it into a tool-house. A pile of stones marks the site of Thoreau's hut. He went into the woods, not because he wished to avoid his fellow-men, as a misanthrope, but because he wanted to confront Nature, to deal with her at first hand, to lead his own life, to meet primitive conditions; and having done this, he abandoned the enterprise, recommending no one to try it who had not "a pretty good supply of internal sunshine. . . . To live alone comfortably, he must have that self-comfort which rays out of Nature—a portion of it at least." At Walden he labored, studied, meditated, edited his first book, the "Week," and gauged his genius. He redeemed and consecrated the spot. The refusal to pay taxes, and his consequent imprisonment, were due to a more specific cause—namely, his dissent from the theory of human government and from the practice of the American state, which supported slavery. He stood simply and plainly on the rights and duty of the individual. The act was heroic as he performed it, and, when read by the light of his philosophy, was consistent. Thoreau was anything but sour, surly, or morose. He could sing, and even dance, on occasion. He was sweet with children; fond of kittens; a sunbeam at home; the best of brothers, gentle, patient, helpful. Those he loved he gave his heart to, and if they were few it was perhaps because his affections were not as expansive as they were deep. But he showed little emotion, having learned, like the Indian, to control his feelings. He cultivated stoicism. He had the pride as well as the conceit of egotism, and while the latter gave most offence to those who did not know him well, the former was the real cause of his conduct. Thoreau had no zeal of authorship, yet he wrote a great deal, and left a mass of manuscripts, mostly in prose, for he produced very few verses after he was thirty years old. The "Dial," the "Democratic Review," "Graham's Magazine," "The Union Magazine," "Putnam's Magazine," the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Tribune," all contained contributions from him. Every volume of the "Dial" had something; the third volume many articles. The essay on "Resistance to Civil Government" was printed in "Æsthetic Papers." Only two of the seven volumes of his printed works appeared in his lifetime—"A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers" (Boston, 1849) and "Walden, or Life in the Woods" (1854). The others are "Excursions in Field and Forest," with a memoir by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1863); "The Maine Woods" (1864); "Cape Cod" (1865); "Letters to Various Persons," with nine poems (1865); and "A Yankee in Canada," with anti-slavery and reform papers (1866). His life has been written by William Ellery Channing under the title "The Poet-Naturalist" (1873), and by Franklin B. Sanborn in the "American Men of Letters" series (1882). The former is a rhapsody rather than a biography, and is largely composed of extracts from Thoreau's journals, which had never seen the light before. It also contains a full list of his publications.

THORFINN, Scandinavian navigator, b. in Norway; d. in Glœmbœland, Iceland, after 1016. He was surnamed Karlsefn, which signifies one that is destined to become a great man. He was one of the wealthiest and most powerful nobles of the three northern kingdoms, and several of his ancestors had been kings. He went to Greenland from Norway in 1006, bringing with him two vessels. Here he married Gudrida, the widow of Thorstein, who persuaded him to organize an expedition to Vinland. With three ships and 160 men and women, besides a supply of cattle, Thorfinn and his companions set sail from Ericsfiord in the spring of 1007, and finally were driven by the polar current and a north wind toward Helluland (probably Newfoundland). They next came in sight of Markland (Nova Scotia), and then of an island (probably Anticosti), on which some of them landed and killed a bear. Therefore they called it Bjarnar, or Bearsland. The sagas are somewhat vague as to the route that they followed afterward, but it is probable that in their search after the grave of Thorvald they sailed along the New England coast. They touched at Cape Kjalarnes, for mention is made of the keel which was set up there three years before; but they did not discover the tomb of the son of Eric, although some of his companions must have been among the crew of Thorfinn. After leaving Kjalarnes they sailed past Cape Cod, which they called Furdustrandir, or Wonderstrands, because they saw there sand-hills and long and narrow shores, and it was "long to sail by." Thorfinn soon put two scouts on shore, who were ordered to explore the country to the southwest. They returned after three days, bringing some bunches of grapes and ears of wheat. Next the Northmen anchored in a deep bay, which they called Straumfjord, on account of its currents, and they then reached an island frequented by eider-ducks in great numbers. They named it Straumey, and it is supposed to be either Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket. They wintered at Straumfjord, and, resolving to plant their settlement on its shores, landed their flocks, built booths, and spent the spring in cultivating the land, fishing, and exploring the country. But when the next winter came their resources were nearly exhausted, and Thorfinn was deserted by some of his companions. With his two remaining vessels he sailed for Leifsbudir, probably in Mount Hope bay, and estab-

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lished there the settlement of Thorfinnsbudir. One morning, about a fortnight afterward, he saw the bay crowded with little boats, containing men of a blackish color, with flat faces and big eyes. They were the Skraelings (Esquimaux), say the sagas. They raised aloft long poles with which they made a hissing sound by moving them rapidly in the air. "What do you think of this?" said Thorfinn to Snorre. "I think it means peace, and the white shield should be held up." So the white shield of peace was raised. The Esquimaux approached, gazed curiously a moment on the Northmen, and then disappeared behind the promontory. But they returned in the spring of 1009 in such numbers that the bay looked to their eyes as if covered with lumps of coal. The whites traded with the natives, bartering red cloth for skins and furs, and, when the cloth was gone, Thorfinn directed the women to offer the savages milk porridge, which pleased them so well that they no longer wished for any other food, "and so," says the saga of Thorfinn, "they carried in their bellies the results of a barter that the Scandinavians put carefully aside to load their ships with." Meanwhile, to be ready for a surprise, he surrounded the little colony with a palisade. In the autumn there was born to Thorfinn a son, who was named Snorre, and was in all probability the first child of European parentage born within the limits of the present United States. The Skraelings did not return until the beginning of winter, but they came then in larger numbers than usual, and laid down their merchandise before receiving the price of it, contrary to their custom. As soon as the milk porridge was brought to them they took up their bundles and flung them over the palisade. Profiting by the confusion that ensued, they rushed in and attempted to seize the arms of the Scandinavians; but as soon as they saw one of their number slain they took to flight, abandoning both merchandise and porridge. They returned in still larger numbers soon afterward, and the Northmen raised the red shield of war in reply to their fierce cries. There was trouble with the natives in the ensuing winter, hostilities began, and the Northmen, after fighting bravely for a time, fled, believing that they saw a host in their rear. They soon recognized that they had been the victims of mirage, which, according to Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in his "Report on the Geology of Massachusetts" (Amherst, 1833), still occurs on that coast; but Thorfinn resolved to leave the country. First he explored the coast in the neighborhood of Mount Hope bay, visiting several harbors and making inquiries as to the productions of the soil. He is believed by some to have ascended the Potomac. He then passed the winter in Straumfjord, when the turbulence of his followers forced him to sail homeward. One ship was lost, so that of the three vessels that left Ericsfjord in 1007 only that of Thorfinn returned in 1011. He carried his merchandise to Norway, where he was received with great distinction, but in 1016 he sailed for Glœmbœland, in Iceland, where he spent the rest of his days. The illustration represents a ship of that period. The remains of such a ship were discovered in 1880 in a mound at Gogstad, Norway, and are now to be seen in a good state of preservation at Christiania. The erection of the tumulus is ascribed by antiquarians to the most ancient iron age, or the 10th century of our era—most probably to the age of Harold the haired, founder of the Norwegian state.

THORN, Frank Manly, superintendent of the coast survey, b. in Collins (now North Collins), N. Y., 7 Dec., 1836. He was educated at common schools in Erie county and at the Fredonia academy. After studying law he held the office of clerk of the surrogate's court in Erie county, N. Y., in 1857–'60. Subsequently he was occupied with professional work and as a journalist until 1871, when he was chosen a member of the county board of supervisors, continuing as such until 1880, except during 1876. In July, 1885, he was appointed chief clerk in the bureau of internal revenue in Washington, and a few weeks later was made superintendent of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, which office he still fills.

THORNBOROUGH, Sir **Edward,** English naval officer, b. in England in 1758; d. 3 April, 1834. He held the rank of 1st lieutenant on board "The Falcon," one of the vessels that took part in the attack on Bunker Hill in 1775. He afterward endeavored to take a schooner out of Cape Ann harbor, but was wounded in the attempt. He was on the "Flora" frigate, which captured "La Nymphe" in 1780, was promoted to the rank of commander for his gallantry on the occasion, and became post-captain in the following year. He was wrecked in 1782 in the "Blonde" while bringing a captured vessel into Halifax. He distinguished himself in subsequent campaigns, was thanked by the British parliament, and became admiral of the white.

THORNBURGH, Thomas T., soldier, b. in Tennessee about 1843; d. near White river agency, Wyoming, 29 Sept., 1879. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery in 1867. At the opening of the civil war and prior to his admission to West Point he enlisted in the 6th east Tennessee volunteers in 1861, and passed rapidly through the grades of private, sergeant-major, lieutenant, and adjutant. He took part in the battle of Mill Spring, Morgan's retreat to the Ohio, and of Stone River. As an officer of artillery he served in garrison in California (excepting a tour of duty at the artillery-school) until 1870, and as professor of military science at East Tennessee university till 1873, having been promoted 1st lieutenant in April, 1870. In April, 1875, he was appointed paymaster with rank of major, serving in that department until May, 1878, when he exchanged into the 4th U. S. infantry, with the same rank. He commanded the post of Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, until 1879, when he was killed while in command of an expedition against the Ute Indians.

THORNDIKE, George Quincy, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1825; d. there in December, 1886. He was graduated at Harvard in 1847, and then went abroad, studying for some time in Paris. After his return to the United States he settled in Newport, R. I. He was made an associate of the National academy in 1861. His landscapes showed many of the characteristics of the French school, and James J. Jarves wrote of him: "Thorndike is so thoroughly French in style and motive that his pictures require naturalization before being popularly welcomed at home." His better-known works include "The Wayside Inn," "Swans in Central

Park," "The Lily Pond," "The Dumplings, Newport," and "View near Stockbridge, Mass."

THORNDIKE, Israel, merchant, b. in Beverly, Mass., in 1757; d. in Boston, Mass., 10 May, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, on 30 Oct., 1776, was appointed captain of the privateer "Warren" by the government of Massachusetts, and made several captures during the Revolutionary war. When peace was concluded he engaged extensively in commerce with China and the East Indies, and also in manufacturing. His enterprises were all skilfully planned, and he soon became wealthy. He was elected to the Massachusetts convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, and for many years sat in the Massachusetts legislature. He settled in Boston in 1810, and in 1818 purchased for the use of Harvard the library of Prof. Christoph Daniel Ebeling, of Hamburg, which consists of 4,000 volumes, and is remarkably rich in works on American history and antiquities.

THORNE, Charles R., actor, b. in New York city, 11 June, 1840; d. there, 10 Feb., 1883. When a child he made journeys with his father and mother, who were popular actors, and managed travelling theatrical companies. The son made his first appearance on the stage in San Francisco at the age of twelve. He was afterward sent to learn a trade, but soon returned to the stage, and in 1862 began to acquire popularity. He was in China subsequently, and erected a theatre at Shanghai, which was moderately successful. After a visit to Egypt and a tour thence round the world, he returned to New York in 1873 and became a member of the Union square company. One of his best characters was Daniel Rochat, in Sardou's play of that name.

THORNTON, Anthony, soldier, b. in the family homestead, Ormsby, Caroline co., Va., 1 Feb., 1748; d. in Paris, Bourbon co., Ky., 21 Dec., 1828. He was a thorough patriot during the Revolutionary war, and commanded a regiment of minute-men in the contest, being present at the head of his regiment at the siege of Yorktown. His brother Presley commanded a company of horsemen, and another brother was an aide to Gen. Washington. Col. Anthony raised a large family, whose descendants are scattered throughout the United States. His sword which he used during the Revolutionary war is still preserved by his grandchildren at Paris, Bourbon co., Ky., to which place he moved with his family in 1808 and engaged in agriculture.—His grandson, **James Bankhead,** b. in Mount Zephyr, Caroline co., Va., 28 Aug., 1806; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 12 Oct., 1867, was the son of James B. Thornton. He represented his district in the Virginia senate in 1838–'40, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Military institute at Lexington, Va. He was educated at William and Mary college, and subsequently studied law, located at Warrenton, Fauquier co., afterward at Bowling Green, Caroline co., and in 1847 in Memphis, Tenn., where he continued to practise his profession. He was the author of a "Digest of the Conveyancing, Testamentary, and Registry Laws of the States of the Union" (Philadelphia, 1847), and a work on "Assignments," the manuscript of which was burned accidentally before its publication. While engaged in active practice he contributed to current literature. In politics he was a Democrat, and in the civil war he was identified with the southern cause. —James Bankhead's son, **Gustavus Brown,** sanitarian, b. in Bowling Green, Va., 22 Feb., 1835, was graduated at the Memphis medical college in 1858, and at the medical department of the University of New York in 1860. At the beginning of the civil war he served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and in 1862–'5 was chief surgeon of a division. In 1868 he was appointed physician in charge of the Memphis city hospital, and continued so until in 1879, when he became president of the Memphis board of health; also since 1880 he has been a member of the Tennessee state board of health, both of which appointments he still holds. Dr. Thornton acquired reputation by his heroism and skill during the three great yellow-fever epidemics in Memphis in 1873–'8 and 1879. He is a member of various sanitary and medical societies, and was in 1882 president of the Tennessee state medical society. In addition to his official reports as president of the Memphis board of health, he has contributed numerous memoirs on sanitary subjects to the "Proceedings of the American Public Health Association" and to the transactions of other societies of which he is a member. These include "Yellow Fever, Pathology and Treatment" (1880); "Memphis Sanitation and Quarantine in 1879 and 1880" (1880); "The Negro Mortality of Memphis" (1882); "Sanitation of the Mississippi Valley" (1884); "Gulf Coast Quarantine" (1884); and "Six Years' Sanitary Work in Memphis" (1886).

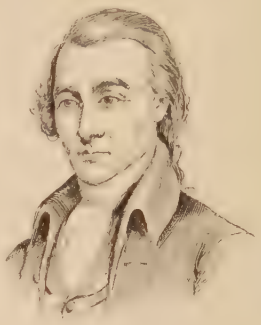
THORNTON, Sir Edward, British diplomatist, b. in London, England, 17 July, 1817. He is the son of Sir Edward Thornton, minister to Portugal, who was created Count de Cassilhas by the Portuguese monarch, John VI. The son was graduated at Cambridge in 1840, and became an honorary fellow of Pembroke college, became a member of the diplomatic service in 1842 at Turin, was paid attaché in Mexico in 1845, succeeded to the Portuguese title in 1850, and in 1851 was appointed secretary of legation to the republic of Mexico. He was secretary to the special mission to the river Plate, under the late Sir Charles Hotham, from April, 1852, till October, 1853, and in May, 1854, became chargé d'affaires and consul-general in New Grenada, but was transferred to Uruguay in September following. He became minister to the Argentine Confederation in 1859, and was engaged on a special mission to the court of Brazil in July, 1865, where he was appointed minister in the August ensuing. In September, 1867, he was selected to represent England at the court of Portugal, but before he could take possession of the office he was transferred in December to Washington. He was made a companion of the Bath (civil division) on 9 Feb., 1863, knight commander on 9 Aug., 1870, and a privy councillor, 19 Aug., 1871. He was a member of the joint high commission on the "Alabama" claims in 1871, and an arbitrator of the American and Mexican claims commission in 1873, also of the boundaries of Ontario in 1878. He was transferred as ambassador to St. Petersburg in May, 1881, and to Turkey in December, 1884, and was made a G. C. B. on 21 Aug., 1883. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by Oxford in 1877, and that of LL. D. by Harvard in 1879. On 1 Jan., 1887, he was retired with a pension.

THORNTON, Eliza B, poet, b. in North Hampton, N. H., 23 July, 1795; d. in Saco, Me., 27 July, 1854. She was a direct descendant of Gen. Daniel Gookin, and married James B. Thornton, of Scarboro, Me., on 20 Jan., 1817. Mrs. Thornton was for many years a contributor of poetry to the "Southern Literary Messenger," the "Christian Mirror," and other periodicals. Her best-known piece is "The Mayflower."—Her son, **John Wingate,** historian, b. in Saco, Me., 12 Aug., 1818; d. there, 6 June, 1878, was graduated at the Harvard

law-school in 1840, and practised in Boston, Mass. He was a founder of the New England historic-genealogical society, and has been vice-president of the American statistic association and of the Prince publication society. He is the author of "Genealogical Memoir of the Gilbert Family in both Old and New England" (printed privately, Boston, 1850); "Lives of Isaac Heath and John Bowles, and of Rev. John Eliot, Jr." (printed privately, Roxbury, 1850); "Mementoes of the Swett Family" (printed privately, 1851); "The Landing at Cape Anne, or the Charter of the First Permanent Colony on the Territory of the Massachusetts Company, now Discovered and first Published from the Original Manuscript, with an Inquiry into its Authority, and a History of the Colony, 1624-1628" (Boston, 1854); "Ancient Pemaquid: an Historical Review" (printed privately, Portland, 1857); "Peter Oliver's 'Puritan Commonwealth' Reviewed" (Boston, 1857); "The First Records of Anglo-American Colonization: their History" (printed privately, Boston, 1859); "The Pulpit of the American Revolution, or the Political Sermons of the Period of 1776, with an Historical Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations" (Boston, 1860); "Colonial Schemes of Popham and Gorges," being a speech at the Popham celebration (Boston, 1863); and "The Historical Relation of New England to the English Commonwealth" (printed privately, Boston, 1874).

THORNTON, James Shepard, naval officer, b. in Merrimack, N. H., 25 Feb., 1826; d. in Germantown, Pa., 14 May, 1875. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 15 Jan., 1841, served in the sloop "John Adams" in the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war, and became a passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1846. He resigned from the navy, 9 May, 1850, but was reinstated in 1854, promoted to master, 14 Sept., 1855, and to lieutenant the next day. During the civil war he served in the brig "Bainbridge" on the Atlantic coast in 1861, was executive officer of the flag-ship "Hartford" at the passage of the forts and batteries below New Orleans, and in the engagement with the Confederate fleet, with the ram "Arkansas" and the batteries at Vicksburg, during which he served with great credit. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and had charge of the steam gunboat "Winona" in engagements at Mobile, where he made a reconnaissance of Fort Gaines in sounding approaches under fire, and destroyed several Confederate steamers. He was the executive officer of the "Kearsarge" in the fight with the "Alabama," off Cherbourg, and was given a vote of thanks, and advanced thirty numbers in his grade for his gallantry in this victory. He served at the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1866–'7, was promoted to commander, 25 July, 1866, and commissioned captain, 24 May, 1872.

THORNTON, Matthew, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Ireland about 1714; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 24 June, 1803. When he was two or three years old his father, James, emigrated to New England, residing for a few years at Wiscasset, Me., and afterward at Worcester, Mass., where the son received a classical education. He studied medicine in Leicester, practised in Londonderry, N. H., and soon became wealthy. He accompanied the New Hampshire troops in the expedition against Louisburg in the capacity of surgeon. He was appointed a justice of the peace, and before the Revolution was a colonel. Taking an active part in the overthrow of the royal government in New Hampshire, Dr. Thornton was chosen president of the Provincial convention when it assembled in 1775. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas, and from 1776 till 1782 a judge of the superior court of New Hampshire. He was elected speaker of the assembly on 5 Jan., 1776, and on 12 Sept. the legislature chose him as a delegate to the Continental congress. As in the case of the delegates from Pennsylvania, he was allowed to affix his name to the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence, although he was elected after its passage, and did not take his seat till 4 Nov., 1776. In December he was again chosen to represent New Hampshire in congress for another year. He removed to Exeter in 1779, and shortly afterward settled on a farm at Merrimack, relinquishing medical practice. He was elected a member of the general court, then a state senator, and in 1785 was appointed a member of the council. From the adoption of the state constitution till his death he was a justice of the peace. He wrote political articles for the newspapers, even after the age of eighty, and in his last days composed a metaphysical work on the origin of sin, which was never published. In 1887 the legislature of New Hampshire voted $1,000 for a monument to be placed over his grave in Merrimack.



Matthew Thornton

THORNTON, Seth Barton, soldier, b. near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1814; d. in San Augustin, Mexico, 18 June, 1847. He was educated at the common schools, was of an active and adventurous nature, and after a narrow escape from death by shipwreck was appointed in June, 1836, 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. dragoons, serving with credit in Florida against the Seminoles, becoming 1st lieutenant in 1837 and captain in 1841. In command of his squadron he exchanged the first shots with the enemy in the Mexican war at La Rosia, 25 April, 1846, and was severely wounded and captured with the greater part of his force after a gallant resistance by 40 dragoons against 500 lancers. At the close of Gen. Winfield Scott's campaign, while at the head of his squadron in advance of Worth's division at the village of San Augustin, near the city of Mexico, Thornton was struck in the breast by a round shot and instantly killed.

THORNTON, Thomas C., clergyman, b. in Dumfries, Va., 12 Oct., 1794; d. in Mississippi, 23 March, 1860. He was educated in his native place, became an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of sixteen, and was received into the Baltimore conference three years later. In 1841 he was appointed president of a college in Mississippi. He left the Methodist church in 1845, and attached himself to the Protestant Episcopal church, but returned to his former connection in 1850, and in 1853 was readmitted to the Mississippi conference. He was the author of "Inquiry into the History of Slavery in the United States" (Washington, 1841), in which he replied to the anti-slavery arguments of William E. Channing, and of "Theological Colloquies."

THORNTON, William, superintendent of the patent-office, b. in Tortola, W. I.; d. in Washing-

ton, D. C., in 1827. He was educated as a physician, and lived for many years in Philadelphia, where he was well known in the circle of scientific men, being chosen a member of the American philosophical society on 19 Jan., 1787. He was a skilled architect, and designed the Philadelphia library building, which was completed in 1790. He removed to Washington, D. C., when the seat of government was transferred to that place, and drew the plans and superintended the erection of the first capitol building in its early stages. He was one of the first to act as commissioner of public buildings, and was the first head of the patent-office, being appointed superintendent in 1802, and serving till the time of his death. He published "Cadmus, or the Elements of Written Language" (Philadelphia, 1793).

THORNTON, Sir William, English soldier, b. in England about 1775; d. near Hanwell, England, 6 April, 1840. He was commissioned as ensign in the British army on 21 March, 1796, and had risen to the rank of major in August, 1807, when he was appointed military secretary to Sir James H. Craig, lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada. He returned to England in 1811, and in 1813 was assigned to the command of the 85th regiment. He served in Spain and southern France, took part in the battle of the Nive, was afterward sent to this country, in May, 1814, commanded the brigade of light infantry that formed the advance-guard of Gen. Robert Ross's expedition up the Chesapeake, and was seriously wounded and made prisoner at Bladensburg. Being exchanged for Com. Joshua Barney, he went with the army that was sent against New Orleans in the following October, commanded the advance on the landing of the troops, took part in the chief operations, and in the general attack on the American lines commanded a detached force on the west bank of the Mississippi, and was severely wounded. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1838.

THORNTON, William A., soldier, b. in New York state in 1803; d. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 6 April, 1866. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and assigned to the artillery. He was made captain of ordnance on 7 July, 1838, commanded the ordnance depot in New York and the Watervliet and St. Louis arsenals, served on boards for the trial of small arms and cannon, and was inspector of contract arms in 1858–'61. He was promoted major on 28 May, 1861, and was commander of Watervliet arsenal till 1863, and subsequently inspector of contract arms and ordnance till his death, being promoted lieutenant-colonel of ordnance on 3 March, 1863, colonel on 15 Sept., 1863, and brigadier-general by brevet on 13 March, 1865. During the last year of his life he was commandant of the New York arsenal on Governor's island.

THORNWELL, James Henley, clergyman, b. in Marlborough district, S. C., in 1812; d. in Charlotte, N. C., 1 Aug., 1862. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1829, and entered upon the study of the law, which he soon abandoned to devote himself to the ministry in the Presbyterian church. He was chosen, in 1836, professor of logic and belles-lettres in South Carolina college, in 1842 professor of the evidences of Christianity and chaplain, and in 1852 its president. In 1856 he became a professor in the Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia. For a short time he was pastor of the Globe street Presbyterian church in Charleston. Dr. Thornwell was one of the ablest men that the south has ever produced. To logical and metaphysical faculties of a high order he added a fine literary style, and an easy and effective address. He was an uncompromising champion of the old-school Presbyterian theology, and in politics advocated extreme southern views. He was the author of several published sermons and addresses, "Arguments of Romanists Discussed and Refuted" (New York, 1845); "Discourses on Truth" (1854); "Rights and Duties of Masters" (1861); "The State of the Country" (1861); and numerous articles in defence of slavery and secession in the "Southern Presbyterian Review." His collected works were edited by Rev. John B. Adger (2 vols., Richmond, 1874).

THORPE, Rose Hartwick, poet, b. in Mishawaka, Ind., 18 July, 1850. When she was ten years old her parents settled in Litchfield, Mich., where she received a common-school education. Her most popular poem, the ballad entitled "Curfew Must not Ring To-Night," was written while she was a school-girl. When it was published in a Detroit paper in 1870 it obtained a wide circulation. An illustrated edition has been issued (Boston, 1882). She married Edmund C. Thorpe in September, 1871. In 1881 she edited three Sunday-school papers in Chicago, Ill. Subsequently she settled with her family in Pacific Beach, San Diego co., Cal. Mrs. Thorpe has been a contributor to journals and magazines since 1880. She has written "The Station-Agent's Story," "Remember the Alamo," and other popular poems. Her publications include "Fred's Dark Days," a story for children (Chicago, 1881); "The Yule Log," a book of poems (1881); "The Fenton Family" (Philadelphia, 1884); "Nina Bruce" (1886); "The Chester Girls" (1887); "Temperance Poems" (Pent Water, Mich., 1887); and "Ringing Ballads" (Boston, 1887).

THORPE, Thomas Bangs, author, b. in Westfield, Mass., 1 March, 1815; d. in New York city in October, 1878. He was for three years at Wesleyan university, and while at college gave evidence of literary and artistic talent. One of his early paintings, "The Bold Dragoon," adapted from Washington Irving's story, was highly commended. After leaving college on account of his health, Mr. Thorpe made a tour of the southwest, and finally settled in Louisiana in 1836. His first literary production of note, "Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter," was widely quoted, and his next contribution to periodical literature—the mirth-provoking sketch entitled "The Big Bear of Arkansas"—placed him in the foremost rank of early American humorists. He was for a time editor of a Whig newspaper in New Orleans. In 1844 he edited the "Concordia Intelligencer," and in 1846 established "The Conservator" at Baton Rouge, but sold the paper a few years later, and in 1859 became the editor and publisher of the New York "Spirit of the Times." Mr. Thorpe served in the Mexican war, and attained the rank of colonel. His contributions to periodical literature, particularly "Blackwood's," the "Knickerbocker," and "Harper's Magazine," show versatile talent of a high order, and several of his

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paintings, notably "Niagara as it Is," display ability. His published works include "Our Army of the Rio Grande" (Philadelphia, 1846); "Mysteries of the Backwoods" (1846); "Our Army at Monterey" (1847); "Lynde Weiss, an Autobiography" (1854); "The Hive of the Bee-Hunter" (New York, 1854); "A Voice to America" (1855); "Scenes in Arkansaw" (1858); and "Reminiscences of Charles L. Elliott."

THORVALD, Eriesson, Scandinavian navigator, d. in Massachusetts in 1004. He was the brother of Leif, the son of Eric the Red, who persuaded him to visit Vinland, giving him the ship that he had bought from Biarn Heriulfson, and many wise directions as to his course. Thorvald selected thirty men, and sailed westward in 1002. He reached what has been thought to be the coast of Rhode Island, and passed the winter in Leifsbudir (Leif's house), some wooden huts which Leif is supposed to have built at the mouth of Pocasset river, near the present site of Providence. In the spring of 1003 he went on a voyage of discovery along the southern coast. His men saw a lovely country covered with forests, which were separated from the shore only by a thin border of white sand. The sea was enamelled with little islands, in one of which they discovered a wooden barn. The others appeared without any trace of men or animals. After obtaining a glimpse of an island that lay toward the west, supposed to be Long Island, they returned in the autumn to Leifsbudir. In the following summer Thorvald determined to explore the northern coast, but a violent storm damaged the keel of his ship. He stopped for some time, refitting in the neighborhood, and when about to put to sea he said to his companions: "Let us raise on this point of land the keel of a ship, and let us call it Kialarnes" (Keel cape). Rafn, Kohl, and other scholars that are interested in the ante-Columbian discovery of the American continent, think that the Kialarnes of Thorvald is Cape Cod. Then Thorvald sailed westward and anchored near a promontory, which has been supposed to be Gurnet point or Cape Alderton. The country appeared so beautiful that after landing he said: "This country is very fine; I would like to build my house here." After returning to the vessel, the Northmen saw three dark points on the beach that looked like hillocks. They were three "carabos" (canoes of wickerwork, covered with skins), each containing three men. The Northmen seized and killed eight of the savages, but the ninth escaped. Thorvald then landed, explored the promontory, and discovered elevations, which he took for human habitations. The Northmen returned to their vessel at nightfall, but they were soon awakened from their sleep by cries of vengeance. The vessel was surrounded by a crowd of canoes that came to exact reparation for the assassinations of the morning. They were manned by the Skrællings, or Esquimaux, who appear to have dwelt at that time farther south than they did in the 16th century. These savages discharged a shower of arrows on the Northmen, and fled. Thorvald asked his companions if they were wounded, and all replied in the negative. "But I am," he said; "this arrow, after rebounding from my buckler, entered under the armpit. I advise you to depart quickly from this land and leave me on the promontory where I wished to build my house. I have prophesied my destiny, for there shall I dwell. You shall bury me in this place, and put two crosses on my tomb, one at my head and the other at my feet, so that henceforward this promontory shall be called Krossarnes" (Promontory of the Crosses). A skeleton was discovered late in the 18th century on Rainsford island, and with it the hilt of an iron sword. Some antiquarians have concluded that the skeleton was that of an ancient Scandinavian, and that the workmanship of the hilt proved it to be not later than the 15th century. After the burial of Thorvald, the Northmen returned to Leifsbudir, and in 1005 sailed for Greenland. See "Découverte de l'Amérique par les Normands au X^e^ siècle," by Gabriel Gravier (Paris, 1874); "Antiquitates Americanæ," by Carl Christian Rafn (Copenhagen, 1837); "Denkmäler Grönlands," by the same (3 vols., 1838–'45); "Étude sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'ancien continent avant Christophe Colomb," by M. Gaffarel (Paris, 1869); "Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ," by Th. Torfæus (Copenhagen, 1711); "The Heimskringla of Snorre Sturlesons, or Chronicles of the Kings of Norway," translated into English by Samuel Laing (London, 1844); and "Discovery of America by Northmen," by Eben N. Horsford (Boston, 1888).

THRASHER, John S., journalist, b. in Portland, Me., in 1817; d. in Galveston, Tex., 10 Nov., 1879. While he was a youth his parents removed to Havana, Cuba, where he followed for some time a successful mercantile career, but abandoned it for journalism, purchasing, in 1849, the "Faro Industrial," which was then the only Liberal newspaper. In September, 1851, his paper was suppressed, and he was condemned by court-martial to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor at Ceuta and perpetual banishment from Cuba. After several months the U. S. minister at Madrid secured his release. He afterward established in New Orleans a Sunday journal called the "Beacon of Cuba," and in 1853–'5 was an active member of the junta that organized a filibustering expedition to be led by Gen. John A. Quitman. When the U. S. authorities prevented the departure of this expedition, Thrasher went to New York city. For several years he travelled in Central and South America as a newspaper correspondent, and edited the "Noticioso de Nuevo York," a journal devoted to the interests of Spanish-American countries. Marrying a lady whose property was in Texas, he removed to the south, and remained there during the civil war, acting as agent for the associated press at Atlanta. After the war he edited for several years Frank Leslie's "Ilustracion Americana" in New York city, and afterward resided in Galveston. He published a translation of Alexander von Humboldt's "Personal Narrative of Travels," with notes and an introductory essay (New York, 1856), also many essays on the social, commercial, and political conditions of Cuba.

THROCKMORTON, James Webb, governor of Texas, b. in Sparta, Tenn., 1 Feb., 1825. He accompanied his father to Texas in 1841, became a lawyer, and entered the legislature in 1851, serving continuously in one branch or the other till the beginning of the civil war. He was a member of the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, against which he voted, with six others, but he joined the Confederate army in the spring of 1861, and served as a captain, and afterward as a major till November, 1863, when he resigned in order to take his seat again in the state senate. In 1864 he was appointed a brigadier-general of state troops, and in May, 1864, was placed by the state military authorities in command on the northwestern border of Texas, where he made treaties with the Comanches, Cheyennes, and other tribes, returning from the plains in June, 1865, after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He was a member of the Constitutional convention that was called in

accordance with President Johnson's proclamation in 1865, and was elected its president. In 1866 he was chosen governor for four years, but in 1867 he was removed from office by Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's orders. He was elected to congress, taking his seat on 6 Dec., 1875, and served through two terms. On 3 Dec., 1883, he re-entered the house, and in 1885 he was re-elected.

THROOP, Enos Thompson (troop), governor of New York, b. in Johnstown, Montgomery co., N. Y., 21 Aug., 1784; d. on his estate of Willowbrook, near Auburn, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1874. He received a classical education, studied law at Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. During his residence at Albany, he became acquainted with Martin Van Buren, then also a law-student, and this acquaintance ripened into friendship. After admission to the bar, Mr. Throop began practice at Auburn, soon became active in politics as a member of the Republican party, and was appointed postmaster of the village, and in 1811 county clerk of Cayuga county. In 1814 he was elected a member of congress, as a supporter of the war measures of the administration. He took part in the debates upon the important measures to which the close of the war and the prostration of public and private credit gave rise. He also supported and voted for the act changing the compensation of congressmen from six dollars a day to $1,800 per annum, a course which temporarily clouded his political fortunes. Popular dissatisfaction with his action was such that he was defeated at the election of 1816, which was held in April of that year, and thereupon resigned his seat for the remainder of his unexpired term. In April, 1823, he was appointed one of the eight circuit judges for which the constitution of 1821 provided. In 1828, induced chiefly by the solicitation of Martin Van Buren, Judge Throop consented to be placed upon the state ticket, as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, with Mr. Van Buren as the candidate for governor, a step which rendered it necessary for him to resign his judicial office. It was expected that Andrew Jackson would be elected president at the same election, in which event Van Buren would be made secretary of state; and the latter desired to leave the office of governor and the leadership of the party in the hands of a friend. These expectations were fulfilled, and Mr. Throop succeeded to the office of governor on 12 March, 1829. He was re-elected governor in 1830. During his first term the construction of the Chenango canal became one of the chief questions of state policy. He declared himself, in his message to the legislature, unalterably opposed to the plan. This step raised such a vehement opposition to him in the localities through which the proposed canal would pass, that in 1832 he declined to be presented as a candidate for a third term. In 1833 he was appointed by President Jackson naval officer at the port of New York, which office he held until 1838, when President Van Buren appointed him chargé d'affaires of the United States to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples), where he remained until he was superseded in 1842. After spending two years in Paris, he returned to the United States, and resided upon an estate on the banks of Owasco lake near Auburn, N. Y. In 1847 he removed to Michigan, where he purchased a farm of 800 acres, and became noted among agriculturists. Advancing years compelled him to give up farming, and in 1857 he returned to his former home, removing in 1868 to New York city, but a few years later again returning to his residence near Auburn.—His nephew, **Montgomery Hunt**, lawyer, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1827, was educated in Geneva, Switzerland, and Naples, Italy, and at Hobart college; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He practised in Utica, N. Y., from 1851 till 1864, first in partnership with his uncle, Ward Hunt, and after 1856 with Roscoe Conkling, then in New York city till 1870, when he was appointed a commissioner to revise the statutes of the state. He acted as chairman of the commission, which prepared the New York code of civil procedure that was enacted partly in 1877 and partly in 1880. Since 1878, when the codification was ended, Mr. Throop has devoted himself to legal authorship, changing his residence in 1880 from New York city to Albany. He has published "The Future: a Political Essay" (New York, 1864); "Treatise on the Validity of Verbal Agreements" (Albany, 1870); "Annotated Code of Civil Procedure" (1880); "The New York Justice's Manual" (1880); "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts" (1887); and "Revised Statutes of the State of New York" (8th ed., 1888).

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THRUSTON, Charles Mynn (throo'-ston), soldier, b. in Gloucester county, Va., in 1738; d. near New Orleans, La., in 1812. He was educated at William and Mary college, and after prosecuting his theological studies in England was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal church in Gloucester county. Subsequently he removed to Clarke county, and officiated in a church, near Shenandoah river, that is still standing. At the beginning of the Revolution he raised a company, was commissioned as captain, and badly wounded at Trenton. On his recovery he was appointed colonel, being known as the "warrior parson." After the war he was a judge and a member of the legislature, and in 1808 removed to Louisiana.—His son, **Buckner**, jurist, b. near Winchester, Va., in 1763; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 Aug., 1845, received a classical education, emigrated in early life to Kentucky, and there studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practised in Frankfort, taking an active part in public affairs, and was elected U. S. senator in 1805, declining the post of U. S. judge of the territory of Orleans, to which he had been appointed immediately before. On 1 July, 1809, he resigned his seat in the senate to accept the appointment of U. S. judge for the District of Columbia, which office he held until his death.—Buckner's son, **Charles Mynn**, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 22 Feb., 1789; d. in Cumberland, Md., 18 Feb., 1873, entered the U. S. military academy in 1813, and in July, 1814, was commissioned as lieutenant of artillery, and assigned to duty on Governor's island, New York harbor, where he was engaged in erecting fortifications till the close of the war with Great Britain. He became adjutant of his regiment in 1821, and during the Florida war in 1835–'6 was acting adjutant-general of the Florida army. Resigning on 31 Aug., 1836, he settled on a farm at Cumberland, Md. He became president of a bank in 1838, and mayor in 1861. At the beginning of

the civil war he entered the volunteer service as brigadier-general, and served in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad till April, 1862, when he resigned.—Buckner's grandson, **Gates Phillips**, soldier, b. in Dayton, Ohio, 11 June, 1835, was graduated at Miami university in 1855, studied law, and began practice in Dayton, where he entered the volunteer service at the beginning of the civil war as a captain in the 1st Ohio infantry. He was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general on 4 Sept., 1863, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel, for special acts of gallantry at Shiloh and Stone River, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry at Chickamauga. Since the war he has followed his profession at Nashville, Tenn. He is corresponding secretary of the Tennessee historical society, has contributed articles on military history and other subjects to northern and southern magazines, and has in preparation an illustrated work on the mound-builders, describing recent discoveries in the vicinity of Nashville and elsewhere.

THURMAN, Allen Granbery, statesman, b. in Lynchburg, Va., 13 Nov., 1813. His father was the Rev. Pleasant Thurman, a minister of the Methodist church, and his mother the only daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, nephew and adopted son of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His parents removed to Chillicothe in 1819, and he made that place his home until he settled in Columbus, in 1853, where he has since resided. His education was in the Chillicothe academy, and at the hands of his mother. At the age of eighteen he assisted in land-surveying and at twenty-one he was private secretary to Gov. Lucas, studied law with his uncle, Gov. William Allen, afterward was admitted to the bar in 1835, and in a few years was employed in almost every litigated case in Ross county. In 1844 he was elected by the Democrats to congress, and he entered that body, 1 Dec., 1845, as its youngest member. Preferring the practice of the law, he declined a renomination to congress, and remained at the bar until 1851, when he was elected to the supreme bench in Ohio. From December, 1854, till February, 1856, he served as chief justice, and on the expiration of his term he refused a renomination. His opinions, contained in the first five volumes of the state reports, are remarkable for the clear and forcible expression of his views and the accuracy of his statements of the law. In 1867 he was the choice of his party for governor of Ohio. Rutherford B. Hayes, his opponent, was elected by a majority of fewer than 3,000 votes, though the Republican majority in 1866 was more than 43,000. Mr. Thurman was then elected to the senate to succeed Benjamin F. Wade. He took his seat, 4 March, 1869, and from the first was recognized as the leader of the Democratic minority. He was a member of the committee on the judiciary and on the accession of his party to power, in the 46th congress, he was made its chairman, and also chosen president, *pro tempore*, of the senate, owing to the illness of Vice-President Wheeler. In 1874 he was elected to the senate for a second term, and in his twelve years of service, ending 4 March, 1881, he won a reputation for judicial fairness and readiness, dignity and power in debate, especially upon questions of constitutional law. Besides his labor in the judiciary committee he rendered valuable service in the committee on private land claims. He was the author of the act to compel the Pacific railroad corporations to fulfil their obligations to the government, since known as the "Thurman act," the passage of which he forced in spite of the combined influence of those companies. His arguments against the constitutionality of the civil-rights bills have since been sustained by the U. S. supreme court in language that is almost identical with that of his speeches. Efforts to secure for the rebellious states the most favorable reconstruction legislation, in which he vigorously persisted while in the senate, led to a charge that he had disapproved the war for the integrity of the Union. His true position he thus defined in a letter to a friend: "I did all I could to help to preserve the Union without a war, but after it began I thought there was but one thing to do, and that was to fight it out. I therefore sustained all constitutional measures that tended, in my judgment, to put down the rebellion. I never believed in the doctrine of secession." Mr. Thurman retired from the senate not alone with the high respect of his partisan associates, but also with that of senators of opposite political views, one of whom, James G. Blaine, with whom he often contended in debate, says, in his "Twenty Years of Congress": "Mr. Thurman's rank in the senate was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch-phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. . . . His retirement from the senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss, indeed, to the body." Gen. Garfield, before his election to the presidency, had been chosen to succeed Mr. Thurman in the senate; but the contest had not interrupted friendly relations of many years' standing, and, as a mark of his regard, the new president, soon after his inauguration, associated Mr. Thurman with William M. Evarts, of New York, and Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, on the commission to the International monetary conference to be held in Paris. In the Democratic national convention of 1876 Mr. Thurman received some votes as a presidential candidate. In 1880 the first ballot gave him the entire vote of the Ohio delegation, with considerable support from other states. In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large to the National convention, was again put in nomination for the presidency, and stood next to Cleveland and Bayard upon the first ballot. In the convention of 1888 he was nominated for vice-president by acclamation. See "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman," by W. U. Hensel and George F. Parker (New York, 1888).

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THURSBY, Emma Cecilia, singer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 Feb., 1857. She had her first instruction of Julius Meyer, and subsequently studied with Achille Errani and Erminia Rudersdorff. In 1873 she went to Italy, where she studied for a short time under Francesco Lamperti and San Giovanni. On her return she sang in the Broad-

way tabernacle, New York. In 1876 she made her first concert-tour with Patrick S. Gilmore's orchestra, and in 1877 she travelled with Theodore Thomas. In the same year Maurice Strakosch signed a six-years' engagement with her, and under his management she made several tours in the United States and in Europe, meeting with great success. Miss Thursby has appeared only in concert and oratorio, and has rejected the most flattering offers that were made her while abroad to appear in opera. Her *forte* is sacred music, and in rendering the soprano parts of Handel's and Haydn's oratorios she is unexcelled.

THURSTON, Asa, missionary, b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 12 Oct., 1787; d. in Honolulu, Hawaii, 11 March, 1868. He worked at the trade of scythe-making till he was twenty-two years old, then fitted himself for college, was graduated at Yale in 1816, and passed through the course of theological instruction at Andover seminary. On his graduation in 1819 he was ordained as a missionary, and on 23 Oct. sailed with his wife for the Sandwich islands. He established himself at Kailua, Hawaii, where he resided for more than forty years, retiring to Honolulu when incapacitated by paralysis for continued active work. He was a pioneer among the missionaries to the Sandwich islands, and instructed two of the kings while they still resided at Kailua. He also translated a large part of the Bible into the Hawaiian language.—His wife, **Lucy Goodale,** b. in Marlborough, Mass., 29 Oct., 1795; d. in Honolulu, Hawaii, 13 Oct., 1876, was educated at the academy in Bradford, Mass., and taught until she married and went to the Sandwich islands. She left an autobiography which was completed by Persis G. Taylor, her daughter, and Rev. Walter Freer, and published under the title of "Life and Times of Mrs. Lucy G. Thurston" (Ann Arbor, 1876).—Their son, THOMAS GAIRDNER, was graduated at Yale in 1862, studied theology, and returned to Hawaii, where he preached until the time of his death in 1884.

THURSTON, John Mellen, lawyer, b. in Montpelier, Vt., 21 Aug., 1847. In 1854 his family removed to Madison, and two years later to Beaver Dam, Wis. He was graduated at Wayland university in 1867, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and in the same year removed to Omaha, Nebraska. He was appointed city attorney in 1874, and, while holding that office, was elected in 1875 to the legislature, in which he acted as chairman of the judiciary committee. He resigned the attorneyship in 1877 to become assistant attorney of the Union Pacific railroad company, of which he became general attorney in 1888. In 1875 he was defeated as a candidate for the district judgeship. He was a presidential elector in 1880, and in 1884 chairman of the delegation to the National Republican convention. He was again at the head of the delegation in 1888, and was selected by the convention at Chicago for temporary chairman. His address in calling that body to order won him a national reputation as an orator.

THURSTON, Laura M., poet, b. in Norfolk, Litchfield co., Conn., in December, 1812; d. in New Albany, Ind., 21 July, 1842. Her maiden name was Hawley. She was educated for the profession of teaching at the Hartford female seminary, and taught in Philadelphia, Pa., and New Milford and Hartford, Conn., removed to New Albany in order to take charge of an academy, and in September, 1839, married Franklin Thurston, a merchant of that place. She contributed to newspapers and magazines over the signature of "Viola." Her poems, some of which were descriptive of nature and some didactic, were highly esteemed, and many of them are preserved in Rufus W. Griswold's and other collections of American poetry.

THURSTON, Robert Lawton, mechanical engineer, b. in Portsmouth, R. I., 13 Dec., 1800; d. in Providence, R. I., 13 Jan., 1874. He early developed talent as a mechanic, and on attaining his majority began to learn the trade of a machinist. His skill attracted the attention of John Babcock, who invited his assistance in the manufacture of an experimental steam-engine which was placed in a small ferry-boat for use near Fall River. Its success led to the construction of engines for the "Rushlight" and the "Babcock," which ran between Providence and New York. He then entered the iron business in Fall River, but in 1830 returned to Providence, where, with the son of John Babcock, he founded in 1834 the first steam-engine building establishment in New England, known as the Providence steam-engine company. They purchased the Sickles patent for the "drop cut-off" for steam-engines, and were the first either in America or in Europe to manufacture a standard form of expansion steam-engine. For a series of years they were engaged in litigation with George H. Corliss, against whom they brought suit for infringement of the Sickles patent. This case, which was one of the most noted patent suits that was ever tried, called for the services of several of the most eminent lawyers and mechanical experts of the time. The Greene engine, which they introduced, is now claimed by many engineers to be one of the best of modern steam-engines. In 1863 the unsettled condition of affairs resulting from the civil war, with incidental lack of business, led to Mr. Thurston's withdrawal.—His son, **Robert Henry,** mechanical engineer, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 Oct., 1839, received his early training in the workshops of his father and was graduated in the scientific course at Brown in 1859. After two years' experience with his father's company, he entered the U. S. navy as third assistant engineer, and served on various vessels during the civil war. He was present at the battle of Port Royal and at the siege of Charleston, and was attached to the North and South Atlantic squadrons until 1865, when he was detailed as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U. S. naval academy in Annapolis, where he also lectured on chemistry. In 1870 he visited Europe for the purpose of studying the British iron manufacturing districts, and on 1 April, 1872, he resigned from the navy, after attaining the rank of 1st assistant engineer. Meanwhile, in 1871, he had been called to the chair of mechanical engineering at the Stevens institute of technology, where he remained until 1885, when he was appointed director of the Sibley college of Cornell university with the professorship of mechanical engineering. In 1871, on behalf of a committee of the American institute, he made a series of experiments on steam-boilers, in which for the first time all losses of heat were noted, and, by condensing all the steam that was generated, the quantity of water "entrained" by the steam was measured. Prof. Thurston was appointed a member of the U. S. commission to the World's fair in Vienna in 1873, and, besides serving on the international jury, edited the "Reports of the United States Commissioners to the International Exhibition, Vienna, 1873" (4 vols., Washington, 1875–'6), which includes his own special "Report on Machinery and Manufactures." He was a member of the U. S. commission on the causes of boiler-explosions, and of the U. S. board to test iron, steel, and other metals. His exten-

sive knowledge of matters connected with mechanical engineering has led to his being called upon frequently to testify in court on disputed points as an expert. The degree of doctor of engineering was conferred on him by Stevens institute of technology in 1885, and he is a regular, honorary, or corresponding member of various scientific and technical societies at home and abroad. He was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1877–'8 and 1884, vice-president of the American institute of mining engineers in 1878–'9, and president of the American society of mechanical engineers in 1880–'3. Prof. Thurston has invented a magnesium burning-lamp, an autographic-recording testing-machine, a new form of steam-engine governor, an apparatus for determining the value of lubricants, and various other devices. He is the author of about 250 papers, including contributions to "The Popular Science Monthly," "Journal of the Franklin Institute," "Van Nostrand's Magazine," "Science," "The Forum," and like periodicals, and addresses before scientific and other societies. His books are "History of the Growth of the Steam-Engine" (New York, 1878); "Friction and Lubrication" (1879); "Materials of Engineering" (3 vols., 1884–'6); "Friction and Lost Work in Machinery and Mill Work" (1884); "Text-Book of the Materials of Construction" (1885); "Stationary Steam-Engines for Electric Lighting Purposes" (1884); "Steam-Boiler Explosions in Theory and in Practice" (1887); and "A Manual of Steam Boilers: their Design, Construction, and Management" (1888).

THURY, Pierre (tu-ry), French missionary, b. in Bayeux, France, about 1650; d. in the Penobscot mission, Me., or in Nova Scotia, 3 June, 1699. He studied for the priesthood in France, and, having volunteered for the American missions, went to Quebec, where he was ordained on 21 Dec., 1677. In 1684 he was sent by Bishop Laval to labor among the Indians of Acadia. After devoting a year to the exploration of the country, he founded the mission of St. Croix in 1685. In 1688 he was transferred to the Penobscot, where he gathered together an Indian colony at Panawaniské. His converts became noted for the fervor of their piety and devotion to the French, and in 1689 did the latter good service at the attack on Fort Pemaquid. He prepared prayers and hymns for their use in the Abnaki language. He was afterward sent to instruct the Indians of Nova Scotia. He returned to Maine and died there, according to some accounts, but others assert that he spent the rest of his life in Nova Scotia. See John G. Shea's "American Catholic Missions" (New York, 1854); Shea's "The Church in the Colonies" (1887); and Diereville's "Voyage" (Paris, 1708).

THWAITES, Reuben Gold, antiquary, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 May, 1853. In 1866 he removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where he studied in the intervals of farm-work, and, after teaching for a year, became editor of a newspaper in 1872. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course at Yale. From 1877 till 1886 he was connected with the "Wisconsin State Journal" as associate and afterward as managing editor, and conducted a news bureau at Madison. Having given much attention to the study of western history, especially that of Wisconsin, he was elected in 1887 corresponding secretary of the Wisconsin historical society, and editor of its publications. He is the author of "Historic Waterways: Six Hundred Miles of Canoeing down Rock, Fox, and Wisconsin Rivers" (Chicago, 1888).

THWING, Charles Franklin (twing), clergyman, b. in New Sharon, Me., 9 Nov., 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1876 and at Andover theological seminary in 1879, and was pastor of a Congregational church in Cambridge, Mass., till 1886, when he took charge of the Plymouth church in Minneapolis, Minn. He received the degree of D. D. from Chicago theological seminary in 1888. Dr. Thwing, who is associate editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," has been a contributor to magazines, and has published many sermons, and, in book-form, "American Colleges: their Students and Work" (New York, 1878); "Reading of Books: its Pleasures, Profits, and Perils" (Boston, 1883); in collaboration with Mrs. Carrie F. Butler-Thwing, "The Family: an Historical and Social Study" (1886); and "The Working Church" (New York, 1888).

TIBBITS, George, merchant, b. in Warwick, R. I., 14 Jan., 1763; d. in Troy, N. Y., 19 July, 1849. He established himself in business at Lansingburg, N. Y., at the age of twenty-one, and in 1797 removed to Troy. He was a member of the legislature in 1800, and two years later was elected to congress, serving from 17 Oct., 1803, till 3 March, 1805. From 1815 till 1818 he sat in the state senate, and he was the author of the financial plan that was adopted for raising means to build the Erie canal. In 1816 he was defeated as the Federalist candidate for lieutenant-governor. In 1824 he was a member of a commission on state prisons which reported in favor of the Auburn system, and during the next five years he acted on the commission that had charge of the construction of Sing Sing prison, and remedied abuses in the management of penitentiaries. From 1830 till 1836 he was mayor of Troy. He delivered addresses on agricultural subjects, and was one of the earliest American advocates of the economical policy of protection in essays that appeared in the Philadelphia "Inquirer" over the signature of "Cato." He published also "Memoir on Home Markets" (Philadelphia, 1827) and "Finances of the Canal Fund of the State of New York Examined" (Albany, 1829).—His grandson, **William Badger,** soldier, b. in Hoosick, N. Y., 31 March, 1837; d. in Troy, N. Y., 10 Feb., 1880, was graduated at Union in 1859, began the study of law, and engaged in manufacturing. At President Lincoln's first call for troops he recruited a company, and was mustered into the service as captain on 14 May, 1861. He was engaged at Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, and the second battle of Bull Run, was promoted major of the 2d New York volunteer infantry on 13 Oct., 1862, participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and, when his term of service expired, raised a regiment that was called the Griswold light cavalry, of which he was made colonel, his commission dating from 20 Nov., 1863. He served under Gen. Julius Stahel, first encountering the enemy at New Market on 15 May, 1864. He was present at Piedmont on 5 June, was constantly engaged during the following three months, taking part in numerous actions, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 Nov. At the close of the war he was ordered to the west with his command. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, commissioned as brigadier-general on 18 Oct., 1865, and mustered out on 15 Jan., 1866, returning to Troy with health impaired by injuries received in the service.

TICHENOR, Isaac, jurist, b. in Newark, N. J., 8 Feb., 1754; d. in Bennington, Vt., 11 Dec., 1838. He was graduated at Princeton in 1775, began the study of law in Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1777 was appointed assistant commissary-general and stationed at Bennington. He remained there, was

admitted to the bar, practised law, and took an active part in public affairs, serving as a member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1781–'4, agent of the state to congress in 1782, a state councillor in 1787–'92, a commissioner for the arrangement of the territorial dispute with New York in 1791, and a member of the state board of censors from 1792 till 1813. In 1791 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, becoming chief justice in 1795. In the following year he resigned to take his seat in the United States senate on 6 Dec., 1796. He was elected governor of Vermont, retiring from the senate on 10 Nov., 1797, and was continued in that office by re-election till 1807. In 1808 he was again elected governor and served one more term. In 1815 he was sent to the United States senate a second time, taking his seat on 4 Dec. of that year and serving till 3 March, 1821. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1789.

TICKNOR, Caleb B., physician, b. in Salisbury, Conn., in 1805; d. in New York city, 19 Sept., 1840, He was educated for his profession in the Berkshire medical institution, and adopted the homœopathic system of medicine. In addition to many medical papers, he published "The Philosophy of Living, or the Way to Enjoy Life and its Comforts" (New York, 1836); "Popular Treatise on Medical Philosophy" (Andover, 1838); and "Guide to Mothers and Nurses" (1839).—His brother, Benajah, also studied medicine, and was a surgeon in the U. S. navy from 10 July, 1824, till his death, which occurred 20 Sept., 1857.

TICKNOR, Elisha, educator, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 25 March, 1757; d. in Hanover, N. H., 22 June, 1821. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1783, and was connected with various schools, becoming in 1788 head master of Franklin grammar-school, Boston. After filling this post for several years, he resigned on account of his health. He made one of the earliest efforts to improve female education in Massachusetts, and originated the scheme for primary schools in Boston, proposing them at a town-meeting in 1818. He became a successful merchant in Boston, and founded the first insurance company and the first savings-bank in the city. In 1818 he presented a plan to prevent the causes and perfect the cure of pauperism in Boston.—His son, **George,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Aug., 1791; d. there, 26 Jan., 1871. From a very early age he showed a passion for reading, which, under the judicious nurture that he received at home, became still stronger as he grew in years. While yet a boy he passed his examination for admission into Dartmouth, where he took his degree in 1807. On returning home he gave three years more to his favorite studies. When he was nineteen years old, Mr. Ticknor entered the office of a lawyer in Boston, and after the usual term of preparation was admitted to the bar in 1813. But he was satisfied that his vocation, or at least his taste, lay in the direction of letters rather than of law. His father's circumstances were, fortunately, such as to enable the young student to consult his taste in the selection of his profession. In 1815 he went to Europe for study. Two years he passed at Göttingen, attending the lectures of the university and devoting himself to philological studies, especially to the ancient classics. Two years longer he remained in Europe, chiefly on the continent, passing most of his time in the capitals, as affording obvious advantages for a critical study of the national literatures. During his absence he was, in 1817, appointed to fill the chair of modern languages and literature in Harvard. In 1819 he returned to the United States, bringing with him a valuable library. This in time grew to be one of the largest private collections in the country, and, for the rarity and importance of the books, was unsurpassed, in some of its departments. This is especially true of the collection of Spanish literature, which rivalled the best private ones in Europe. Mr. Ticknor, during his connection with the university, gave long and elaborate courses of lectures on French and Spanish literature. He also entered into a critical analysis of such writers as Dante, Goethe, Milton, and Shakespeare. The audience of the lectures, instead of being confined to students, was increased by persons without the walls of the college, who were attracted not merely by the interest of the subject, but by the skill of the critic, his luminous and often eloquent diction, and his impressive delivery. After holding his office for fifteen years, Mr. Ticknor resigned it in 1835, preparatory to another visit to Europe, where he proposed to spend several years with his family. His labors had been attended with signal benefit to the university. He was the first professor on the Smith foundation, and the duty devolved on him of giving a complete organization to the department, which includes several teachers. Moreover, during his connection with Harvard, he suggested valuable improvements in the system of discipline, for which he had derived the hints from the German universities. Finally, he had greatly extended the range of intellectual culture among the students at the university, where literary instruction had hitherto been confined to the classics. Mr. Ticknor was a founder of the Boston public library, and president of its board of trustees in 1864–'6, and gave to it his Spanish library. Mr. Ticknor spent three years in his second visit to Europe, and after his return set about the preparation of his great work. At the close of 1849 the "History of Spanish Literature" made its appearance in England and the United States. Humboldt, in a letter dated 19 June, 1850, shortly after its publication, pronounced its panegyric in a single sentence, declaring it "a masterly work." The judgment of the illustrious German was speedily confirmed both in Europe and in this country. The nature of the subject, it might be thought, would have restricted the demand for the book to a comparatively small number of readers. But the extent of the sales proved the contrary, confirming the remark of the "Edinburgh Review" (October, 1850), that, perhaps of all compositions of the kind, Mr. Ticknor's work has the most successfully combined popularity of style with sound criticism and extensive research within its own department. The edition that was published in England met with the most cordial reception from the scholars of that country, while in Germany and in Spain translations soon appeared, under the auspices of eminent men of letters, who have added to the value of their labors by their own annotations. Although purporting to be simply a history of literature, the work exhibits vividly the social

civilization of the peninsula; and, independently of its stores of bibliographical information for the use of the scholar, it will be no less serviceable to the student of history who would acquaint himself with the character and condition of the Spaniard, and see in what manner they have been affected by the peculiar institutions of the country. The first edition of the "History of Spanish Literature" (3 vols., New York and London, 1849) was followed by a second (3 vols., 1854) and by a third American edition, corrected and enlarged (3 vols., Boston, 1863). A fourth edition, containing Mr. Ticknor's last revisions, has appeared since his death. To these are to be added the following translations: "Historia de la Literatura Española, por M. G. Ticknor; traducida al Castellano, con Adiciones y Notas criticas, por Don Pascual de Gayangos y Don Enrique de Vedia" (4 vols., Madrid, 1851–'7); "Geschichte der schönen Literatur in Spanien, von Georg Ticknor; Deutsch mit Zusätzen, herausgegeben von Nicholaus Heinrich Julius" (2 vols., Leipsic, 1852). Mr. Ticknor's great work was preceded by several minor publications, including "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the History and Criticism of Spanish Literature" (Cambridge, 1823); "Outline of the Principal Events in the Life of General Lafayette" (Boston, 1825; London, 1826; in French, Paris, 1825); "Remarks on Changes lately proposed or adopted in Harvard University" (Cambridge, 1825); "Report of the Board of Visitors on the United States Military Academy at West Point for 1826"; "The Remains of Nathan Appleton Haven, with a Memoir of his Life" (1827); and other publications. He also published a "Life of William Hickling Prescott" (Boston, 1864). See his "Life, Letters, and Journals" (2 vols., Boston, 1876).

TICKNOR, George, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 April, 1822; d. in Keene, N. H., 25 Dec., 1866. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1847, studied law in Franklin, N. H., was admitted to the bar in 1850, and began practice in Hanover, but in the following year removed to Claremont. He was solicitor for Sullivan county from 1855 till 1859, and about 1860 settled in Keene and purchased a large interest in the "New Hampshire Sentinel," which he edited during the remainder of his days. He published "Gazetteer and Biographical Sketches of New Hampshire."

TICKNOR, William Davis, publisher, b. in Lebanon, N. H., 6 Aug., 1810; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 April, 1864. In youth he was employed in the office of his uncle, Benjamin, a money-broker, and he afterward became teller in the old Columbian bank of Boston. He began the business of a publisher in Boston in 1832, in connection with John Allen, under the firm-name of Allen and Ticknor, successors of the old publishing-house of Carter, Hendee, and Co. In the following year Mr. Allen retired, leaving Mr. Ticknor to carry on the business for twelve years. This he did under his own name, which will be found on the title-pages of the early American editions of Tennyson and many New England authors. In 1845 John Reed and James T. Fields became his partners, and the imprint was changed to Ticknor, Reed, and Fields, but the legal firm-name remained William D. Ticknor and Co. during Mr. Ticknor's lifetime. On the retirement of Mr. Reed, in 1854, the style became Ticknor and Fields, continuing as such for about ten years. During this period the last-named firm purchased and continued to publish the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "North American Review." On the death of Mr. Ticknor his interest was continued in behalf of his son, Howard M., and James R. Osgood. Among the important events of this epoch were the establishment of "Our Young Folks" (1864), edited by Howard M. Ticknor, and of "Every Saturday" (1866), edited by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. In 1868 the younger Ticknor retired, and a new copartnership was formed among the other members, under the firm-name of Fields, Osgood, and Co. In 1870 Benjamin H. Ticknor was admitted, and in 1871 Mr. Fields withdrew, when the firm became James R. Osgood and Co. In 1885 it became Ticknor and Co., consisting of Benjamin H. and Thomas B. Ticknor and George F. Godfrey. From the beginning the publications of the house were characterized by intrinsic merit and by the neatness and correctness of their typography. The interests of American writers met with unusual consideration, and it became a mark of distinction for young writers to have secured them as publishers. William D. Ticknor was one of the first of American publishers to make payment for the works of foreign authors, beginning with £100 to Tennyson in 1842. The house always continued this custom, and it is probably not too much to say that its example did more than any other one thing to establish a principle that is now so generally recognized and acted upon. For three decades the curtained office of their establishment in the quaint old building at the corner of Washington and School streets, seen in the illustration, was the resort of Dickens, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Sumner, Thackeray, Whipple, and Whittier. This building (the oldest but one now standing in Boston), one of the landmarks of the city, was built immediately after the great fire of 1711, and was occupied for various domestic and mercantile purposes, at one time being an apothecary-shop kept by the father of James Freeman Clarke, until in 1828 it became the book-store of Carter, Hendee, and Co., from whom it passed to Allen and Ticknor. It remained in the hands of William D. Ticknor and his immediate successors until 1866, when increasing business required their removal to Tremont street; but it is still a book-store.

TIDBALL, John Caldwell, soldier, b. in Ohio county, Va. (now W. Va.), 25 Jan., 1825. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, being assigned to the 3d artillery. He served at the various stations of his regiment until 1861, when, having attained the rank of captain, he was placed in command of a battery, and engaged in the principal actions of the Army of the Potomac from the battle of Bull Run until and including the battle of Gettysburg in 1863. During the latter part of the campaign in Pennsylvania Capt. Tidball commanded a brigade of horse artillery. He was appointed colonel of the 4th New York volunteer artillery, 28 Aug., 1863, and commanded the artillery of the 2d corps of the Army of the Potomac during the Richmond campaign, including the battles of the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg. He was commandant of cadets at West Point from 10 July till 22 Sept., 1864, and

led the artillery of the 9th corps from 9 Oct., 1864, till 2 April, 1865, in the operations that terminated in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After he was mustered out of the volunteer service he commanded his battery at the presidio of San Francisco until his promotion in February, 1867, to major of the 2d artillery, thence serving in command of the district of Astoria and Alaska, and the post of Raleigh, N. C., and as superintendent of artillery instruction at the U. S. artillery-school at Fort Monroe, Va., till January, 1880. He was then appointed aide-de-camp to the general of the army, with rank of colonel, serving until 8 Feb., 1884. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d artillery, 30 June, 1882, and colonel of the 1st artillery, 22 March, 1885, and has commanded the artillery-school and post of Fort Monroe since 1 Nov., 1883. In 1889 he will be retired from active service. He has received the brevets of brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and distinguished services at Spottsylvania, major-general of volunteers for services at Fort Sedgwick, major in the regular army for Gaines's Mills, lieutenant-colonel for Antietam, colonel for gallantry at Fort Stedman, and brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion. Gen. Tidball is the author of a "Manual of Heavy Artillery Service" which has been adopted by the war department (Washington, 1880).

TIEBOUT, Cornelius, engraver, b. in New York in 1777; d. in Kentucky about 1830. At an early age he exhibited a taste for drawing, and while an apprentice with a silver-smith made some attempts at engraving on copper. In 1794 he engraved several heads for William Dunlap's "German Theatre." The next year he went to London to receive instruction in the art from James Heath, being the first American to go abroad to study engraving, and returned at the end of two years very much improved. He chose Philadelphia for his residence, and there he published his chief works. He worked in the stipple or chalk manner, and was an artist of no mean merit. Among his folio plates are portraits of Washington, Gen. Horatio Gates, John Jay, and Bishop White, after Gilbert Stuart; and Thomas Jefferson, after Rembrandt Peale. After accumulating some property, Tiebout engaged in business ventures for which he was not fitted by experience or education, and lost all. He then removed to Kentucky.

TIERNAN, Luke, merchant, b. in County Meath, Ireland, in 1757; d. in Baltimore, Md., 10 Nov., 1839. He came in 1787 to the United States, and settled first at Hagerstown, Md., but soon removed to Baltimore, where he engaged in the shipping business, being the first in that city to engage in the direct trade between Baltimore and Liverpool. He took a deep interest in the prosperity of his adopted city and in politics. He was a Whig, and a warm personal friend of Henry Clay, who frequently visited his house, and spoke of him as the patriarch of the Whig party in Maryland. He was a presidential elector, voting for John Quincy Adams in 1824, and one of the founders of the Hibernian society of Maryland, and for many years its president. In 1826–'7 he was one of a committee to urge upon the legislature of Maryland the incorporation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, the first railroad company incorporated in this country, and he was also a member of the committee of the Washington monument of Baltimore.

TIFFANY, Alexander Ralston, jurist, b. in Niagara, Upper Canada, 16 Oct., 1796; d. in Palmyra, Mich., 14 Jan., 1868. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the "Canadian Constellation," published by his father, Sylvester, and removed with him to Canandaigua, N. Y., previous to the war of 1812. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Palmyra, Wayne co., N. Y., and became associate judge of the county. He removed to Palmyra, Mich., in 1832, became prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county in 1834, was elected judge of probate in 1836 and in 1840, county judge of Lenawee county in 1844, re-elected in 1848, and served until this court was abolished by the constitution of 1850. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1850, and of the legislature, where he was chairman of the judiciary committee in 1855. He published "The Justice's Guide" (Detroit, 1855); "Criminal Law" (1860); and "Form-Book for Attorneys in Michigan" (1860).

TIFFANY, Charles Louis, jeweler, b. in Killingly, Conn., 15 Feb., 1812. He received an academic education, and then entered the cotton-mill of his father. In 1837 he came to New York city without means, and established with John B. Young a fancy-goods and stationery store at 259 Broadway. The capital for the enterprise, $1,000, was lent to the young men by Mr. Tiffany's father. They invested their money in various novel goods, including Chinese curiosities. Success favored the new house, and in 1841 the firm became Tiffany, Young, and Ellis, by the admission of the latter as a partner. During the same year Mr. Young was sent abroad to select novelties and establish closer relations with European houses. The firm moved to 271 Broadway in 1847, and then began the manufacture of gold jewelry. During the disturbances in Europe in 1848, diamonds declined fifty per cent. in Paris, and, taking advantage of this, they made large purchases. In 1851 they began the manufacture of sterling silver ware. Various changes in the firm resulted in the establishment of a Paris branch, and the firm-name in New York became Tiffany and Co. The salesrooms were moved to 550 Broadway in 1851, and during the civil war a large business was carried on in the manufacture of swords and similar articles. At the World's fair in Paris in 1867 their exhibit received the first award. The building which they now occupy on Union square was erected for their accommodation in 1867, and the firm was incorporated as a stock company in 1868. The products of their manufacture received the highest honors at the World's fairs in Philadelphia in 1876, and again in Paris in 1878. Mr. Tiffany has been honored with testimonials by foreign powers, and he has been decorated by the French and Russian governments. He is active in the affairs of New York city, and is a liberal patron of art. His residence, among the finest in the country, is situated on Madison avenue near Central park, and is represented in the accompanying illustration.

—His son, **Louis Comfort,** artist, b. in New York, 18 Feb., 1848, studied under George Inness

and Samuel Colman, subsequently under Léon Bailly in Paris, and during five years travelled and sketched in Europe and Africa. In 1870 he became a member of the Water-color society; the following year he was elected an associate of the National academy, and he became an academician in 1880. He is also a member of the Society of American artists. Among his works in oil are "Fruit-Vender, under the Sea-Wall at Nassau" (1870); "Market-Day, Morlaix," and "Duane Street, New York" (1878); and "Bow-Zarea, Algiers." His water-colors include "Meditation" (1872); "Shop in Switzerland," "Old and New Mosques at Cairo," and "Lazy Life in the East" (1876); "Algiers" (1877); and "Cobblers at Borifarik" (1878). He devotes much time to decorative work, and has furnished many cartoons and designs for windows for the Tiffany glass company, of which he is the founder. The interior work of his father's house in New York was executed under his supervision.

TIFFANY, Osmond, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., 16 July, 1823. He was educated at Baltimore and studied at Harvard in 1840–'2, but was not graduated. He afterward engaged in mercantile and literary work, was ordnance clerk at the U. S. armory in Springfield, Mass., in 1862–'3, and paymaster's clerk in the U. S. army in 1863–'4, and has been custom-house liquidating clerk at Baltimore since 1869. He has contributed to periodicals and published "The Canton Chinese, or the Americans' Sojourn in the Celestial Empire" (Boston, 1849); "Brandon, a Tale of the American Colonies" (New York, 1851); and "Sketch of the Life of Gen. Otho H. Williams" (Baltimore, 1851). He has edited "Patriarchs and Prophets of Biblical Story" (Springfield, Mass., 1860).

TIFFIN, Edward, statesman, b. in Carlisle, England, 19 June, 1766; d. in Chillicothe, Ohio, 9 Aug., 1829. After receiving an ordinary English education, he began the study of medicine, and continued it after his removal to Charlestown, Va., in 1784, receiving his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1789. In the same year he married Mary, sister of Gov. Thomas Worthington. In 1790 he united with the Methodist church, and soon afterward he became a local preacher, being ordained deacon, by Bishop Asbury, 19 Nov., 1792. In 1796 he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he continued both to preach and to practise medicine. At Deer Creek, twelve miles distant, he organized a flourishing congregation, long before that part of the country was visited by travelling preachers. In 1799 he was chosen to the legislature of the Northwest territory, of which he was elected speaker, and in 1802 he was president of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Ohio. He was elected the first governor of the state in 1803, and re-elected two years later. During his second term he arrested the expedition of Aaron Burr, near Marietta, Ohio. After the expiration of his service he was chosen U. S. senator, to succeed his brother-in-law, Thomas Worthington, and took his seat in December, 1807, but early in the following year his wife died, and on 3 March, 1809, he resigned from the senate and retired to private life. Shortly afterward he married again, and was elected to the legislature, serving two terms as speaker. In the autumn of 1810 he resumed the practice of medicine at Chillicothe, and in 1812, on the creation by act of congress of a commissionership of the general land-office, he was appointed by President Madison as its first incumbent. He removed to Washington, organized the system that has continued in the land-office till the present time, and in 1814 was active in the removal of his papers to Virginia, whereby the entire contents of his office were saved from destruction by the British. Wishing to return to the west, he proposed to Josiah Meigs, surveyor-general of public lands northwest of Ohio river, that they should exchange offices, which was done, after the consent of the president and senate had been obtained. This post he held till 1 July, 1829, when he received, on his death-bed, an order from President Jackson to deliver the office to a successor. Dr. Tiffin continued to preach occasionally in his later years. Three of his sermons were published in the "Ohio Conference Offering" in 1851. In a letter of introduction to Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Gen. Washington speaks of Dr. Tiffin as being "very familiar with law."

TILDEN, ————, poet, b. in 1686; d. about 1766. He was the author of "Tilden's Miscellaneous Poems on Divers Occasions, chiefly to animate and rouse the Soldiers" (1756). This little volume of thirty pages was one of the first of the productions that were written with a view to stimulate the soldiers in the French war. A copy of this rare book was in the library of George Ticknor, of Boston, and the whole of it appeared in the New York "Historical Magazine" for November and December, 1859, and January, 1860.

TILDEN, Samuel Jones, statesman, b. in New Lebanon, N. Y., 9 Feb., 1814; d. at his country-house, Graystone, Westchester co., N. Y., 4 Aug., 1886. The name of an ancestor, Nathaniel Tilden of Tenterden, yeoman, and that of Lydia, his wife, with seven children and seven servants, head the list of "such persons as embarked themselves in the good ship called the 'Hercules,' . . . to be therein transported to the plantation called New England in America," from the port of Sandwich, England, in March, 1634. This Nathaniel Tilden had been mayor of Tenterden, as had been his uncle John before him, and as was his cousin John after him. He settled with his family at Scituate, whence the second generation of Tildens migrated to Lebanon, Conn. To Isaac Tilden, the great-grandfather of Samuel J., was born at this place, in 1729, a son named John, who settled in what was afterward called New Lebanon, Columbia co., N. Y. Samuel J.'s father, Elam, the youngest of John Tilden's seven children, was born in 1781, and in 1802 married Polly Y. Jones, a descendant of William Jones, lieutenant-governor of the colony of New Haven. Eight children were born of this union, of whom Samuel J. was the fifth. The boy early developed great activity of mind and a remarkable command of language. His father, a farmer, who also carried on a mercantile business, was an intimate friend of Martin Van Buren, and the political controversy of the time was part of the very atmosphere of the Tilden household. In his eighteenth year Samuel prepared an address, which was adopted as a party manifesto by the Democrats, in regard to the issues of the pending state election. In the same year he entered Yale col-

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lege, but almost at the outset his studies were interrupted by feeble health. He resumed them in 1834, when he entered the University of New York. Here he completed his academic education, and devoted himself to the study of law. While in college he wrote a series of papers in defence of President Van Buren's policy in regard to the United States bank. He made a more elaborate plea for the independent treasury system, as opposed to the union of bank and state, in a speech delivered to his neighbors at New Lebanon in October, 1840.

On his admission to the bar, Mr. Tilden began practice in New York city, but continued to take an active part in politics. He was elected to the assembly in 1845, and while there was chairman of a committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the anti-rent disorders, and the masterly report on the whole subject of the great leasehold estates and their tenants was almost entirely his work. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1846. The three most memorable cases in which he was employed as a lawyer were the trial of the contested election of his friend, Azariah C. Flagg, as comptroller of New York city, the opposition on the part of the heirs of the murdered Dr. Burdell to Mrs. Cunningham's application for letters of administration on his estate, and the defence of the Pennsylvania coal company to the claim of the Delaware and Hudson canal company for payment of extra tolls. The hearing of the last-named consumed seventy days, and Mr. Tilden's argument in the case was a marvel of analytical ingenuity and constructive ability. From 1855, more than half of the great railway corporations north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Missouri rivers were at some time clients of Mr. Tilden's. He was the author of many of the plans of reorganization that were rendered necessary by the early financial necessities of these companies. He took part in the Free-soil revolt within the Democratic party in 1848. In 1851 he made a strong plea for respect to the constitution in dealing with the question of improvements on the state canals. In 1855 he was the candidate for attorney-general on the ticket of the "Soft-Shell" Democrats. Throughout the civil war he maintained that the struggle against the Confederacy could be successfully waged without resorting to extra-constitutional modes of action. By 1868 Mr. Tilden had definitely assumed the leadership of the Democratic party in New York state. To the enactment of what was known as "the Tweed charter" of 1870, which confirmed the control of a corrupt ring over the government and revenues of New York city, Mr. Tilden offered the most determined opposition. To the side-partners of Tweed, the almost equally notorious persons who were engaged, by the aid of courts, in plundering the stockholders of the Erie railway, Mr. Tilden had made himself similarly obnoxious. He was one of the founders of the Bar association, which was an organized protest against the perversion of the machinery of justice accomplished by judges George G. Barnard and Albert Cardozo and their allies. In the impeachment proceedings against these judges in 1872 Mr. Tilden's was the directing mind, and it was mainly for this purpose that he agreed to serve as a member of the assembly. On the exposure of the methods of plunder of the Tweed ring, which was made in the columns of the New York "Times" in July, 1871, Mr. Tilden undertook, through an examination of the bank-accounts of the chief members of the combination, a legal demonstration of the share of the spoil received by each, and the tables presented with his affidavit furnished the basis of the civil and criminal proceedings brought against the ring and its agents. He threw all his energy into the prosecution of suits in the name of the state

against the men who had seized the machinery of local justice, and he resisted successfully the efforts of the ring and the politicians in its service to retain their hold on the state Democratic organization in the autumn of 1871. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and was elected by a plurality of 50,000 over Gov. John A. Dix. His special message to the legislature on the extravagance and dishonesty that had characterized the management of the canals made a deep impression. During his administration the new capitol building at Albany was begun (see illustration), which has cost $17,000,000, but is not finished.

In June, 1876, the National Democratic convention, assembled at St. Louis, nominated him for the presidency. (For an account of the election and its results, see Hayes, Rutherford B.) As finally declared, the electoral vote was 185 for Mr. Hayes and 184 for Mr. Tilden. The popular vote, as counted, gave Tilden 4,284,265; Hayes, 4,033,295; Cooper, 81,737; Smith, 9,522. Mr. Tilden was opposed to the electoral commission, declaring his belief in "the exclusive jurisdiction of the two houses to count the electoral votes by their own servants and under such instruction as they might deem proper to give." From that time till the end of his life he was first among the leaders of the national Democracy, and the pressure for his renomination in 1880 became so great that his friends, who knew his fixed determination not to be a candidate, appealed to him for a formal announcement of his resolution, addressed to the delegates from his own state. Four years later this declaration had to be repeated. His last important contribution to the history of his time was a communication addressed to John G. Carlisle, speaker of the house of representatives, in regard to the urgent necessity of liberal appropriations for such a system of coast defences as would place the United States in a position of comparative safety against naval attack. Under the provisions of Mr. Tilden's will, the greater portion of his fortune (which was estimated at $5,000,000) was devoted to public uses, the chief of which was the establishment and endowment in the city of New York of a free public library; but the will was contested by his relatives. He never married. His life was written by Theodore P. Cook (New York, 1876), and his writings edited by John Bigelow (2 vols., 1885).—Mr. Tilden's elder brother, Moses Y. (1812–'76),

was a member of the legislature in 1869, and became known by his persistent opposition to the Tweed ring. With his brother he built the Lebanon Springs railroad.

TILGHMAN, James, lawyer, b. at the Hermitage, his family-seat, on Chester river, Md., 6 Dec., 1716; d. in Chestertown, Md., 24 Aug., 1793. He was the grandson of Richard Tilghman, an eminent surgeon of London, who was one of those that petitioned for the life of King Charles I. and who emigrated to Maryland in 1660 and settled the Hermitage, which has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants. James studied law and entered on its practice at Annapolis, Md., whence he removed to Philadelphia about 1760. He was asked by John Penn in 1765 to become secretary of the land-office of Pennsylvania. Stipulating for a salary of £300 besides certain fees, he accepted the post and held it until the Revolution. He was chosen a common councilman of Philadelphia in 1764, and in 1767 became a member of the provincial council, which office he also held until the Revolution. At its beginning his views were liberal. He wished a repeal of the obnoxious acts of parliament, and thought the Boston port bill an outrage, but condemned the "Boston tea-party," and finally came to be regarded as a loyalist. On the approach of the British toward Philadelphia, he among others was placed under arrest by the authorities of the state and gave his parole. Permission was granted him, 31 Aug., 1777, to visit his family in Maryland and return within a month, before the end of which the British occupied Philadelphia, so he remained in Maryland. On 16 May, 1778, he was discharged from parole.—James's brother, **Matthew,** patriot, b. at the Hermitage, Queen Anne county, Md., 17 Feb., 1718; d. there, 4 May, 1790, in 1741 married his cousin, Anne Lloyd, and was commissioned commander of a troop of horse for protecting the outlying settlements from the Indians, and also one "of the worshipful, the commissioners and justices of the peace for Talbot county." He was elected delegate to the general assembly of Maryland in 1751, and continued to be a member of the house of delegates until the provincial government was superseded by the state organization, 5 Feb., 1777. He was a member of the committee that was appointed in May, 1768, by the general assembly of Maryland to draft an address to the king protesting against the stamp-act. He was speaker of the house of delegates in 1773–'5 and president of the Revolutionary convention which from 1774 till 1777 controlled the province and directed its government. He was the chairman of the committee on correspondence that was appointed in December, 1774, and of the council of safety of July, 1775, and was chairman of every delegation that was sent by the convention of Maryland to the Continental congress. In June, 1776, he was summoned from his seat in congress to attend the convention at Annapolis, and was president of the convention that framed the first constitution for the new state of Maryland. This circumstance alone prevented him from attaching his name to the Declaration of Independence, which he advocated both at Philadelphia and at Annapolis. He continued to represent his state in congress until 1777, when he resigned to accept the post to which he had been elected as senator from Talbot county in the senate of Maryland. He was re-elected in 1781, but resigned before his term had expired. His wisdom, courage, purity of character, and ability won for him the name of the patriarch of Maryland, and his influence was second to that of no man in forming the institutions and organizing the government of the new state. By his contemporaries he was considered one of the firmest and ablest advocates of civil and religious liberty of his time.—James's son, **William,** jurist, b. in Talbot county, Md., 12 Aug., 1756; d. in Philadelphia, 30 April, 1827, studied law under Benjamin Chew, after the family had removed to Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1783 and sat in the legislature for several years after 1788. He began to practise in Philadelphia in 1793, was appointed chief judge of the U. S. circuit court, 3 March, 1801, but resumed practice when the law establishing the office was repealed in the following year. In July, 1805, he was appointed president of the court of common pleas in the first district, and in February, 1806, he became chief justice of the state supreme court. He was elected president of the American philosophical society in 1824. By direction of the legislature he prepared in 1809 a report of the English statutes in force in Pennsylvania. He published "Eulogium in Commemoration of Dr. Caspar Wistar," delivered before the Philosophical society of Philadelphia (1818), and "Address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture" (1820).—Another son of James, **Tench,** soldier, b. in Talbot county, Md., 25 Dec., 1744; d. in Baltimore, Md., 18 April, 1786, began life as a merchant in Philadelphia, but at the beginning of the Revolution became lieutenant in a company from Philadelphia that was known as the Ladies' light infantry. He was appointed secretary and treasurer to the commission that was sent by congress, 13 July, 1775, to treat with the Six Nations and other northern Indians, joined the army under Washington early in 1776 as captain of a company of infantry from Pennsylvania, and in August, 1776, became military secretary and aide upon the commander-in-chief's staff. He served in this post to the end of the war, participating in all the principal battles in which the army was engaged. On 30 May, 1781, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, to take rank from 1 April, 1777, having, with great delicacy, declined to rank from an earlier date to which he was entitled, because he would thereby take precedence of his seniors in the service. On the surrender of Cornwallis he was selected by Washington to bear his despatch to congress announcing that event. Leaving Yorktown, 19 Oct., he reached Philadelphia at midnight on 23 Oct., when his news that "Cornwallis is taken" was immediately proclaimed by the watchman. He was voted the thanks of congress, a sword, and a horse with accoutrements, for this service. After the war he became a merchant in Baltimore. He married Anna Maria, daughter of his uncle Matthew.—William's cousin, **Edward,** lawyer, b. in Wye, Md., 11 Dec., 1750; d. 1 Nov., 1815, was educated in Philadelphia and studied in the Middle Temple, London, in 1772–'4. He was for many years a successful practitioner at the Philadelphia

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bar, and on the death of Chief-Justice Edward Shippen the office was tendered to him. He declined it, but recommended for the office his kinsman, William.—Matthew's great-grandson, **Lloyd,** soldier, b. in Talbot county, Md., in 1816; d. near Vicksburg, Miss., 16 May, 1863, entered the U. S. military academy, was graduated in 1836, and assigned to the 1st dragoons. He became full 2d lieutenant, 4 July, 1836, but resigned on 30 Sept. and entered on the business of a civil engineer. He was division engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad in 1836–'7, of the Norfolk and Wilmington canal in 1837–'8, the Eastern Shore railroad of Maryland in 1838–'9, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1839–'40. He served in the war with Mexico as volunteer aide to Gen. David E. Twiggs at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was captain of the Maryland and District of Columbia battalion of volunteers from 14 Aug., 1847, until it was disbanded, 13 July, 1848. He then served as principal assistant engineer of the Panama division of the Isthmus railroad, and was engineer on southern railroads till 1859. He joined the Confederate army in 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general in 1862, and surrendered at Fort Henry in February of that year. He was exchanged in July, and killed at the battle of Champion Hill.—**Tench,** soldier, great-grandson of James's brother Richard, b. in Plimhimmon, Talbot co., Md., 25 March, 1810; d. in Baltimore, Md., 22 Dec., 1874, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1832, and was assigned to the 4th artillery, but resigned, 30 Nov., 1833, and was a farmer at Oxford, Md., till his death. He was brigadier-general of Maryland militia in 1837–'60 and major-general in 1860–'1, state commissioner of public works in 1841–'51, and superintendent of the military department of the Maryland military academy, Oxford, in 1847–'57. In 1849–'50 he was U. S. consul at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. He projected the Maryland and Delaware railroad, was unwearied in his efforts to build it, and served as its president in 1855–'61. In 1858–'60 he was president of the National agricultural society. Gen. Tilghman was for many years at the head of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, and at his death he was also treasurer-general of the order in the United States. From 1857 till 1860 he was collector of customs for the port of Oxford, Md.—His kinsman, **Richard Lloyd,** naval officer, great-grandson of James's brother, William, b. in Kent county, Md., 20 April, 1810; d. in 1867, entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, 27 Oct., 1830, promoted to lieutenant, 8 Sept., 1841, and during the Mexican war served with Com. Robert F. Stockton in the Pacific in the "Congress" and "Cyane," and participating in the conquest of California, the capture of Mazatlan, Guaymas, and La Paz, and in the operations incident to these victories. He commanded the brig "Perry" on the Brazil station from 1857 till 1860, during the Paraguayan war. He returned home during the excitement before the civil war, on 23 April, 1861, resigned from the navy, and died soon after the close of the war.

TILLEY, Jean Le Gardeur, Chevalier de, French naval officer; b. in Quebec, Canada, in 1740; d. in Canada after 1792. His family were Canadian pioneers, and had served with credit in the wars against the Iroquois and the English. A Le Gardeur de Tilley was a missionary among the Illinois in 1660, and another was a member of the council of Bishop Laval Montmorency. A member of another branch, Le Gardeur de Saint Pierre (*q. v.*) was on Ohio river in 1753. Tilley entered the navy early in life and rose rapidly in the service, being a commander at the beginning of the war for independence. He served from 1778 till 1783 under De Guichen, De Grasse, La Motte-Picquet and Vaudreuil, and commanded in a cruise along the Canadian coast, securing many prizes. In 1781 he was in command of the squadron that pursued Benedict Arnold in Chesapeake bay, and he took the "Romulus" and several transports. He was promoted knight of Saint Louis and brigadier-general of the naval forces after the conclusion of peace, and rose afterward to the rank of chef d'escadre, commanding in 1789 the squadron at Rochefort. In 1791 he left France and returned to Canada, where he died.

TILLEY, Sir **Samuel Leonard,** Canadian statesman, b. in Gagetown, Queen's co., New Brunswick, 8 May, 1818. His father was Thomas Morgan Tilley, and his grandfather, Samuel, was a loyalist, who, at the close of the American Revolution, left Brooklyn, N. Y., and settled in New Brunswick, becoming a grantee of the city of St. John. The family is of Dutch extraction. Young Tilley was educated at the county grammar-school, but at the age of twelve he was obliged to leave his home and seek employment. He went to St. John and entered a drug-store as an apprentice. After duly serving his time he went into business on his own account with Thomas W. Peters. He joined a debating society, and became a warm and uncompromising exponent of the temperance cause. Throughout his life he has remained a total abstainer. In 1849 Mr. Tilley's name first appears in connection with the politics of his native province, when, espousing the side of the protectionists of that day, he nominated and aided in electing a candidate for the legislature. Toward the close of the year he took an active part in forming the New Brunswick railway league, which had for its object the construction of a line of railway from St. John to Shediac. At the general election of 1850 he was nominated a candidate for St. John in the reform interest. In June he was elected to a seat in the house of assembly. In 1851, however, the Liberals experienced a serious reverse, two of the leading members of their party having deserted to the other side. Mr. Tilley and two of his friends resigned, and he did not return to public life until 1854, when his old constituency re-elected him. In November he entered the cabinet of the Liberal administration, and from that day to the present time (1888) he has enjoyed, save in two periods of a few months' duration, uninterrupted power as minister or governor. In 1856 he was beaten at the polls on the prohibitory liquor-law question, when his ministry made the subject a direct issue. The new government repealed the act, but was unable to maintain itself in office longer than a year, when, a dissolution occurring, the Liberals were again returned to power, and Mr. Tilley was reinstated in his old post as provincial secretary. Shortly afterward he became premier. From June, 1857, till March, 1865, Mr. Tilley remained leader. In 1864 he went to Charlottetown,

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Prince Edward island, to attend the conference of maritime parliamentarians, with a view to forming a legislative union of the three provinces by the sea—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward island. Several members of the Canadian government, among whom was Sir John A. Macdonald, being on a visit to the lower provinces and hearing of the proposed meeting, expressed a desire to be present. Invitations were sent to them; they attended, and succeeded in inducing the delegates to abandon the smaller scheme and meet later in the year at Quebec, where a grander union would be proposed and discussed. The greater assembly accordingly met on 10 Oct., and sat with closed doors until the 27th of the month, when the famous "Quebec scheme" was completed. In the framing of those resolutions, which now form the basis of the British North America act, Mr. Tilley took an active part. In March, at the general elections, Mr. Tilley submitted the question to the people; but he and his party suffered defeat. Notwithstanding the premier's strong personal popularity in his own constituency, the majority of votes cast against him in 1865 was very large, but in the following year the new government resigned, and the majority was reversed. Delegates from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were sent to London to complete the terms of union, and at this conference Mr. Tilley ably represented his province. For his services he was made a companion of the Bath (civil) by the queen, and on resigning his seat in the New Brunswick house of assembly for a seat in the house of commons at Ottawa he was sworn in as a member of the Canadian privy council, and appointed minister of customs in the first cabinet of the Dominion. From November, 1868, till April, 1869, he was acting minister of public works, and on 22 Feb., 1873, he was made minister of finance in succession to Sir Francis Hincks. This important portfolio he held until the fall of the Macdonald government on 5 Nov. of the same year. Before leaving office Sir John Macdonald appointed his colleague lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, which office he filled with great acceptance until 11 July, 1878, and though it is said a second term was offered to him by the MacKenzie administration, he declined it, and accepted the nomination of the Conservative party for a seat in the house of commons. He ran in his old constituency, St. John, and narrowly escaped defeat, his majority being but nine votes. This was doubtless due to the stand that he took on the tariff question, which was declared to be a high protective one, and framed to protect the Canadian manufactures. The platform of the Conservatives obtained throughout the country, and Sir John Macdonald, on being asked to form a government, invited Mr. Tilley to resume his old post. On presenting himself for re-election, he was returned by acclamation. In due time he formulated the national policy of the ministry on the floor of the house in one of the ablest speeches that he had ever made. Though the measure was hotly discussed, it finally passed, and has ever since been the policy of the country. On 24 May, Mr. Tilley was created a knight commander of St. Michael and St. George by the Marquis of Lorne, then governor-general of Canada. He also holds a patent of rank and precedence from the queen as an ex-councillor of New Brunswick. He held the office of finance minister of the Dominion until October, 1885, when his health failed, and he retired from parliament and the ministry to accept, for a second term, the less laborious office of lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, which post he still holds. As a speaker he is fluent and eloquent. Many important public measures owe their inception to him, chief of which, however, is the act dealing with the readjustment and reorganization of the customs tariff.

TILLINGHAST, Nicholas, educator, b. in Taunton, Mass., 22 Sept., 1804; d. in Bridgewater, Mass., 10 April, 1856. He was the son of Nicholas Tillinghast, who was several times representative to the general court of Massachusetts between 1795 and 1816. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1824, and entering the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry, served for two years on garrison duty at Fort Gibson in the Indian territory. Afterward he returned to the military academy, where, in 1827–'34 he was successively assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, and of geography, history, and ethics. He was promoted captain on 1 June, 1835, and joined his regiment at Fort Gibson, but resigned on 31 July, 1836. Capt. Tillinghast then settled in Boston, where he received pupils in mathematics. In 1840 he was appointed principal of the state normal school at Bridgwater, and he continued to fill this post until failing health compelled his resignation in July, 1853. His only publications were "Elements of Plane Geometry" (Concord, N. H., 1841) and "Prayers for Schools" (Boston, 1852).—His son, William Hopkins, b. 20 March, 1854, was graduated at Harvard in 1877, and since 1882 has been an assistant in the library of Harvard university. He has published a translation, with additions, of Carl Ploetz's "Epitome of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History" (Boston, 1884).

TILLINGHAST, Pardon, clergyman, b. in Seven Cliffs, near Beachy Head (now Eastborn), Sussex, England, in 1622; d. in Providence, R. I., 19 Jan., 1718. He was a soldier under Cromwell, and a participant in the battle of Marston Moor. He settled in Providence, R. I., 19 Nov., 1645, was admitted a resident of the town with a quarter interest of the original proprietors of the Providence purchase, and founded a numerous family, whose members are now found in nearly every state and territory of the United States. He was pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Providence from 1678 till his death, preaching and officiating in that capacity for about forty years without remuneration. At his own expense, in 1700, he built the first meeting-house of this religious society, the oldest in America of its denomination. Mr. Tillinghast in 1711, "for and in consideration of the love and goodwill" he bore the church over which he was then pastor, executed "to them and their successors in the same faith and order" a deed of the meeting-house and the lot on which it stood. In the deed of conveyance he describes the faith and order of the church by quoting Hebrews vi., 1, 2, showing it to be the same as that now held by the Six Principle Baptists. In addition to his pastoral duties and his occupation of a merchant, he found time to serve the infant colony many times as member of the house of deputies, and the town of Providence twenty-five years, in various posts of honor and trust.—His great-grandson, **Thomas,** jurist, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 21 Aug., 1742; d. in East Greenwich, L. I., 26 Aug., 1821, was a member of the legislature from 1772 till 1780, and one of the committee that it appointed in 1777 to estimate the damage done by the British soldiers on the islands of Conanicut and Rhode Island during the war of the Revolution. In 1779 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for Kent county, and a member of the council of war.

In September, 1780, he was chosen associate justice of the supreme court, which post he held by annual elections until 1787, sitting in the famous paper-money case of Trevett *vs.* Weeden. His firmness and decision in this case, notwithstanding its unpopularity in the state at the time, ought, says a writer, "to cause his name to be inscribed in letters of gold." He was again a judge of the supreme court from 1791 until his resignation in December, 1797, in which year he was elected a member of congress, serving from 13 Nov., 1797, till 4 March, 1799, and in 1801–'3.—**Joseph Leonard,** lawyer, fifth in descent from Pardon, b. in Taunton, Mass., in 1790; d. in Providence, R. I., 30 Dec., 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. In 1819 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Brown, of which he was elected a trustee in 1833. He filled many other public stations, was for many years a member of the general assembly, and was repeatedly elected speaker of the house, where he was the earnest advocate of public instruction and judicial reform. Elected to congress as a Whig, he served from 4 Sept., 1837, till 3 March, 1843. In congress he was one of the most useful members, few men equalling him in the extent of his political information. At the age of eighteen he published in the Providence "Gazette," over the signature "Dion," a series of political essays that attracted wide attention; and he also contributed poetry to journals over the signature of "Carroll."

TILLMAN, Samuel Dyer, lawyer, b. in Utica, N. Y., 1 April, 1815; d. in New York city, 4 Sept., 1875. He was graduated at Union in 1834, and then studied law in Canandaigua, where he was admitted to the bar. Several years later he settled in Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he continued in the practice of his profession, and also was repeatedly elected president of the town council. About 1850 he retired from legal practice and settled in New York city. He was soon elected a member of the American institute, by which organization he was made professor of science and mechanics. Later he became its corresponding secretary and edited the "Transactions" of the institute, published by the state. Prof. Tillman's knowledge in every department of science was extensive. He invented a rotating planisphere to serve as a substitute for the artificial globe, for the use of schools, and also a revolving musical scale, called the tonometer, designed to illustrate the theory of temperament and exhibiting visibly the relations between the true and tempered notes in every key. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1875, and he was a member of various scientific societies, including the American association for the advancement of science. His writings were chiefly essays on technical subjects, and included "A Treatise on Musical Sounds and an Explanation of the Tonometer" (New York, 1860).

TILLSON, Davis, soldier, b. in Rockland, Me., 14 April, 1830. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1849, but two years later, having injured his foot so that it required amputation, he resigned. In 1857 he was elected to the Maine legislature, and in 1858 became adjutant-general of the state. On the inauguration of President Lincoln he was appointed collector of customs of the Waldoboro district, which place he resigned in 1861 to become captain of the 2d Maine battery. He went to Washington in April, 1862 (having been detained in Maine during the winter, owing to the threatened difficulty with England on account of the "Trent" affair), and was assigned to the Army of the Rappahannock under Gen. Irvin McDowell. On 22 May he was promoted major and made chief of artillery in Gen. Edward O. C. Ord's division. After the battle of Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., 1862, he was assigned to Gen. McDowell's staff as chief of artillery, in which capacity he served during the three days' artillery fight at Rappahannock Station, and then at the second battle of Bull Run. Subsequently, until April, 1863, he was inspector of artillery, and in January was made lieutenant-colonel, and on 29 March was ordered to Cincinnati, having been commissioned brigadier-general to date from 29 Nov., 1862, and made chief of artillery for fortifications in the Department of the Ohio. He had charge of the defences of Cincinnati and the works on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and raised and organized two regiments of heavy artillery. In December, 1863, he was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., where he supervised various works and was given a brigade in the 23d army corps, which he commanded in several engagements with Confederate cavalry and irregular troops during the winter of 1863–'4. He continued in charge of the works in this district, which were officially commended as the best in the military division of the Mississippi, and also organized the 1st U. S. heavy artillery of colored troops and the 3d North Carolina mounted infantry. Subsequently he had command of the District of East Tennessee until early in 1865, when he was transferred to the 4th division of the Department of the Cumberland, and held that command until the close of the war. He then offered his resignation; but his services were retained, and he remained on duty until 1 Dec., 1866, in charge of the freedmen's bureau at Memphis, and subsequently in Georgia. For a year he remained in Georgia after his resignation, engaged in cotton-planting, but then disposed of his interests there and returned to Rockland, Me., where he has since been engaged in the granite business.

TILTON, James, physician, b. in Kent county, Del., 1 June, 1745; d. near Wilmington, Del., 14 May, 1822. He received a classical education at Nottingham academy, Md., under Rev. Samuel Finley, who was afterward president of Princeton. On leaving school, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1771, six years after its organization. He at once settled at Dover, Del., where he remained until the beginning of the Revolutionary war. His sympathies being warmly enlisted in the patriot cause, he abandoned a lucrative practice to enlist, and became 1st lieutenant in a company of light infantry. Subsequently he was appointed surgeon in a Delaware regiment, and served in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, accompanying the army in its retreat to the Delaware river. In 1777 he was in charge of the military hospital at Princeton, N. J., where there was much suffering among the troops in consequence of the system of placing all the sick in one hospital. Dr. Tilton himself narrowly escaped death from an attack of fever that he contracted there. In the winter of 1779–'80 the sufferings of the sick in the tent hospitals was very great. To Dr. Tilton, then stationed at Trenton, N. J., has been ascribed the suggestion of the erection of the new buildings that were ordered by the authorities with the happiest results. These were log huts, roughly built so as to admit of free ventilation through the crevices, with floors of hardened clay, each being intended to accommodate not more than six patients. In September, 1781, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Tilton, an act was passed by congress providing for promotion by seniority in the medical corps. He was soon afterward elected a professor

in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined, being unwilling to leave the service. In 1782, after the surrender of Cornwallis, he began to practise again in Dover. In 1783–'5 he was a delegate to the Continental congress, and he sat for several sessions in the legislature. He removed to Wilmington for his health, from 1785 till 1801 was government commissioner of loans, and on the declaration of war with Great Britain was appointed surgeon-general of the army. He found the hospitals on the northern frontier, and especially the one at Sackett's Harbor, filthy and neglected. He moved the latter to Watertown, N. Y., introduced better regulations into all of them, and was rewarded by an immediate improvement in the health of the army. Purchasing a farm near Wilmington, he devoted his time thereafter chiefly to its cultivation. In 1857 his remains were disinterred, and now lie in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery beneath a monument erected by the Delaware state medical society. Dr. Tilton published his graduation essay, "De Hydrope" (Philadelphia, 1771), and an elaborate plan for hospital organization, entitled "Economical Observations on Military Hospitals, and the Prevention and Cure of Diseases incident to the Army" (Wilmington, 1813). His papers include "Observations on the Yellow Fever," "Letter to Dr. Duncan on Several Cases of Rabies Canina," "Observations on the Curculio," "On the Peach-Tree and its Diseases," "A Letter to Dr. Rush approving of Bleeding in Yellow Fever," and an oration in 1790 as president of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati.

TILTON, John Rollin, artist, b. in Loudon, N. H., in 1833; d. in Rome, Italy, 22 March, 1888. His professional life was spent in Italy, and he was a close student of the Venetian school of painting. Many of his landscapes are in private collections in England and the United States. Among his paintings are "The Palace of Thebes," which was shown at the Royal academy, London, in 1873; "Como"; "Venice"; and "Venetian Fishing-Boats" and "Rome from Mount Aventine," both of which are in the Corcoran gallery, Washington. His "Lagoons of Venice," and "Komombo" were at the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876 Henry T. Tuckerman says of him that "while some critics compare him with Claude and Turner, others, like Jarves, unjustly declare him a 'weak sentimentalist in color, having no solid foundation of knowledge or inventive force.'"

TILTON, Theodore, journalist, b. in New York city, 2 Oct., 1835. He was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1855, was employed for a year on the New York "Observer," and then became an editor of the "Independent," continuing on the staff from 1856 till 1871, the latter part of the time as editor-in-chief. He edited also, about six months of the last year, the Brooklyn "Union." He then established the "Golden Age," an independent political and literary weekly, but retired from it at the end of two years. In 1874 he charged Henry Ward Beecher with criminal intimacy with his wife (see BEECHER), and the case, tried by Plymouth church and the public courts, attracted wide attention. Mr. Tilton has written many political and reformatory articles, which have been reprinted in pamphlets. He has gained much reputation as an orator, being a constant and eloquent speaker in behalf of woman's rights, and, before the civil war, in opposition to slavery. For twenty years he was a lyceum lecturer, speaking in nearly every northern state and territory. He went abroad in 1883, and has since remained there. Among his works are "The Sexton's Tale, and other Poems" (New York, 1867); "Sancta Sanctorum, or Proof-Sheets from an Editor's Table" (1869); "Tempest Tossed," a romance (1873; republished in 1883); "Thou and I," poems (1880); and "Suabian Stories," ballads (1882).

TIMBY, Theodore Ruggles, inventor, b. in Dover, N. Y., 5 April, 1822. He received a common-school education, and spent his youth on a farm. At an early age he developed inventive faculty, and in 1836 made a practicable working model of a floating dry-dock, which was condemned by nautical experts as impracticable in tidal waters. The first sight of the circular form of Castle Williams on Governor's island, in the harbor of New York, suggested to him the idea of the revolving plan for defensive works, and in April, 1841, he went to Washington and exhibited a model and plans of a revolving battery, to be constructed of iron, to the chief of engineers and chief of ordnance of the U. S. army. This model and plans were also submitted to John C. Calhoun and other officials in Washington. In January, 1843, he made a model of a marine turret, and at that time filed a caveat in the U. S. patent-office for a metallic revolving fort, to be used on land or water, and to be revolved by propelling engines located within the same, acting upon suitable mechanism. From January, 1841, till 1861 Mr. Timby urged the importance of his plans upon the proper authorities at Washington and elsewhere, but without satisfactory results, although in 1848 a favorable report was made to the secretary of war and indorsed by the chief of the ordnance bureau. Meanwhile, in 1856, he exhibited his plans to Napoleon III., and received some encouragement, but without practical result. In September, 1862, after developing many modifications of his original idea, he took out letters-patent covering the broad claim for "a revolving tower for defensive and offensive warfare, whether placed on land or water," and in the same year he entered into a written agreement with the contractors and builders of the original "Monitor" for the use of his patents, covering the revolving turret, by which they agreed to pay him a royalty of $5,000 on each turret that they constructed. These facts show beyond a doubt that Mr. Timby is the original patentee of the revolving turrets, and that he was recognized as such by John Ericsson, the designer of the "Monitor" and similar iron-clad vessels. Among the elaborations and developments of the original idea of the revolving tower which he has perfected from time to time are the cordon of revolving towers across a channel (1861); a mole and tower system of defence (1880); the planetary system of revolving towers (1880); the subterranean system of defence (1881); and the revolving tower and shield system (1884), all of which he has patented in this and other countries. Mr. Timby invented and patented in 1844 the American turbine water-wheel, which was a success, and in 1861 he devised the method, now in universal use, of firing heavy guns by electricity, as well as other inventions of practical utility. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Madison university in 1866, and that of S. D. by the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1882. Mr. Timby founded in February, 1888, "Congress," a monthly journal, in Washington, D. C., and has prepared for the press a collection of didactic and philosophical prose and verse entitled "Beyond."

TIMM, Henry C., musician, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 11 July, 1811. He was baptized as Christian Heinrich, but, on coming to the United States, he adopted his present name. He had some instruction on the piano from Albert Gottlieb

Methfessel, and Jacob Schmitt, and came to this country in 1835. In the same year he appeared at the Park theatre, New York, as a pianist, and obtained an engagement to play second horn in the orchestra, and occasional piano solos. During this time he was also organist at Grace church. About a year later he became musical director of an opera troupe at the Charleston theatre. In 1838 he returned to New York, where he settled permanently. When the National opera-house was built he became chorus-master and trombone-player; but the theatre was soon burned. In 1843 he became president of the Philharmonic society, which post he held for sixteen years. During his presidency he frequently appeared as the piano soloist at the society's concerts, and for eight years was trombone-player in the orchestra. He became well known as an excellent piano-teacher, and his services as an accompanist were much in demand. His published compositions are few, the most notable being the second piano part for Johann B. Cramer's eighty-four "Études."

TIMON, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Conewago, Pa., 12 Feb., 1797; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 16 April, 1867. In 1802 he removed with his family to Baltimore. He assisted his father, who was a merchant, in his business, and was engaged in trade in Baltimore, Louisville, and St. Louis till 1823, when he entered the Lazarist seminary at the Barrens near St. Louis. He was ordained a sub-deacon in 1824, and accompanied Father (afterward Archbishop) Odin in a missionary journey through Texas. He was raised to the priesthood the following year, appointed professor in the Barrens, and became a member of the Lazarist order. He also did missionary work throughout a large district, and became famous as a controversialist, sometimes meeting as many as six clergymen of other creeds in public debate. But his great achievement was establishing his order in the United States. Serious differences had arisen between Bishop Rosati and the Lazarists with regard to the tenure of property, and Father Timon showed great tact in bringing about a settlement. In 1835, at the assembly of Lazarist deputies in Paris, it was decided to erect the American mission into a province of the order, and Father Timon was elected its first visitor. He relieved the order from financial embarrassment, reduced to submission many members who had become disaffected, prevailed on others who had left the community to return, and acquired property of great value in St. Louis and other cities. In 1838, at the request of Bishop Rosati, he took charge of the missions in Texas. He offered the first mass in Galveston, and erected the first altar in Houston. In 1839 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of St. Louis, but earnestly asked the court to be allowed to decline, and the nomination was cancelled. In 1840 Texas was separated from the Mexican diocese of Monterey, and Father Timon was appointed prefect apostolic of the republic, where he took measures to secure the restoration of the church property that had been confiscated by the Mexican government. He went to Paris in 1841 on business connected with the Lazarists of the United States. His energy appeared to increase with advancing years. Seminaries were given into his charge in every part of the United States, which he supplied with professors from the members of his community. A narrative of the length of the journeys that he undertook in many western and southern states, and of the difficulties that he overcame, would seem incredible. The career of Father Timon was marked by many acts of courage as well as personal sacrifice and charity. His rescue of the Sisters of the Visitation from a flood in Kaskaskia had all the elements of romantic bravery. When he was appointed bishop of Buffalo in 1847 he showed reluctance to accept the office, but he yielded to the pressure that was brought to bear on him, and was consecrated by Bishop Hughes in the cathedral of New York on 17 Oct., 1847. At the beginning of his administration he was much disturbed by the action of the trustees of St. Louis's church, Buffalo, who insisted on controlling the temporalities of the parish. Bishop Timon excommunicated the trustees and laid the church under an interdict. The controversy, after being the subject of discussion in the legislature, was finally settled by the submission of the trustees in 1855. He introduced the Sisters of Charity in 1848, began St. Joseph's boys' orphan asylum in 1851, and afterward the New Catholic reformatory for boys. He began the Foundling asylum in 1853, and subsequently founded the Deaf and dumb asylum, St. Mary's German orphan asylum, the Providence lunatic asylum, and many other charities. Among the educational and religious institutions that he founded or aided in establishing are the Seminary at Suspension Bridge, the College and convent of the Franciscan Fathers, the College of St. Joseph, the Redemptorist convent of St. Mary, the Community of missionary Oblate Fathers, and several sisterhoods. See his life by C. E. Deuther (1868).

TIMROD, Henry, poet, b. in Charleston, S. C., 8 Dec., 1829; d. in Columbia, S. C., 6 Oct., 1867. His grandfather was a German, who emigrated to this country before the Revolutionary war and settled in Charleston. His father, William (1792–1838), was a mechanic, but a man of very poetic temperament, who wrote some fine lyrics. He commanded a corps in the Seminole war, composed of Germans and men of German descent residing in Charleston, and from the exposure and hardships of the service contracted a disease that resulted finally in his death. Henry was educated at the University of Georgia, but took no degree. He was of scholarly tastes, and was a writer of verses from his childhood. After leaving the university he studied law in the office of James L. Petigru, but his enthusiasm for literature interfered with his studies, and he finally abandoned them and fitted himself for a college professor. William Gilmore Simms, who was then in the height of his fame, was in the habit of gathering round him those of the young men of Charleston that had literary proclivities, and he did much to foster the genius of Timrod, Paul H. Hayne, and other young southern writers. Timrod's first volume of poems (Boston, 1860) contained such fine work that it was hailed as an earnest of great excellence. In 1861 he began to write that series of war lyrics which made his name popular throughout the south. In 1862 a project was formed for having a volume of Timrod's poems brought out in London; but the pressure of great events interrupted this scheme,

Henry Timrod

and it was never put into execution. His delicate health forbade active service in the field, but his pen was never idle. He was at the battle of Shiloh as war-correspondent of the Charleston "Mercury." In 1864 he went to Columbia, the capital of the state, where he edited the "South Carolinian." He lost everything when the city of Columbia was burned in February, 1865. He said of himself that he and his family were brought to beggary, starvation, and almost death—that they had eaten up all the family silver and nearly all their furniture, and were reduced to despair. He writes in 1865: "I would consign every line I have written to eternal oblivion, for one hundred dollars in hand." But the struggle against such fearful odds, with his failing health, proved too much for him; life perceptibly ebbed away, and early in October, 1867, he died. His brother-poet and life-long friend, Paul H. Hayne, afterward published a volume of his collected works, prefaced by a very pathetic sketch of his life (New York, 1873). The south has probably never produced a poet of more delicate imagination, of greater rhythmic sweetness, of purer sentiment, and more tender emotion than this young man, who passed away before he had time or opportunity to attain that high standard of excellence which his undoubted genius fitted him to reach. His best-known poem is a short ode written for Memorial-day, 1867.

TIMS, Thomas Dillon, Canadian official, b. in Castle Pollard, Ireland, 6 Jan., 1825. He engaged for many years in commercial pursuits, entered the civil service of Canada in 1858, in 1863 was appointed a commissioner to inquire into prison-management at Montreal, and in 1865 became government superintendent of the engraving and printing of the first issue of legal-tender notes. He visited Washington the same year on official business, and in 1867 reported to the government upon a financial system for the province of Quebec, and was placed in charge of Dominion affairs at Halifax. With other commissioners he was appointed in 1868 to inquire into the management of government railways in Nova Scotia. From 1868 till 1872 he was engaged in the organization of the financial department and savings banks in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in 1872–'3 established branches of the finance department and savings banks in British Columbia and Manitoba. He was appointed financial inspector for the Dominion in 1870, and is inspector of Dominion savings banks, and sub-treasurer and auditor of government railways.

TINCKER, Mary Agnes, author, b. in Ellsworth, Me., 18 July, 1833. She was educated at the high-school in Ellsworth, and at Blue Hill academy, embraced the Catholic faith at the age of twenty, and during the civil war nursed the sick and wounded in one of the military hospitals at Washington, D. C. Since 1873 she has lived in Italy. She has published novels entitled "The House of Yorke" (New York, 1872); "A Winged Word" (1873); "Grapes and Thorns" (1874); "Six Sunny Months" (1878); "Signor Monaldini's Niece," in the "No-Name Series" (Boston, 1879); "By the Tiber" (1881); "The Jewel in the Lotus" (1884); and "Aurora" (1885).

TINGEY, Thomas (pronounced with g soft), naval officer, b. in London, England, 11 Sept., 1750; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Feb., 1829. He served in the British navy, but came to this country before the Revolutionary war, and owned ships that were engaged in the East India trade. During the war he served in the Continental navy. He was selected as one of the six captains that were appointed on the organization of the U. S. navy on 3 Sept., 1798, and given the ship "Ganges," twenty-four guns, with the "Pinckney" and "South Carolina," forming a squadron, to guard the Mona passage in the West Indies during the war with France. During July, 1799, he captured the French ships "Le Vainqueur," "Le Rabateuse," "L'Eugène," and "L'Espérance." In the same year, while off Cape Nicola Mole, he was boarded by a boat from the British frigate "Surprise," and all the Englishmen on board were demanded and also permission to examine the protections of the American seamen. Capt. Tingey answered: "A public ship carries no protection for her men but her flag. I do not expect to succeed in the contest with you; but I will die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship." The crew gave three hearty cheers, hastened with alacrity to their guns, and called for "Yankee Doodle." The captain of the "Surprise," on hearing the determination of the Americans, chose rather to pursue his course than to battle for dead men. Capt. Tingey was discharged under the permanent naval-establishment act, but was reinstated on 23 Nov., 1804, after which he had command of the navy-yard at Washington until his death. When the capital was captured by the British, in the summer of 1814, the secretary of the navy ordered Com. Tingey to fire the navy-yard, which, with the sloop-of-war "Argus," five armed barges, two gunboats, and all the naval stores, was consigned to the flames. In this connection he writes to his daughter, under date of 17 Sept., 1814: "I was the last officer who quitted the city after the enemy had possession of it, having fully performed all the orders received, in which was included that of myself retiring, and not to fall into their possession. I was also the first who returned and the only one who ventured in on the day on which they were peaceably masters of it." For fifty years he was connected with the navy of this country and for nearly thirty years had command of the Washington navy-yard.

Thos. Tingey

TINKER, Reuben, clergyman, b. in Chester, Mass., 6 Aug., 1799; d. in Westfield, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 26 Oct., 1854. He entered a mercantile house in his native town in 1813, but afterward entered Amherst and was graduated in 1827, having supported himself during his college career by teaching and manual labor. He became a student in Auburn theological seminary the same year, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church at Chester in 1830. Resolving to devote himself to foreign missions, he sailed for the Sandwich islands in December, 1830, and reached Honolulu on 28 June, 1831. He was chaplain for seamen at Lahaina until June, 1832, when he went with other missionaries on an exploring expedition to the Marquesas islands, with the view to founding missions. In 1834 he was appointed to edit a semi-monthly religious journal in the native language, which he did up to 1838. In 1840 he returned to the United States, where he had charge of a con-

gregation in Madison, Ohio, for four years, and then of one in Westfield, N. Y., till his death. See "Sermons by Rev. Reuben Tinker, Missionary at the Sandwich Islands; with a Biographical Sketch" (Buffalo, 1856).

TIPTON, John, senator, b. in Sevier county, Tenn., 14 Aug., 1786; d. in Logansport, Ind., 5 April, 1830. His father, Joshua, removed from Maryland to eastern Tennessee, where he was murdered by Indians on 18 April, 1793. The duty of supporting the family was thus thrown on John's shoulders at an age when he should have been at school. At the same time he began to be known as an Indian fighter, believing that to avenge his father's murder was a sacred duty. In 1807 he removed with his family to Indiana, settling on a farm of fifty acres on Brinley's Ferry, Harrison co., which he paid for out of money that he earned by splitting rails at fifty cents a hundred. The district was infested by counterfeiters and horse-thieves, but Tipton inspired them with such fear that they abandoned the neighborhood. In 1809 he joined the "Yellow Jackets," a military company commanded by Capt. Spier Spencer, and soon afterward became ensign, serving through the campaign that terminated with the battle of Tippecanoe, 7 Nov., 1811. He kept a journal of his campaign of seventy-four days, which, notwithstanding its singular method of spelling, is said to be the fullest and most vivid narrative of those operations. The "Yellow Jackets" lost their captain and their two lieutenants at Tippecanoe, and Tipton took command of the company. After this he reached the rank of brigadier-general of militia. In 1815 he was elected sheriff of Harrison county, and held this office by re-election until 1819, when he was sent to the legislature. He was one of the commissioners that were appointed by that body in 1820 to select a site for a new capital for Indiana, and it was on his motion that Fall Creek was chosen. He wrote a journal describing minutely his trips to different points in search of a suitable locality, and it shows a marked advance in spelling and style over the one in which he relates Harrison's campaign. He was re-elected in 1821, and soon afterward appointed a commissioner to determine with another commissioner from Illinois the boundary-line between the two states. He was appointed U. S. Indian agent for the Pottawattamie and Miami tribes in March, 1823, and in 1826 made arrangements with them by which valuable public lands were thrown open to settlers. In 1831 he was elected U. S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. James Noble, and he was re-elected for a full term in 1833. Although his political opinions were, on the whole, similar to those of Gen. Jackson, he was his strenuous opponent on the U. S. bank question. He was specially interested in the progress of Indiana, organized the Eel river seminary society at Logansport, raised money for teachers, built school-houses, and constructed mills. He made extensive purchases of land in Bartholomew county, sixty acres of which he gave for the erection of public buildings. The city of Columbus was built on this property, and for a time was called Tiptonia in his honor. It received its present name when his political opponents were elected to office in the county. Gen. Tipton held high office in the Masonic fraternity, becoming finally grand-master.

TIPTON, Thomas W., senator, b. in Cadiz, Ohio, 5 Aug., 1817. He was graduated at Madison college, Pa., became a lawyer, and was elected to the legislature of Ohio in 1845, but, after some time, settled in Nebraska. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional convention there, and became in 1860 a member of the territorial council. Subsequently he studied for the ministry, was appointed chaplain in the National army, and served during the civil war. He was U. S. senator from Nebraska from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1875.

TITCOMB, Jonathan, soldier, b. in Newbury, Mass., in 1728; d. there in 1817. He was a member of the committee of safety and the Provincial congress in 1774–'5, colonel of a regiment in the Rhode Island expedition in 1778, and a member of the State convention in 1780. Some time afterward he was appointed brigadier-general of militia. He was naval officer of the port of Newburyport, Mass., from 1789 till 1812.

TIZOC, Mexican king, d. in 1482. He succeeded his brother Axayacatl on the throne in 1477, having been general of his predecessor's armies. According to the historical paintings of his time, he conquered during his brief reign fourteen cities, some in the valley of Toluca, and assisted King Netzahualpitl, of Texcoco, to subdue the revolution of his brothers allied with the republic of Huexotzingo. Tizoc began the magnificent temple in honor of Huitzilopochtli, the god of war, but before its conclusion was poisoned by instigation of Techotlalla, cacique of Ixtapalapan, who was afterward executed in the public square of Mexico in presence of the allied kings.

TLALHUICOLE (tlal-we-co'-lay), Tlaxcaltec warrior, d. in 1518. He was regarded as the most formidable hero of his country, and commanded the Tlaxcaltec forces in the civil war in 1516 between the partisans of Cacamatzin and Ixtlilxochitl. He was taken prisoner by stratagem by Tlaxpanquizqui and brought to the city of Mexico; but his bravery and character had made such an impression on Montezuma that he ordered the captive's release, an act that had no precedent in Mexican history. But Tlalhuicole refused to profit by the monarch's generosity. He said to Montezuma that it would be infamous for him to return to his country after being conquered, and insisted on undergoing the fate of the other prisoners. Montezuma, wishing, at any cost, to save his life, offered him the command of an army about to be sent to drive back the Tarascos, who had invaded his frontiers. Tlalhuicole accepted, hoping to meet a glorious death in the ensuing battle. He advanced at the head of the Mexican troops to the city, Tangimoroa, called by the Mexicans Tlaximaloyan, cut through the Tarascan army, which made a desperate resistance, and defeated them several times. He returned to Mexico, laden with spoils and accompanied by a long train of captives. Montezuma lavished fresh honors on him, but failed to persuade him to accept the perpetual office of commander-in-chief or to return to his native country. He refused constantly, alleging that to do the first would be treason to his country, and to do the second would be a stain on his glory. At last Montezuma consented to satisfy the desire of his general, and ordered him to be tied to the stone of the gladiators. He was armed in the usual fashion, and Montezuma, with all his court, was present at the spectacle. Eight famous warriors of Anahuac attacked him one after the other, and were all disabled; the ninth, however, stunned him with a blow, and he was then put to death, with the customary ceremonies. See "Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale durant les siècles antérieurs à Christophe Colomb," by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg (4 vols., Paris, 1859), and "Monarquía Indiana," by Juan de Torquemada (Seville, 1615).

TLAXPANQUIZQUI (tlas-pan-keeth'-kee), Mexican soldier. He lived in the latter half of the 15th and the first half of the 16th century. During the struggle between Cacamatzin and Ixtlilxochitl for the kingdom of Texcoco, which began in 1516, he commanded the troops of his native state, Huexotzingo, now in support of one claimant, now of another. He had been convicted of adultery with the wives of two other chiefs of high rank. This was an almost unknown crime in the annals of the Aztecs, and was punishable with death. But as the culprit was very powerful, the husbands appealed to Montezuma, who promised to take the matter in hand. This occurred at the time when the republic of Huexotzingo, which was then in alliance with Montezuma and Cacamatzin, was invaded by the Tlaxcaltecs, who favored Ixtlilxochitl. The Tlaxcaltecs were commanded by Tlalhuicole, their greatest hero. Tlaxpanquizqui profited by the occasion to efface the stain of his crime by a glorious feat of arms. He succeeded in drawing Tlalhuicole into an ambuscade and made him prisoner. The Tlaxcaltecs fled in a panic, and the victory of the Huexotzingos was complete. Their leader led his captive to Mexico and presented him to Montezuma, who not only pardoned the conqueror, but loaded him with favors. See "Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale durant les siècles antérieurs à Christophe Colomb," by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg (4 vols., Paris, 1859), and "Monarquía Indiana," by Juan de Torquemada (Seville, 1615).

TOBAR, Juan, clergyman, b. in Tezcoco, Mexico, in 1543; d. in Mexico in 1623. He was canon of that country when the first Jesuits landed in the kingdom, and entered their order soon after their arrival. He spent more than fifty-three years in efforts to convert the Indians. He wrote, by order of the viceroy, Martin Enriquez de Almansa, "Historia antigua de los Reinos de México, Acolhuacan, y Tlacopan." Jose de Acosta acknowledges in his "Historia natural y moral de las Indias" (Seville, 1590) that a considerable part of his material was derived from the work of Tobar.

TOCORNAL Y GREZ, Manuel Antonio (to-cor-nal'), Chilian statesman, b. in Santiago, 12 June, 1817; d. there in 1867. He studied law in the National institute, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was one of the founders of the University of Chili, and he became in the same year editor of "El Conservador," but in 1842 retired from the press. In 1844 he travelled through Europe, and in the last year was elected deputy to congress, where he forced the government to recognize ministerial responsibility. In 1848 he opposed the severe press law, and in 1849 was elected deputy by the opposition for Valparaiso, and called to form part of the new cabinet as secretary of justice. In 1851 he accompanied Gen. Bulnes in the campaign of the south as judge-advocate-general; but on the accession of President Manuel Montt he retired, refusing a nomination as minister to the United States, a seat on the supreme bench, and the presidency of the commission to revise the criminal code. He continued his opposition in congress, but in 1857 was defeated in the election for Santiago. From 1862 till 1863 he was secretary of the interior under Gen. Perez, but he resigned when war began between Peru and Spain. From 1865 till his death he was rector of the university.

TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis Charles Henri Clérel, Count de, French statesman, b. in Paris, 29 July, 1805; d. in Cannes, 16 April, 1859. He passed his early youth at his father's castle of Verneuil, near Mantes, received his education in the College of Metz, and studied law in Paris in 1823–'6, being graduated as *licencié* in the latter year. Through the influence of his family he was named, 5 April, 1827, judge auditor at the tribunal of Versailles, and soon afterward assistant judge. Later he became deputy assistant district attorney of the same city, and made the acquaintance of Gustave de Beaumont, with whom he was sent in 1831 to the United States by the secretary of the interior to study the penitentiary system of the country. They landed at Boston on 12 May, and remained in the United States till March, 1832, visiting the principal prisons. They returned to France with six folio volumes of documents. Tocqueville published a few weeks later "Note sur le système pénitentiaire et sur la mission confiée par M. le Ministre de l'intérieur à MM. de Beaumont et de Tocqueville" (Paris, 1832), which attracted considerable attention. Tocqueville, becoming dissatisfied with his legal duties, resigned on 21 May, 1832, and opened an attorney's office. His "Du système pénitentiaire aux États-Unis et de son application en France" (Paris, 1832; 2d ed., with additions, 2 vols., 1836) was written in association with Gustave de Beaumont, and translated into several languages, including an English version by Francis Lieber (Philadelphia, 1833). The authors approved the solitary system as practised in the penitentiary of Cherry hill, in Philadelphia, and they caused the penitentiary system of France, and eventually of the continent, to be entirely remodelled. The French academy awarded them a Montyon prize, and the success of their work was then considered as unprecedented in the annals of literature. He then visited England, married there in 1835, and in January of the latter year published the first part of his "De la Démocratie en Amérique" (2 vols., Paris, 1835), which procured for the author an extraordinary prize of eight thousand francs from the French academy. In the report of award it is called "one of the most remarkable works published in the nineteenth century, and such as the academy has seldom been called upon to crown." It was followed by the second part early in 1840. The work was translated into several languages, including an English version by Henry Reeve, entitled "Democracy in America," with a preface and notes by John Spencer (4 vols., New York, 1839–'40). Reeve's translation has been edited by Francis Bowen (2 vols., Cambridge, 1862), and there is also an abridgment, entitled "American Institutions and their Influence" (New York, 1856). The author was created a knight of the Legion of honor, 6 June, 1837, elected a member of the French academy of moral sciences, 6 Jan., 1838, and given a seat in the Académie Française, 23 Dec., 1841. In parliament, where he served in 1839–'48, Tocqueville advocated the abolition of slavery, and urged the colonization of Algiers, which he visited in 1841 and 1846. Being returned to the constituent assembly after the revolution of 1848, he was chosen a member of the committee on legislation, elected vice-president of the assembly in 1849, and, after attending the diplomatic conferences in Brussels upon Italian affairs, was secretary of foreign relations from 2 June till 31 Oct., 1849, and strongly supported the French expedition to Rome. He was arrested at the *coup d'état* of 2 Dec., 1851, and afterward retired to private life. Besides those already cited, his works include "État social et politique de la France," written at the invitation of John Stuart Mill, who translated and published it in the "Westminster Review" for April, 1836;

"Mémoire sur le paupérisme" (Cherbourg, 1836); "Lettre sur le système pénitentiaire" (Paris, 1838); "Lettre à Lord Brougham sur le droit de visite" (1843); "Le droit au travail" (1843); and "L'ancien régime et la révolution" (1856; translated into English, New York, 1856). Tocqueville's inedited works and correspondence were published by his friend, Gustave de Beaumont (2 vols., Paris, 1861; 2 vols., English translation, Boston, 1861); and the latter also published a complete edition of Tocqueville's works (9 vols., Paris, 1861–'5).

TOD, George, lawyer, b. in Suffield, Conn., 11 Dec., 1773; d. in Warren county, Ohio, 11 April, 1841. He was graduated at Yale in 1795, and settled in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1800. He was elected state senator in 1804, served as judge of the state supreme court from 1806 till 1809, was presiding judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Ohio from 1815 till 1834, and was afterward prosecuting attorney for Warren county. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and served with credit at the defence of Fort Meigs in May, 1813.—His son, **David,** statesman, b. in Youngstown, Mahoning co., Ohio, 21 Feb., 1805; d. there, 13 Nov., 1868, was educated by his father, and admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised his profession in Warren for fifteen years, was elected to the state senate in 1838, and canvassed the state for Martin Van Buren in 1840. He was nominated for governor in 1844, but was defeated by 1,000 votes. He was appointed by President Polk minister to Brazil in 1847, and represented the United States there till 1852, when he returned, and took part in the canvass which resulted in the election of Franklin Pierce. In 1860 he was elected a delegate to the Charleston convention, was made first vice-president of that body, and presided over it when the southern wing of the Democratic party withdrew. He was an advocate of compromise at the opening of the civil war, but was a firm supporter of the government, and in 1861 was nominated for governor of Ohio by the Republicans, and elected by a majority of 55,000. During his term of two years, beginning 1 Jan., 1862, he gave much aid to the National administration.

TODD, Alpheus, Canadian author, b. in England in 1821; d. in Ottawa, Canada, 22 Jan., 1884. He removed to Canada in 1833, and prior to the union of Upper and Lower Canada was assistant librarian to the legislative assembly of the former province. He was continued in this office by the legislature of the united provinces till 1858, when he was appointed chief librarian. When he became librarian there were but 1,000 volumes in the library; now (1888) there are more than 200,000, most of which were collected, arranged, and classified under his supervision. He published "The Practice and Privileges of the Two Houses of Parliament" (Toronto, 1839); "Brief Suggestions in Regard to the Formation of Local Governments for Upper and Lower Canada, in Connection with a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces," a pamphlet (Ottawa, 1866); and "Parliamentary Government in England: its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation" (2 vols., London, 1867–'9).—His brother, **Alfred,** b. in England in 1821; d. in Ottawa, 6 June, 1874, came to Canada in 1833, and became chief clerk of the private-bill office of the legislative assembly of Canada. He published "A Treatise on the Proceedings to be adopted in conducting or opposing Private Bills in the Parliament of Canada" (Quebec, 1862).

TODD, Charles Burr, author, b. in Redding, Conn., 9 Jan., 1849. He was educated at the common schools, and was fitted for college, but failure of eyesight prevented him from entering. After teaching for some time, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and has contributed to American magazines. He was appointed in May, 1877, commissioner for erecting a monument on the winter quarters of Gen. Israel Putnam's division of Continentals in Redding, Conn., which was authorized by act of the Connecticut legislature. He is the author of "A General History of the Burr Family in America" (New York, 1878); "A History of Redding, Conn." (1880); "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow" (1886); and "The Story of the City of New York" (1888).

TODD, David Peck, astronomer, b. in Lake Ridge, N. Y., 19 March, 1855. He entered Columbia, but was graduated at Amherst in 1875, and appointed chief assistant to the U. S. transit of Venus commission in Washington. For three years he was engaged in reducing the observations of the transit of 1874, and his result for the parallax of the sun—8″.883—was the first that was derived from the American photographs of that transit. When at Amherst he began a series of observations of the satellites of Jupiter, which was assiduously maintained for twelve years, or during an entire revolution of the planet. His observations on those bodies led him to begin theoretical researches on their orbits, and he published "A Continuation of De Damoiseau's Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter to the Year 1900" (Washington, 1876). These are now used in the preparation of the "American Ephemeris," the "Berliner astronomisches Jahrbuch," and elsewhere, and they were also extended backward by him to 1665. In 1877 he began to study the possibility of an extra-Neptunian planet, from the discrepancies in the motion of Uranus; after which he spent several months in the optical search for it, and he is at present examining the photographic evidence of its existence. In 1878 he was sent to Texas in charge of the U. S. government expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun on 29 July, and on his return was appointed assistant to Simon Newcomb in the preparation of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," remaining in that office until 1881. He then accepted the chair of astronomy at Amherst, with the directorship of the observatory, which appointment he still holds, and in 1881–'7 he was professor of astronomy and higher mathematics at Smith college, where in 1885–'7 he was intrusted with the planning and construction of the new observatory. Prof. Todd was invited by the trustees of the James Lick estate to direct the observations of the transit of Venus in 1882 from the Lick observatory, and in 1887 he was placed in charge of the expedition to Japan under the auspices of the National academy of sciences and the U. S. navy department to observe the total solar eclipse of 19 Aug. After that event he organized an expedition to the summit of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan, 12,500 feet in elevation. Astronomical and meteorological observations were made from the summit, which have an important bearing on the occupation of such peaks for scientific purposes. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1888, and he is member of scientific societies both at home and abroad. His writings include contributions to the transactions of societies of which he is a member and reports to the government.

TODD, Eli, physician, b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 July, 1769; d. in Hartford, Conn., 17 Nov., 1833. He was graduated at Yale in 1787, and sailed for the West Indies shortly afterward, intending to

travel in Europe and Asia, but was prevented by sickness at Trinidad. Having lost the fortune left him by his father, he was obliged to prepare for a profession, and, selecting that of medicine, he began to practise, after the required course of medical study, in Farmington, Conn. He removed to New York about 1810, but returned to Farmington, and remained there until 1819, when he went to Hartford, where he soon became the chief consulting physician. In 1821 there was a notable increase in the number of insane persons in Hartford and the neighborhood. Dr. Todd appreciated the difficulty of treating them in private practice, and it was principally due to him that the attention of the profession and public was awakened to the necessity of having a special institution for their care. He was principally instrumental in founding the Retreat for the insane at Hartford, one of the earliest of the kind, was elected its superintendent, and presided over it till his death. Under him it became one of the best-managed institutions either in this country or Europe. Dr. Todd was repeatedly elected president and vice-president of the Medical society of Connecticut. He was the author of several professional monographs and some occasional addresses.

TODD, John, soldier, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1750; d. at the Blue Licks, Ky., 19 Aug., 1782. He took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as adjutant-general to Gen. Andrew Lewis. He settled as a lawyer in Fincastle, Va., but, with his brothers, emigrated to Fayette county, Ky., in 1775, took part in the organization of the Transylvania colonial legislature that year with Daniel Boone, and penetrated southwest as far as Bowling Green, Ky. In 1776 he settled near Lexington and was elected a burgess to the Virginia legislature, being one of the first two representatives from Kentucky county, where he served as county lieutenant and colonel of militia. He accompanied Gen. George Rogers Clark to Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and succeeded him in command of the latter place. In 1777 he was commissioned by Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, to be colonel and commandant of Illinois county, and served two years. He organized the civil government of this county, which afterward became the state of Illinois. Col. Todd went to Virginia in 1779, and was a member of the legislature in 1780, where he procured land-grants for public schools, and introduced a bill for negro emancipation. Afterward he returned to his family in Kentucky. While there he, as senior colonel, commanded the forces against the Indians in the battle of Blue Licks, where he was killed.—Levi, brother of John, was a lieutenant under George Rogers Clark in the expedition of 1778, and one of the few survivors of the Blue Licks; and Levi's son, Robert S., was the father of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

TODD, John, author, b. in Rutland, Vt., 9 Oct., 1800; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 24 Aug., 1873. His boyhood was passed in poverty, but he fitted himself for college, and was graduated at Yale in 1822. He spent the following year in teaching, then entered Andover theological seminary, and in 1827 was ordained a minister of the Congregational church in Groton, Mass. He became pastor of the church in Northampton in 1833, of the 1st Congregational church in Philadelphia in 1836, and of the 1st Congregational church in Pittsfield in 1842. Here he remained as pastor until May, 1872, when his strength was impaired by old age. In 1845 he received the degree of D. D. from Williams. Dr. Todd took a warm interest in the progress of education, and the Holyoke female seminary partly owes its existence to him. He was a voluminous and popular writer. Besides his contributions to the "Congregationalist" and other religious periodicals, and his sermons, lectures, and orations, he published about thirty volumes, all of which were re-issued in England, and several of them have been translated into German, French, modern Greek, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Arabic, Armenian, Turkish, and Tamil. His "Lectures to Children" have been printed in raised letters for the blind, and used as a school-book in the colony of Sierra Leone; of some of his books several hundred thousand copies have been sold, and several of his shorter pieces, notably "Hafed's Dream," were for many years favorites for school readers. His publications include "Lectures to Children" (Northampton, 1834; 2d series, 1858); "Student's Manual" (1835; revised ed., under the title "Student's Guide," with preface by Rev. Thomas Binney, London, last ed., 1869); "Index Rerum" (1835); "Truth made Simple" (1839); "Great Cities" (1841); "The Lost Sister of Wyoming" (1841); "Hints to Young Men" (1843); "Simple Sketches" (Pittsfield, 1843); "Summer Gleanings" (London, 1852); "Daughter at School" (Northampton, 1854); "The Angel of the Iceberg, and other Stories" (1859); "Future Punishment" (New York, 1863); "Mountain Gems" (4 vols., Boston, 1864); "The Water-Dove, and other Gems" (Edinburgh, 1868); "Sketches and Incidents, or Summer Gleanings" (1866); "Nuts for Boys to Crack" (New York, 1866); "Polished Diamonds" (Boston, 1866); "Hints and Thoughts for Christians" (New York, 1867); "Serpents in the Dove's Nest" (Boston, 1867); "Woman's Rights" (1867), which elicited from Gail Hamilton a reply entitled "Woman's Wrongs: a Counter-Irritant" (1868); "Hints and Thoughts for Christians" (London, 1869); "The Sunset Land, or the Great Pacific Slope" (Boston, 1869); "Missions" (1869); and "Old-Fashioned Lives" (1870).

TODD, John Blair Smith, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 4 April, 1814; d. in Yankton, Dakota, 5 Jan., 1872. He went with his parents to Illinois in 1827, and from that state to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1837 and assigned to the 6th infantry. He was made 1st lieutenant on 25 Dec., served with his regiment in the Florida war from 1837 till 1840, was on recruiting service during part of 1841, and in active service in the Florida war during the remainder of that year and part of 1842. He was made captain in 1843, and was on frontier duty in Indian territory and Arkansas until 1846. He served in the war with Mexico in 1847, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo and Amazoque. He was on garrison and frontier duty till 1855, when he was engaged in the action of Blue Water against the Sioux Indians. He resigned on 16 Sept., 1856, and was an Indian trader at Fort Randall, Dakota, from that date till 1861,

when he took his seat as a delegate to congress, having been chosen as a Democrat. He served in the civil war as brigadier-general of volunteers from 19 Sept., 1861, till 17 July, 1862, and was in command of the North Missouri district from 15 Oct. to 1 Dec., 1861. He was again a delegate in congress in 1863–'5, was elected speaker of the house of representatives of Dakota in 1867, and was governor of the territory in 1869–'71.

TODD, Thomas, jurist, b. in King and Queen county, Va., 23 Jan., 1765; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 7 Feb., 1826. His father died when he was an infant, and he had some difficulty in obtaining an education. He abandoned his studies to serve in the army in the latter part of the Revolution, and entered the Manchester troop of cavalry during the invasion of Virginia by Arnold and Phillips. In 1786 he was tutor in the family of a cousin in Danville, Ky., studying law at night. He began the practice of his profession toward the end of the year, took part in the agitation that had for its object the admission of Kentucky as a state, and was appointed clerk of all the conventions that preceded that event. He was made clerk of the U. S. court for the district of Kentucky, and when it became a state in 1799 he was appointed clerk of the court of appeals. He was made fourth judge of the same court in 1801, and chief justice in 1806. He was appointed an associate of the U. S. supreme court on 7 Feb., 1826. While he was an appellate judge of Kentucky he gave great attention to its peculiar system of land laws, originally an act of the assembly of Virginia, and his labors, both in the state court and the supreme court, were instrumental in establishing them on principles of law and equity.—His son, **Charles Scott,** soldier, b. near Danville, Ky., 22 Jan., 1791; d. in Baton Rouge, La., 14 May, 1871, was graduated at William and Mary, Va., in 1809, began the study of law under his father, and afterward attended lectures at Litchfield, Conn. He opened a law-office in Lexington in 1811, but volunteered in June, 1812, for military service. In December he became division judge-advocate of the Kentucky troops, and in this capacity was sent by Gen. William Henry Harrison with private instructions to Gen. James Winchester. On his return to Kentucky he was recommended for a captaincy in the regular army by Gen. Harrison, and was appointed to a vacancy in the 17th regiment of infantry in May, 1813. He was soon afterward transferred to the 28th infantry, and appointed aide to Gen. Harrison. He was mentioned in the report of the campaign of 1813 as one of the four aides that had rendered Harrison "the most important services from the opening of the campaign." He was made deputy inspector of the 8th military district on 1 Nov., 1813, and he also acted as adjutant-general in the summer of 1814 under Gen. Duncan McArthur, who in his report of the expedition into Canada attributed much of its fortunate issue "to the military talents, activity, and intelligence of Major Todd." He was appointed inspector-general on 2 March, 1815, with the rank of colonel, but resigned in June, and opened a law-office in Frankfort, Ky. He was appointed secretary of state by Gov. Madison in 1817, but resigned and sat in the legislature in 1817–'18. In 1820 he was sent on a confidential mission to the republic of Colombia. He returned to the United States in 1821, but resumed his duties in South America in 1822, taking with him the recognition of its independence by his government. Declining several offices, he retired for a time to his farm in Shelby county. He was a delegate to the Presbyterian general assembly at Philadelphia in 1837–'8, and for several years vice-president of the State agricultural society. He was a friend of Henry Clay, and sustained his claims to the presidency, but on his withdrawal as a candidate in 1835 he supported Harrison; and in 1840, on the invitations of the states of Ohio and Kentucky, he prepared, in conjunction with Benjamin Drake, of Cincinnati, a sketch of his civil and military career (Cincinnati, 1840). To support Harrison's candidature he soon afterward took charge of the "Cincinnati Republican." His relations with Harrison, who designed him for the mission to Vienna, were confidential. He was sent as U. S. minister to Russia by President Tyler, and reached St. Petersburg in November, 1841. He was popular with the court and people, and was elected a member of the Imperial agricultural society, from which foreigners had heretofore been carefully excluded.

TOEBBE, Augustus Mary, R. C. bishop, b. in Meppen, Hanover, 17 Jan., 1829; d. in Covington, Ky., 2 May, 1884. He was educated in the gymnasium of Meppen, and, after completing his collegiate course, was for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He emigrated to the United States in 1851, entered the theological seminary of Mount St. Mary's, Cincinnati, in 1852, was ordained priest in 1854, and in the following year became pastor successively at New Richmond and Cumminsville, Ohio. He was appointed in 1857 assistant pastor of St. Philomena's church, Cincinnati, and in 1865 pastor. In 1866 he was a member of the council of theologians in Baltimore to prepare matters for discussion in the second plenary council. He was consecrated bishop of Covington, 9 Jan., 1870. Bishop Toebbe found the finances of his diocese in a state of disorder, but he showed great administrative ability, and gradually raised the debt that had been contracted during the episcopate of his predecessor. He introduced the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the Sisters of Notre Dame. His death was owing to an ailment that he contracted while he was engaged in ministerial labors among the workingmen on the Cincinnati Southern railroad. During his episcopate the number of churches increased from thirty-eight to fifty-two, and the priests from thirty-three to fifty-five. He founded several parochial schools, which were attended by 6,225 children at the time of his death.

TOICT, Nicolas (twat), clergyman, b. in Lille, France, in 1611; d. in Paraguay in 1680. He is called Del Techo by Spanish writers on the latter country. He became a Jesuit in 1630, went to Paraguay in 1649, and, on account of his zeal and ability, was made superior of the Jesuits in that province. He wrote "Nicolai del Techo Societatis Jesu Historia Provinciæ Paraguariæ" and "Relatio Triplex de Rebus Indicis" (Antwerp, 1654).

TOLEDO, Antonio Sebastian de (to-lay'-do), Marquis de Mancera, viceroy of Mexico. He was a grandee of Spain and chamberlain to the queen, and had been ambassador in Venice and Germany, when in 1664 he was appointed viceroy of Mexico, and took possession of the government on 15 Oct. of that year. In the following year St. Augustine, of Florida, then depending from the viceroyalty of Mexico, was sacked by buccaneers and the depredations of Sir Henry Morgan on the Spanish colonies began, and Toledo hastened to send means to Florida for providing fortifications and to reenforce the fleet. He sent two expeditions to California, but did not obtain any noteworthy results. In 1667 some English privateers presented themselves in front of Vera Cruz, but, finding strong fortifications, entered Alvarado river and com-

mitted depredations. In the same year the interior of the cathedral was finished after ninety-five years of work, and the building was consecrated a second time. Tired of the responsibilities of his office, Toledo solicited his relief after the conclusion of his usual term of office in 1670, but the measures that he had adopted during his government found such approval that the queen regent insisted in prolonging his term for three years. In this time the final subjugation of the Tarahumaro Indians by the capture of the principal caciques took place. On his way to Spain in 1673 Toledo lost his wife in Tepeaca, near Mexico.

TOLEDO, Fernando Alvarez de, Spanish soldier and author, lived in the last half of the 16th century and the first half of the 17th. He was a private soldier, but by feats of daring rose to the rank of captain in Chili. He wrote a poem called "Purén Indómito," which, after having been lost for more than two centuries, was discovered by Diego Barros Arana and published by him, forming the first series of the "Bibliothèque Américaine" (Paris, 1862). The work deserves attention not for its literary qualities, but for being a history of the Spanish soldiers who conquered Chili, by one of themselves. The author is very candid in his pictures of the corruption and cruelty of his countrymen. Alfonso de Ovalle, in his "Histórica Relación del Reyno de Chile" (Rome, 1646), quotes the poem as an authority. He adds that Diego Rosales, author of a voluminous history of Chili, written about 1650, has followed the narrative of Toledo page by page. Gonzalez Barcia, in his "Historiadores primitivos de Indias," quotes the "Purén Indómito" in the chapter that is devoted to the histories of Chili; but it afterward sank into oblivion until it was discovered in the library of Madrid.

TOLEDO, Francisco de, viceroy of Peru, b. in Andalusia about 1520; d. in Seville about 1583. He belonged to the noble family of Oropesa, and in 1569 was appointed viceroy of Peru, taking charge of the government in Lima on 26 Nov. of that year. When the grandson of Huaina-Capac, Tupac-Amaru, who, after the death of his brother, Sayri-Tupac, was considered by the natives as the heir to the crown, refused to surrender, Toledo, under the pretext of forwarding re-enforcements to Chili, sent in 1572 an expedition of 250 men into the mountains of Vilcabamba, where the young inca was in hiding with some followers. Martin de Loyola, with a small force, surprised the prince, who was carried prisoner to Cuzco, and, after a mock trial by the judge, Loarte, was judicially murdered by order of the viceroy. Toledo was a legislator and statesman of considerable ability and industry, and future viceroys referred to his enactments as authority. He arranged that the Indians should be governed by chiefs of their own race, and fixed the tribute to be paid by them, exempting all men under the age of eighteen and over fifty, thus putting a stop to arbitrary demands. He virtually abolished the old system of mita, or forced native labor, although, in deference to the demands of the colonists, he enacted that a seventh part of the adult male population of every village should still be obliged to work for the Spaniards, but limiting the distance they might be taken from their homes and fixing a reward for their services. The Indians admitted that the country had not been so well governed since the time of Inca Yupanqui. He was recalled in 1581, and on 23 Sept. of that year delivered the government to his successor, Martin Enriquez de Almansa, returning to Spain, where he was arrested on the charge of malversation of public funds, and died in prison.

TOLEDO, Garcia de, Spanish missionary, b. in Oropesa, Spain, about 1510; d. in Talavera, Spain, about 1583. He accompanied the viceroy, Mendoza, to Mexico in 1535. After a short but brilliant career as statesman, he entered the convent of St. Dominick in Mexico. On the demand of his family he was sent back to Spain, where he became the spiritual director of St. Teresa, and his frequent conversations with this eminent woman only made him more anxious to devote his life to the service of the Indians. In 1569 his cousin, Francisco de Toledo, was named viceroy of Peru, and invited the Dominican to accompany him as spiritual adviser. He was beginning to exercise his ministry in Lima when the viceroy asked him to be his confidential adviser on a tour of the provinces. This journey was followed by several others, during one of which he converted a tribe of Indians, among whom he founded a city to which he gave the name of Oropesa. Among the advantages that the Peruvians drew from these visits were a number of ordinances approved by the great council of the Indies. These ordinances were drawn up by him, and for a long time formed the basis of the civil law and the rule of Peruvian society. In 1577 he was elected provincial of Peru. In spite of his great age and infirmities, he visited every part of his province, founded several convents, and repaired old ones. He was in a certain sense the second founder of the University of Lima. He obtained from his cousin the funds needed for the construction of new buildings, as the old ones had become too small for the increasing number of students. In 1581 he returned to Spain.

TOLÓN, Miguel Teurbe (to-lone'), Cuban author, b. in Pensacola, Fla., in 1820; d. in Havana, Cuba, in 1858. When he was a child his parents went to Matanzas, Cuba, where he received his education and passed a great part of his life. In 1847 his comedy "Una Noticia" was performed at Matanzas, and in the following year he produced another, "Un Caserío." In 1848 he was forced to emigrate to New York, his political opinions being in opposition to the Spanish government. In New York he devoted his time to teaching and to literary labors, contributing to several newspapers. He returned to Cuba in 1857, where he died soon afterward. He is the author of "Preludios," a collection of poems (Matanzas, 1841); "Aguinaldes Matanzeros" (1847); "El Laud del Desterrado" (New York, 1852); "Elementary Spanish Reader and Translator" (1852); "Leyendas Cubanas" (1856); and "Flores y Espinas," poems (Havana, 1858).

TOLSA, Manuel, Spanish engineer and sculptor, b. in Enguera, Valencia, about 1750; d. in Mexico about 1810. He studied architecture and sculpture in the Academy of San Carlos of Madrid, and became a member of the Academy of fine arts of San Fernando. In 1781 he went to Mexico as government architect, and as such he has left numerous marks of his genius in various public buildings, directing the erection of the towers of the cathedral in 1787–'91, and of the College of mines, for which he made the plans and began the building in 1797; but afterward he had to modify the plan, to add a second story, which was begun in 1799. In 1798 he became director of the Academy of San Carlos; but his chief fame rests on the equestrian statue of Charles IV., ordered in 1795 by the viceroy, Marquis de Branciforte, of which a temporary model in plaster was erected in 1796. After the working model was completed by Tolsa, the statue was cast, under his own direction, on 4 Aug., 1802, without an accident, notwithstanding that it contains thirty tons of bronze. The statue is 15½ feet high,

and was erected on a 20½-foot stone pedestal, on the queen's birthday, 9 Dec., 1803, in the main square of Mexico. In 1822 it was removed to the university, and since 1852 it has stood on the Paseo de Bucareli, at the crossing of the Calzada de la Reforma. It is one of the finest in America, and, according to Humboldt, second only to the statue of Marcus Aurelius in Rome. When England declared war against France and Spain in 1803, Tolsa established a foundry in Mexico where many cannon for coast defence were successfully cast.

TOM (known as **Blind Tom**), musical prodigy, b. near Columbus, Muscogee co., Ga., 25 May, 1849. He is of pure negro blood. His parents were slaves, and called him by the name of a member of their former owner's family, Thomas Greene Bethune. He was born blind, and the only sign of intelligence he gave in infancy was the interest he showed in sounds, such as the cries of animals, the moaning of the wind, the rushing of waters, and the pattering of rain. He could speak at an earlier age than other children, and with greater distinctness; but his words had no meaning for him, and while he was able to repeat entire conversations, he expressed his own wants by inarticulate sounds. When he was four years old a piano was brought to his master's house for the use of the young ladies of the family, and one night they were awakened by hearing him play one of their pieces. This was his first effort, yet he played with both hands, using the black and white keys. After this he was allowed the use of the instrument, and in a short time he was able to render with accuracy all the airs he heard. He also made some essays in original, or rather imitative, composition. He would run about the yard or fields, return to the piano, and, when asked what he was playing, would reply: "What the birds said to me," or "What the trees said to me." He has sometimes been compared to Mozart in childhood, but there is no instance recorded in musical history comparable to Blind Tom's attainments in phonetics and the power of reproduction and retention of sound at the same early age. Tom was brought to the north by his master, and made his first appearance in New York, at Hope chapel, 15 Jan., 1861, since which time he has travelled widely in this country and Europe. His musical feats, whether they are the result of mnemonic and imitative powers, or a genius for music, are astonishing. He plays one air with his right hand, accompanies it by another air in another key with his left, and sings a third air in a third key at the same time; and he can name any combination of notes that he hears struck on the piano, no matter how disconnected and puzzling the intervals. Not only can he play from memory any piece of music, however elaborate, after a single hearing, but he imitates the improvisation of another, note by note, then gives his own idea of it, and accompanies that with variations. His capacity for the most difficult musical performances since he was first brought to the north by his master has been subjected to the severest tests. He can only play what he hears or improvises; but he has about 5,000 pieces at the disposal of his memory, embracing the most difficult selections from Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Gottschalk, and Thalberg. During his performances he indulges in curious antics, and he applauds himself at the end by clapping his hands. He recites with ease in Greek, Latin, French, and German, besides imitating numberless musical instruments and all sorts of sounds. He has partially acquired the power of vision, and can now see a luminous object within a very small space. But while Tom's powers of memory, manual dexterity, and imitative faculties are great, his renderings are devoid of color and individuality.

TOMES, Robert, physician, b. in New York city, 27 March, 1817; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1882. He was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) college in 1835, and, after spending some time in the medical schools of Philadelphia, went to the University of Edinburgh, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1840. He then studied in Paris, and on his return to the United States settled in the practice of his profession in New York, but after a few years was appointed surgeon on a vessel belonging to the Pacific mail steamship company, and made several voyages between Panama and San Francisco. In 1865 he was appointed U. S. consul at Rheims, France, which office he filled until 1867. Returning to the United States, he spent most of his life in literary occupation. He wrote for journals and magazines, and his series of papers in "Harper's Magazine" on American manners and society were widely popular. He published "The Bourbon Prince" (New York, 1853); "Richard the Lion-Hearted" (1854); "Oliver Cromwell" (1855); "Panama in 1855" (1855); "The Americans in Japan" (1857); "The Battles of America by Sea and Land" (3 vols., 1861); "The Champagne Country" (1867); and "The War with the South: a History of the Great American Rebellion" (3 vols., 1864–'7; German translation, 2 vols., 1864–'7). Dr. Tomes also translated works from the French and German.

TOMLINSON, Gideon, senator, b. in Stratford, Conn., 31 Dec., 1780; d. in Fairfield, Conn., 8 Oct., 1854. His grandfather was an officer at the capture of Ticonderoga. He was graduated at Yale in 1802, became a lawyer, and practised at Fairfield. He was elected a member of congress in 1818, serving from 1819 till 1827. He was chosen governor of Connecticut in that year, and continued in this office till 1831, when he resigned and was elected U. S. senator, serving till 1837.

TO-MO-CHI-CHI, Indian chief, b. in Georgia about 1642; d. there, 5 Oct., 1739. He was the chief of a tribe of Creeks that dwelt near Yamacraw bluff, the site of Savannah. He met Gen. James Oglethorpe in 1733 at the fort that the latter built on Savannah river, and with the aid of an interpreter satisfactory arrangements were made with the neighboring tribes by which the English acquired sovereignty over the country that lies between Savannah and Altamaha rivers and extends westward as far as the tide-waters. The Creek chief is represented as ninety-one years old at the time, dignified and grave in manner. Although he had been expelled by the lower Creeks, he was still very influential throughout the confederacy, and this influence he exercised then, and during the remainder of his life, in favor of the English settlers. He presented Oglethorpe with a buffalo-skin on which the head and feathers of an eagle

were painted, and explained that these symbols were significant of the swiftness, strength, love for the Indian, and power to protect him, which were English characteristics. He visited England in 1734 in company with Oglethorpe, five other chiefs, and members of his family. As they were the first Indians in London since the appearance of the Iroquois chiefs with Peter Schuyler in 1710, they were objects of wonder and admiration, and were treated with great distinction. Tomo-chi-chi and his queen were robed in scarlet and gold, and were conveyed to an audience with King George in a coach drawn by six horses. He was received graciously, and assured of the friendship and protection of the English monarch. After a stay of four months, during which he received many costly presents, he was conveyed with his family in royal carriages to the ship on which he embarked for Savannah. His funeral ceremonies were very imposing. His body was accompanied to the tomb by a long train of Indians, magistrates, and inhabitants of Savannah amid discharges of musketry. A pyramid of stone was ordered to be erected over his grave in the centre of the city by Oglethorpe.

TOMPKINS, Daniel D., vice-president of the United States, b. in Fox Meadows (now Scarsdale), Westchester co., N. Y., 21 June, 1774; d. on Staten island, N. Y., 11 June, 1825. His father was Jonathan G. Tompkins, a farmer, who performed services useful to his country during the Revolutionary conflict. The son was graduated at Columbia in 1795, studied law, was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1797, gained rapid success in his profession, and soon began to take part in politics, being elected to the State constitutional convention of 1801, and in the same year to the assembly. He was a leader of the Republican party in his state, and in 1804 was elected to the National house of representatives, but resigned on 2 July, before the meeting of congress, in order to take his seat on the bench of the supreme court of New York, having been nominated an associate justice on the promotion of James Kent to the chief justiceship. On 9 June, 1807, he resigned in order to become the candidate for governor of the Democratic wing of his party in opposition to Morgan Lewis. He was elected by a majority of 4,000 votes, and found himself in accord with the legislature in his support of the foreign policy of the Jefferson administration. He was continued in the office by the reunited Republican factions at the elections of 1809 and 1811. In 1812, in order to prevent the establishment of the Bank of North America in New York city as the successor to the defunct United States bank of Philadelphia, he resorted to the extraordinary power of proroguing the legislature that the constitution then gave him, which no governor ever used except himself in this instance. The charter of the bank had been approved by the house, a part of the Republicans voting with the Federalists, and when the legislature reassembled it was at once passed. In the election of 1813 his majority was reduced from 10,000 to 4,000, and there was a hostile lower house in the next legislature. Nevertheless, his bold act made him very popular with the common people, and his active patriotism during the war with Great Britain increased their admiration. He placed the militia in the field, and did more than the Federal government for the success of the operations on the Canadian border, pledging his personal and official credit when the New York banks refused to lend money on the security of the U. S. treasury notes without his indorsement. He advanced the means to maintain the military school at West Point, to continue the recruiting service in Connecticut, and to pay the workmen that were employed in the manufactory of arms at Springfield. He bought the weapons of private citizens that were delivered at the arsenal in New York city, and in a short time 40,000 militia were mustered and equipped for the defence of New York, Plattsburg, Sackett's Harbor, and Buffalo. When Gen. John Armstrong retired from the secretaryship of war after the sacking of Washington, President Madison invited Tompkins to enter the cabinet as secretary of state in the place of James Monroe, who assumed charge of the war department; but he declined on the ground that he could be of more service to the country as governor of New York. He was re-elected in 1815, and in April, 1816, was nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States. His talents and public services were more conspicuous than those of James Monroe, but the northern Democrats were not strong enough to command the first place on the ticket. Before resigning the governorship and entering on the office of vice-president, to which he was elected by 183 out of 217 votes, he sent a message to the legislature, dated 28 Jan., 1817, recommending that a day be fixed for the abolition of slavery within the bounds of the state, and the assembly, acting on his suggestion, decreed that all slaves should be free on and after 4 July, 1827. He was re-elected vice-president by 215 of the 228 votes that were cast in 1820, and in the same year was proposed by his friends as a candidate for governor; but his popularity had diminished, and charges of dishonesty were made in connection with his large disbursements during the war with Great Britain. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1821. The suspicion of embezzlement, which were due to a confusion in his accounts, unbalanced his mind and brought on a melancholy from which he sought escape in intoxicating drinks, thereby shortening his life. He was one of the founders of the New York historical society, one of the corporators of the city schools, and a regent of the State university. — Daniel's nephew, **Daniel D.,** soldier, b. in New York in 1799; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 Feb., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1820, entered the ordnance corps, and on the reorganization of the army was made 2d lieutenant of

Daniel D. Tompkins

artillery, the ordnance department being at that time merged in the artillery, with commission dating from 1 July, 1821 He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 1 March, 1825, and captain on 31 Dec., 1835, and in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians distinguished himself in the skirmish at San Velasco, in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, and in other actions, and was brevetted major on 11 Sept., 1836. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster on 7 July, 1838, became a major on the staff on 22 July, 1842, and during the Mexican war had charge of the forwarding of supplies from Philadelphia, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel on 30 May, 1848, for meritorious performance of duties connected with the prosecution of the war. He was made a full lieutenant-colonel on 16 Sept., 1851, and colonel and assistant quartermaster-general on 22 Dec., 1856, and from the beginning of the civil war till the time of his death he served as depot quartermaster in New York city, furnishing supplies to the armies in the field.—A son of the second Daniel D., **Charles H.**, soldier, b. in Fort Monroe, Va., 12 Sept., 1830, was educated at Kinsley's school at West Point, N. Y., and for two years at the U. S. military academy, but resigned without completing the course. He entered the service in 1856 in the dragoons, and after an enlistment of three years on the frontier, during which he passed through the principal non-commissioned grades, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. cavalry, 23 March, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in April of the same year. While commanding a squadron of his regiment, the 5th cavalry, within the defences of Washington, he made a dashing reconnoissance in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, Va., 31 May, 1861. It was at night and resulted in the capture of two outposts of the enemy, with an estimated loss of twenty-five Confederates. Lieut. Tompkins charged three times through the town, losing several men and horses, including two chargers which were shot under him. As one of the first cavalry affairs of the war, it attracted wide attention. Subsequently he served in the battle of Bull Run and upon the staff of Gen. George Stoneman. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, served for a few months as colonel of the 1st Vermont cavalry, as lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster of volunteers in 1865–'6, and colonel and quartermaster in 1866–'7. He was made deputy quartermaster-general in the regular army in 1866, and assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel, 24 Jan., 1881. He participated in the operations of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks and Gen. John Pope in the Shenandoah campaign, and was recommended for the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers for conspicuous services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. He has served from 1865 till 1888 as chief quartermaster of the principal military divisions of the army, and was at the last-named date chief quartermaster of the division of the Atlantic. He was brevetted major for Fairfax Court-House, lieutenant-colonel for the Shenandoah campaign, and colonel and brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious services during the war.

TOMPSON, William, clergyman, b. in Lancashire, England, in 1598; d. in Braintree, Mass., 10 Dec., 1666. He emigrated to this country about 1634, and became first pastor of the church at Braintree (now Quincy). He went on a mission to Virginia in 1642, but was silenced for non-conformity and compelled to return to New England. He was an acceptable preacher, and described by Cotton Mather as a "pillar of the American church"; but he was subject to fits of depression, and in one of them committed suicide. His contemporaries describe him as "an author of reputation," but, with the exception of several prefaces to the books of others, his publications have all perished.—His son, **Benjamin,** educator, b. in Braintree, Mass., 14 July, 1642; d. 13 April, 1714, was graduated at Harvard in 1662, became master of the Boston Latin-school in 1667, and three years later took charge of the Cambridge school, preparatory to Harvard, which post he held for nearly forty years. He probably died in Cambridge, but is buried in Roxbury. The inscription on his tombstone describes him as "a learned school-master and physician, and y^e^ renowned poet of New England." He wrote an "Elegy on the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, Mass.," which is printed in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," and a poem of some merit descriptive of King Philip's war, entitled "New England's Crisis" (Cambridge, 1675).—Benjamin's son, **Edward,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 April, 1665; d. in Marshfield, Mass., 10 March, 1705, was graduated at Harvard in 1684, taught for several years at Newbury, and from 14 Oct., 1696, until his death was pastor of the church at Marshfield, Mass. On his tombstone is inscribed:

"Here in a tyrant's hand doth captive lie
A rare synopsis of divinity."

His last sermons, entitled "Heaven the Best Country," were published (1712).

TONE, William Theobald Wolfe, soldier, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 29 April, 1791; d. in New York city, 10 Oct., 1828. He was the eldest son of the Irish patriot and French general, Theobald Wolfe Tone. After the tragic death of his father he was declared an adopted child of the French republic by the Directory, and educated with his younger brother in the Prytaneum and Imperial lyceum at the national expense. During this period he wrote a work on the legislation of the Goths in Italy, which was favorably noticed by the institute. He was appointed a cadet in the Imperial school of cavalry on 3 Nov., 1810, and remained there until January, 1813, when he was promoted to be sub-lieutenant in the 8th regiment of chasseurs. He distinguished himself in the engagements of that year, and received six lance wounds at the battle of Leipsic. He was then made lieutenant on the staff, aide-de-camp to Gen. Bagnères, and member of the Legion of honor. After the fall of Napoleon he gave himself to literary and antiquarian studies. But, when Louis XVIII. left the kingdom, he considered himself absolved from his allegiance, and served again under Napoleon, and was employed by him in organizing defensive forces on the Rhine and on the Spanish frontier. He left the French army after the battle of Waterloo, and came to the United States in 1816. He studied law for some time, and wrote papers on military tactics. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of light artillery on 12 July, 1820, and was transferred to the 1st artillery on 1 June, 1821, but resigned on 31 Dec., 1826, and married a daughter of William Sampson. He published "L'État civil et politique de l'Italie sous la domination des Goths" (Paris, 1813); "Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone, written by Himself and continued by his Son: with his Political Writings, etc.; edited by his Son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone, with a Brief Account of his own Education and Campaigns under the Emperor Napoleon" (2 vols., Washington, 1826; London, 1827); and "School of Cavalry, or a System for Instruction, etc., proposed for the Cavalry of the United States" (Georgetown, D. C., 1824).

TONER, Joseph Meredith, physician, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 30 April, 1825. He received his classical education at Western Pennsylvania university and Mount St. Mary's college, was graduated at Vermont medical college in 1850 and Jefferson medical college in 1853, and, after a short residence in Summitsville, Pa., and Harper's Ferry, Va., settled in Washington, D. C., in 1855. He was a founder of Providence hospital and of St. Ann's infant asylum, to which he is a visiting physician, and since 1856 has been the attending physician to St. Joseph's orphan asylum. Aware of the perishable character of much of the early medical literature of this country, he devised a scheme for a repository of medical works that should be under the control of that profession in the United States and located at Washington, D. C. His resolution on that subject was adopted by the American medical association in 1868, and resulted in the establishment of the library of the American medical association. The collection is placed in the Smithsonian institution, and has reached the number of 6,000 volumes, including pamphlets. In 1871 he founded the Toner lectures by placing $3,000 (which has grown to $5,000) in the hands of trustees, who are charged with the duty of annually procuring two lectures that contain some new fact valuable to medical science, the interest on the fund, save ten per cent. which is added to the permanent fund, being paid to the authors of the essays. These lectures are included in the regular list of the publications of the Smithsonian institution. It is the first attempt that has been made in this country to endow a course of lectures on such conditions. He gave in 1875 and three subsequent years the Toner medal at Jefferson medical college, to be awarded to the best thesis that embodies the results of original investigation. For many years he has given a similar medal to the University of Georgetown. He was president of the American medical association in 1873 and of the American health association in 1874, a vice-president of the International medical congress in 1876, and a vice-president and registrar of the International medical congress in 1887. Dr. Toner has devoted much time and research to early American medical literature, and has collected over 1,000 treatises published before 1800, and, besides publishing numerous monographs, has in preparation a "Biographical Dictionary of Deceased American Physicians," of which more than 4,000 sketches are completed. He is an authority in the medical, biographical, and local history of the District of Columbia, and has devised a system of symbols of geographical localities, which has been adopted by the U. S. post-office department. In 1882 he gave his entire library, including manuscripts, to the U. S. government. It consisted of 26,000 books and 18,000 pamphlets. He is a member of numerous medical, historical, and philosophical associations, has published more than fifty pamphlets, which include "Maternal Instinct" (Baltimore, 1864); "Compulsory Vaccination" (1865); "Medical Register of the District of Columbia" (1867); "Necrological Notices of Deceased Surgeons in the Rebellion" (Washington, 1870); "Medical Register of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1874); "Dictionary of Elevations and Climatic Register of the United States" (New York, 1874); "Annals of Medical Progress and Medical Education in the United States" (1874); "Medical Men of the Revolution" (Philadelphia, 1876); "Rocky Mountain Medical Association" (1877); and "Memorial Volume, with a Biography of its Members" (Washington, 1877). See life by Thomas Antisell (Washington, 1878).

TONTY, or **TONTI,** Chevalier **Henry de,** Italian explorer, b. in Gaeta, Italy, about 1650; d. in Mobile, La. (now Ala.), in September, 1704. His father, Lorenzo, was the inventor of the system of annuities that is called the Tontine. Henry took part in several naval and military engagements when quite young, in one of which he lost a hand. Its place was supplied by an iron one, which he used skilfully. On the recommendation of the Prince de Conti, the Sieur de La Salle took him into his service, and he embarked with the latter for Quebec on 14 July, 1678. He completed the fort at Niagara, which had been designed by La Salle, and garrisoned it with thirty men. In 1679 he visited several of the Indian tribes, went to Detroit in advance of La Salle, having first taken steps to strengthen and provision his garrison, and advanced into the country of the Illinois, whom he won to the side of the French; but this alliance proved unfortunate for the Illinois, who were attacked by the Iroquois on account of it and defeated with loss almost under the eyes of Tonti. In 1680 he was ordered by La Salle to build a fort on the river of the Illinois, but, learning that Fort Crevecœur was threatened by the Iroquois, he marched to its aid. There he met the Indians and had some parleying with them, during which he was wounded by an Onondaga warrior. Believing that the fort was not defensible, he retired in September with the five men that constituted its garrison. He sailed up the Illinois, experiencing some losses in the voyage, and wintered in the Bay of Lake Michigan (Green bay) in 1681. He was sent by La Salle the same year to finish the fort on the Illinois which was begun the preceding year, to which he gave the name of St. Louis. He descended the Mississippi with La Salle, but on 15 May, 1682, was despatched by the latter, who had fallen sick, to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he was at Fort St. Louis and repelled an attack of the Iroquois. In 1686 he went to the mouth of Mississippi river by way of Chicago and Fort Louis to seek tidings of La Salle, and on his return to Montreal he was sent to the Illinois country to collect a large force of Illinois Indians for the Seneca campaign. He was able to bring only eighty to Detroit, with whom he took part in the expedition of Denonville. Disheartened by the death of La Salle and of almost all the companions of his early adventures, he spent the last years of his life among the Illinois, who became much attached to him. He was discovered there by Iberville in 1700, supporting himself by hunting and trading in furs. A work purporting to be Tonti's memoirs was published in Paris in 1697, entitled "Dernières découvertes de la Salle dans l'Amérique septentrionale" (English translation, London, 1698; New York, 1814). Tonti declared to Iberville as well as to Father Marêst that he had no hand in this work, which is full of errors and exaggerations. The real memoirs of Tonti have been published by Pierre Margry in "Origines Françaises des pays d'outremer" (Paris, 1877–'9). Vol. i. contains "Voyages et état des Francs sur les lacs et le Mississippi sous les ordres de MM. de la Salle et de Tonty de 1678 à 1684," and vol. iii. "Lettres de Henri de Tonty sur ce qu'il a appris de M. de la Salle, le voyage qu'il a fait pour l'aller chercher et son depart prochain pour marcher contre les Iroquois, 1686–1689." Tonti wrote in 1693 a memoir addressed to Count de Pontchartrain, which is also published in Margry's "Origines" (1867).

TONYN, Patrick, British soldier, b. in 1725; d. in London, England, 30 Dec., 1804. He became a captain in the 6th dragoons in 1751, with which regi-

ment he served in Germany in 1758, was made lieutenant-colonel of the 104th regiment in 1761, and in 1775–'83 was governor of East Florida. On 1 Jan., 1798, he became general.

TOOKE, John Horne, English politician, b. in Westminster, England, 25 June, 1736; d. in Wimbledon, England, 18 March, 1812. He changed his name from Horne to take an estate that was bequeathed him by William Tooke in 1782. He was a minister of the established church, a follower of John Wilkes, and in 1768 a founder of the Society for the support of the bill of rights. He bitterly opposed the coercion of the American colonies, and, after the battles of Lexington and Concord, advertised for a subscription for "the widows and orphans of the American soldiers who were murdered by the king's troops." The ministry prosecuted him for libel, and he was tried at Guilford hall in July, 1777. He conducted his own defence, that he might personally attack the government, and was condemned to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £200. While in jail he published his celebrated "Letter to Mr. Dunning," in which he critically explained the case of the King *vs.* Lawley, which had been used as a precedent against himself on his trial. He served in parliament in 1801–'2, and was an important factor in the Liberal party. His numerous publications are included in "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, together with his valuable Speeches and Writings, by John A. Graham (New York, 1828). See "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, with Original Documents," by Alexander Stephens (2 vols., 1813).

TOOMBS, Robert, senator, b. in Wilkes county, Ga., 2 July, 1810; d. in Washington, Ga., 15 Dec., 1885. He studied at the University of Georgia, was graduated at Union college in 1828, attended lectures in the law department of the University of Virginia the next year, and in 1830, by a special act of the legislature, was admitted to the bar before he had attained his majority. He then settled in his native county, subsequently attaining a reputation such as few lawyers ever enjoyed in the state. When the war with the Creek Indians began in 1836 he raised a company of volunteers, led them as their captain, and served under Gen. Winfield Scott until the close of hostilities. He was in the legislature in 1837–'40, and in 1842–'3 took an active part in politics, and was a leader of the so-called "State-rights Whigs." He supported William H. Harrison for the presidency in 1840, and Henry Clay in 1844, and in the latter year was chosen to congress as a Southern Whig. His first speech in the house of representatives was on the Oregon question, and placed him among the first debaters and orators in that body. He was active in the compromise measures in 1850, and greatly contributed to their passage. After eight years' service in the house he took his seat in the U. S. senate in March, 1853, holding office by re-election till 1861. As a senator he was intolerant, dogmatic, and extreme, but able and eloquent. He believed in the absolute sovereignty of the states, and that it was a necessity for the south both to maintain and extend slavery. He advocated disunion with all the force of his oratory, and after the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency made a series of speeches in Georgia in which he asserted that the north would no longer respect the constitutional rights of the south, and that secession was the only remedy. When the State convention met in 1861, he was mainly instrumental in securing the majority of votes on the resolution to secede. He resigned his seat in the U. S. senate in January, 1861, and in March was formally expelled from that body. He was a member of the Confederate congress at its first session, and but for a misunderstanding might have been chosen president of the Confederacy. After the election of Jefferson Davis he became secretary of state, but resigned in a few weeks to take the commission of brigadier-general in the army. He fought at the second battle of Bull Run and at the Antietam, but resigned and returned to Georgia. In 1864 he commanded the militia, of which he was brigadier-general. After the war he eluded arrest as a political prisoner, and passed two years in Cuba, France, and England, but returned on the restoration in 1867 of the privilege of habeas corpus, resumed practice, and accumulated an estate that was estimated at about $500,000. As he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. government, he was debarred from all the rights and privileges of citizenship. He was a member of the Georgia Democratic state convention in 1872, and advocated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the presidency. In 1874 he began the railroad war, to which he devoted his energies until his death. The legislature of that year had passed a law taxing railroads as all other property was taxed. The railroads resisted, and Gen. Toombs, in behalf of the state, took the matter into court, established the principle that they should pay the same taxes as other property, and collected $300,000, including some arrears of taxes. In the State convention of 1877 he introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of three commissioners who should have the power to oversee the business of the roads, to make and unmake rates, and to order improvements. In accordance with this provision, the next legislature adopted what is known as the commission railroad law. He continued his hostility to the United States government until his death.

R. Toombs

TOPETE, Juan Bautista (to-pay'-tay), Spanish naval officer, b. in Tlacotalpan, Mexico, 24 May, 1821. His parents retired to Spain after the country had won its independence, and he entered the Spanish navy as a midshipman. In 1865 he was post-captain, commanding one of the ships of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, and after the suicide of Admiral Jose de Pareja, when Admiral Mendez Nuñez assumed command, Topete became second commander of the expedition with the rank of commodore, and participated in the bombardment of Valparaiso, 31 March, 1866, and in the attack on Callao, 2 May, 1866, where he was dangerously wounded. When Admiral Nuñez sailed in the "Numancia" on a voyage round the world, Topete assumed command of the rest of the fleet, which he brought back to Spain in 1867. He was promoted rear-admiral and commander of the ironclad squadron at Cadiz, and pronounced against the government, 17 Sept., 1868, with Gen. Prim, who arrived on board the fleet on 19 Sept. He became a member of the provisional government as secretary of the navy on 8 Oct., and was later returned to the constituent cortes by the city of

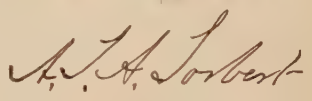
Madrid. During his administration he took vigorous measures against the insurgents in Cuba, and obtained, in April, 1869, supplementary credits for that purpose. He was a stanch supporter of the candidacy of Montpensier, left the cabinet in November, 1869, to become vice-president of the cortes, was again secretary of the navy, 10 Jan., 1870, and secretary for the colonies in Sagasta's cabinet in December, 1871. Under Serrano's regency he was provisional president of the cabinet till 3 June, 1872, secretary of the navy and war till the suspension of constitutional guarantees, 24 June, 1872, and during the republic retired from service. After the virtual fall of the republic he held again, from 3 Jan. till 12 May, 1874, the portfolio of the navy under Serrano, and accompanied him to the seat of war, taking part in the relief of Bilbao, 25–27 March, 1874, where he was severely wounded. After the accession of Alfonso XII., 12 Dec., 1874, he retired to private life.

TOPP, Alexander, Canadian clergyman, b. near Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, in 1815; d. in Toronto, Canada, 6 Oct., 1879. He was educated at Elgin academy and King's college, Aberdeen, and was licensed to preach in 1836. He was pastor of Elgin church in 1836–'52; of Roxburgh church, Edinburgh, in 1852–'8; and in 1858 took charge of Knox church, Toronto, Canada, where he remained until his death. In 1868 he was elected moderator of the general assembly, was one of the chief agents in consummating the union of the Presbyterian churches in Canada in 1875, and was again elected moderator of the general assembly in 1876. In 1877 he attended the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Aberdeen.

TOPPAN, Robert Noxon, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Oct., 1836. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858 and at Columbia law-school in 1861, and became a practising lawyer, afterward removing to Cambridge, Mass. He is a member of various historical and antiquarian societies, served on the international coinage committee of the American social science association, and was a delegate in 1878 to the International congress for the nullification of weights, measures, and money. He has translated Théodore Simon Jouffroy's "Ethics" (New York, 1862), and is the author of "Historical Succession of Monetary Metallic Standards," a pamphlet (1877); "Some Modern Monetary Questions," a pamphlet (Philadelphia, 1881); "Historical Summary of Metallic Money" (Boston, 1884); and "Biographical Sketches of Old Newbury" (Newburyport, 1885).

TORAL, Francisco de, Mexican R. C. bishop, b. in Ubeda, Spain, in 1502; d. in Mexico, 20 April, 1571. He received his education at Seville, and when nineteen years old became a Franciscan friar. In 1525 he went to Santo Domingo, and later he was sent to New Spain, where he learned Aztec and the difficult Totonaca language, and became professor of Indian dialects in the convent of his order at Mexico. After years of labor he invented a new method of teaching the Indian dialects, and afforded aid to the conquerors. Later he was sent to Yucatan, where he founded large and prosperous missions and gained the confidence of the Indians to such an extent that he became their legislator. He was appointed in 1549 superior of the convent of Tecamachalco, assisted in the general assembly of the Franciscan order at Salamanca in 1553, returning to Mexico in the following year with thirty-six new missionaries, and was appointed provincial of the province of Tlaxcala. Early in 1562 he was made first bishop of Yucatan, and being consecrated at Mexico, 15 Aug., 1562, fixed his residence at Merida. During the following years he did much to improve and organize his diocese, founded benevolent institutions for the benefit of the Indians, and built at Merida a cathedral, a seminary, and a hospital. In 1565 he assisted at Mexico in the synod of the Mexican bishops under Archbishop Montufar. He died suddenly in Mexico during a journey that he undertook to confer with the archbishop. Toral's works include "Arte y Vocabulario de la lengua Totonaca" (Salamanca, 1553) and "Tratado de la lengua Mexicana" (1554). The "Cartas de Indias," a recent state publication, contains letters and memoirs of Bishop Toral.

TORBERT, Alfred Thomas Archimedes, soldier, b. in Georgetown, Del., 1 July, 1833; d. at sea, 30 Sept., 1880. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, assigned to the 5th infantry, served on frontier duty during the next five years in Texas and Florida, on the Utah expedition, and in New Mexico, being promoted 1st lieutenant, 25 Feb., 1861. In April, 1861, he was sent to muster in New Jersey volunteers, and was made colonel, on 16 Sept., of the 1st New Jersey regiment. On 25 Sept., 1861, he was promoted to captain in the 5th U. S. infantry. Col. Torbert served through the peninsula campaign, was given a brigade in the 6th corps on 28 Aug., 1862, and fought in the battle of Manassas on the two following days. He also took part in the Maryland campaign, and was wounded at the battle of Crampton's Gap, 14 Sept., where he made a brilliant bayonet charge. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and was at Gettysburg. He fought his last battle in the infantry at Rappahannock station, 7 Nov., 1863, and in April, 1864, was placed in command of the 1st division of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, participating in the skirmishes at Milford station and North Anna river. He commanded at Hanovertown, and then participated in the cavalry battle at Hawes's shop, 28 May, 1864, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army. He also repelled the enemy at Matadequin creek, 30 May, and drove them close to Cold Harbor. He took that place on the 31st with cavalry alone, after a severe fight, before the arrival of the infantry, and held it the next day against repeated assaults. He was now ordered by Gen. Sheridan, with another division, to make a raid to Charlottesville, had the advance, and commanded at Trevillian station on 11 June. On 8 Aug., 1864, Gen. Torbert was made chief of cavalry of the middle military division, and given command of three divisions when Gen. Sheridan took command of the Army of the Shenandoah. When Sheridan was closely pressed at Winchester, Torbert was specially active with the cavalry and aided in putting the enemy to flight, for which he was brevetted colonel on 19 Sept., 1864. He had been brevetted major-general of volunteers on the previous 9 Sept. Returning



through the valley, he halted after several actions at the command of Gen. Sheridan, and fought the cavalry battle at Tom's river on 9 Oct., completely routing Gen. Thomas L. Rosser's command, and pursuing it many miles. On 19 Oct., at Cedar Creek, Gen. Torbert assisted the 6th corps in holding the pike to Winchester against desperate assaults. He commanded at Liberty Mills and Gordonsville on 22–23 Dec., 1864, when his active service ended. After his return from a leave of absence on 27 Feb., 1865, he was in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, 22 April till 12 July, 1865, of the district of Winchester till 1 Sept., and of southeastern Virginia till 31 Dec. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for Cedar Creek, and major-general for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866, and resigned from the regular army, 31 Oct., 1866. He was appointed in 1869 minister to San Salvador, transferred as consul-general to Havana two years later, and filled the same post at Paris from 1873 till his resignation in 1878. He lost his life, while on his way to Mexico as president of a mining company, on the steamer "Vera Cruz," which foundered off the coast of Florida.

TORIBIO, Saint, or **MONGROVEJO, Toribio Alfonso,** Spanish-American archbishop, b. in Mayorga, Spain, 6 Nov., 1538; d. in Sana, Peru, 23 March, 1606. After finishing his studies in Valladolid, he led a life of the severest asceticism, until he was summoned to a professorship in the College of San Salvador in 1575. He became a favorite with Philip II., and, after occupying many important offices, was made chief magistrate of Granada. In 1580 the Spanish monarch nominated him to the vacant see of Lima, although he was at the time a layman. At first he refused, but it was believed that Toribio was needed in America to bring about a reformation in the lives of the Spanish colonists, whose profligacy was making the conversion of the natives almost impossible. He received, therefore, all the holy orders requisite for a priest on four successive Sundays, was afterward consecrated bishop, sailed for Peru, by way of Panama, entered Lima on 24 May, 1581, and soon afterward made a formal visitation of his imminense diocese, which extended along the coast for nearly 400 miles, and was almost destitute of means of communication. He proclaimed himself the protector of the natives, and resumed the contest with their persecutors, from which Las Casas had retired in despair. In 1583 he held a provisional council at Lima, in which the plans that he suggested for the reformation of morals and for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians met with violent opposition from several of his suffragan bishops. He had also serious difficulties with Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, viceroy of Peru, and his conduct was censured by Philip II. Nevertheless he continued to befriend the Indians. His charity was without bounds, and not only his money, silver plate, etc., were devoted to the relief of the needy, but he was often known to take the shirt from his back and bestow it on a native. He learned at an advanced age several of the Indian idioms, and spoke Quechua, the language of the incas, as it has been called. He established missions in the most remote and inaccessible places, and founded several churches, seminaries, and institutions for the poor and sick. He was on his third diocesan visitation when he learned that part of his diocese, several hundred miles from Lima, was devastated by the plague. Hurrying thither to give the sufferers spiritual and physical aid, he over-exerted himself, and fell a victim to exhaustion in Sana. His body was taken to Lima, he was beatified in 1679 by Pope Innocent XI., and canonized by Benedict XIII. in 1726. His life was written by Antonio Leon Pinelo (Madrid, 1653).

TORICES, Manuel Rodriguez (to-re'-thays), Colombian patriot, b. in Cartagena, 24 May, 1788; d. in Bogota, 5 Oct., 1816. He received his education in the College of Rosario in Bogota, where he was graduated in law, but, being fond of scientific investigations, he did not practise his profession, and, retiring to his native city, devoted himself to meteorological observations. When the revolution of 1810 began, the governing junta commissioned him, with Fernandez Madrid, to edit the patriotic paper "Argos Americano." He was elected a member of the municipal council in 1811, and in 1812 president of the constituent assembly of the state, and, in consequence of the governor's resignation, was elected by the assembly, 25 March, 1812, to the executive, with dictatorial powers. When Santa Marta declared in favor of the Spaniards, Torices sent state troops, under command of the French adventurer Labatout, to retake the city, which was occupied on 6 Jan., 1813; but on 5 March a counter-revolution put the place again in the hands of the Spaniards. Torices now marched at the head of re-enforcements against Santa Marta, but was defeated on 10 and 11 May. After the defeat and capture of Nariño by the Spaniards in 1814, the Federal congress of Tunja resolved to confide the national executive to a triumvirate, consisting of Restrepo, Rovira, and Torices, and in January, 1815, the last-named went to Bogota, and was elected to the presidency of the triumvirate. He commissioned Bolivar to march against Santa Marta; but, the state government of Cartagena refusing to co-operate, the expedition was prevented, and Bolivar sailed for Jamaica on 8 May, the royalists obtaining great advantages for want of combined action by the patriot chiefs. In November of that year the triumvirate was superseded by the election of Dr. Camilo Torres as president; but Torices, as vice-president, remained one of his principal advisers, and when, after the defeat of Garcia Rovira at Cachiri, and the approach of the royalist troops, the evacuation of the capital was decided upon, Torices fled with Torres and others, was captured at Buenaventura, taken to Bogota, and shot by order of Gen. Morillo.

TORNOS, Alberto de, educator, b. in Cariñena, Aragon, Spain, 9 April, 1821; d. in New York city, 22 March, 1887. His father, Andres de Tornos y Beltran, was a well-known lawyer. The son became a teacher, and, after holding several offices in Spain, went to Porto Rico in 1845, where he was appointed by royal order director of the seminary of teachers of the island. On 19 May, 1845, he received his diploma as a graduate of the normal school at Madrid, with the title of professor and director of normal schools of the kingdom of Spain. As director of the Central military academy of Porto Rico he was given the title of captain. After occupying many posts in Porto Rico, Cuba, and Mexico, he came to the United States about 1848. He held the office of professor of languages at Spring Hill college, Ala., for three years, and a similar post at the University of Louisiana, where he remained for many years. He wrote for the press on educational topics, and did much to promote public instruction. He was professor of Spanish at the New York evening high-school about twenty years. He published "De Tornos's Combined Spanish Method," and of which more than 20,000 copies have been sold (New York, 1867), wrote a book of Spanish

and English correspondence, as well as two novels in Spanish, and several text-books for acquiring foreign languages.—His son, **Manuel Alberto,** b. in New York city, 2 June, 1862, was educated in the public schools, and since 1881 has been secretary of the Spanish consulate-general in New York city. Having rendered important services to the Spanish representatives in this country, in 1888 he was decorated by the queen regent of Spain with the cross of the order of Caballero de la Real orden de Isabel la Católica. He has published "Spanish Tariffs, with Extracts from the Custom-House Regulations" (New York, 1888).

TORO, Fermin, Venezuelan statesman, b. in Caracas in 1807; d. there in 1865. He received an excellent private education, but was never graduated. After being employed in his early years in the national treasury, he was promoted collector of the island of Margarita, and in 1831 was elected, before the legal age, to congress, where he soon became known as an orator. He was also a member of the constituent congress, and was called to the cabinet by Gen. Soublette as secretary of state and provisionally of the treasury, also representing his country as minister in Bogota and Madrid. In 1845–'6, with Juan M. Cajigal, he edited "El Correo de Carácas." In 1858 he was one of the intimate advisers of Gen. Castro, and under Gen. Paez formed part of his cabinet. He published "Los Mártires," a romance (Caracas, 1834); "Disertación sobre la ley de 10 de Abril de 1834" (1835); "América y Europa" (1836); and many poems published by his friend, Manuel Cañete, under the pen-name of Emiro Kastos (Paris, 1847). He left in manuscript "La Sibila de los Andes," a novel, and "La Hecatonfonía" and "El veinticuatro de Enero," poems.

TORO ZAMBRANO, Matéo de, president of Chili, b. in Santiago in 1724; d. there, 26 Feb., 1811. During the Spanish reign he occupied several public offices, and contributed to the construction of the breakwater in Santiago, and of a bridge across Mapocho river. He equipped at his own expense a company against the Araucanian revolt, the command of which he gave to his son, Jose Gregorio. In 1762 he was appointed acting president during the absence of Juan Balmaceda, and, when President Manuel Amat went to Peru as viceroy in 1768, Toro Zambrano occupied his place provisionally. Charles III. created him Count de la Conquista in 1771, and in 1809 the central junta of Seville gave him the rank of brigadier. When in 1810 the opposition against President Carrasco began, the audiencia, alarmed by the popular demonstrations, caused the latter to resign, and appointed in his stead Toro Zambrano on 16 July. But the excitement continued, and on 18 Sept. Toro convoked a meeting of the authorities and citizens, before whom he resigned the presidency, and was elected again president of the new popular junta, of which Juan Martinez Rozas was the chief spirit. Toro Zambrano's age and feeble character prevented him from taking an active part in the government, and he died before the complete separation of the country from Spain.

TORQUEMADA, Juan de (tor-kay-mah'-dah), Spanish historian, b. in Valladolid about 1550; d. in Mexico about 1625. He went to Mexico in his youth as an officer, but assumed there the habit of St. Francis, and, besides studying theology, took a course in the Aztec language, history, and antiquities under the direction of the Indian cacique, Antonio Valeriano, who was one of the teachers at the College of Santiago de Tlaltelolco. He became a professor in Tlaltelolco, and finally superior of the college, meanwhile continuing assiduously his studies in ancient history, and after twenty years of labor published his great historical work. In 1614 he was elected provincial of his order at the general chapter in Xochimilco, and during his administration he constructed one of the great causeways that leads to the city of Mexico, which is now called San Cristobal. Besides some ecclesiastical biographies, he wrote "Monarquía Indiana, compuesta de 22 Libros" (3 vols., Seville, 1615; Madrid, 1723), which, notwithstanding his ecclesiastical prejudices, is considered fairly impartial and truthful, although it has been greatly improved by Carlos de Sigüenza's "Anotaciones."

TORRANCE, Frederick William, Canadian jurist, b. in Montreal in July, 1823. He was the son of a Scotch merchant of Montreal, and was educated at Paris and at Edinburgh university, where he received the degree of M. A. in 1844. On his return to Canada he studied law, was called to the bar in 1848, became professor of Roman law in McGill university in 1854, and was appointed puisne judge of the superior court in 1868. He aided in establishing the "Lower Canada Jurist," and managed it several years. McGill university gave him the degree of B. C. L. in 1856, and since 1870 he has been one of its governors.

TORRE, José Maria de la (tor'-ray), Cuban archæologist, b. in Havana in 1815; d. there in 1873. He studied law in his native city, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, but he never practised as a lawyer, devoting himself instead to teaching. He published a remarkable map showing the districts into which the island was divided before its discovery by Columbus, accompanied by learned researches and notes on the history of Cuba, and made numerous contributions to the geography, history, and archæology of the island. In 1848 he was commissioned to travel in the United States and Europe to study improvements in agriculture and the industrial arts, and to introduce them into Cuba. The results of this journey were very useful. He was a member of the Royal academy of history of Madrid, and other scientific and antiquarian societies. His works are "Mapa antiguo de Cuba" (Havana, 1837); "Gran Cuadro Sinóptico de la Monarquía Española" (1845); "Lo que fuimos y lo que somos," a history of Havana (1857); "El Robinson Cubano" (1860); and numerous text-books for schools.

TORRE, Tomas de la, Spanish missionary, b. in Salamanca about 1510; d. in Chiapa, Mexico, in 1567. He studied at the Dominican college of San Esteban, in Salamanca, and when twenty years of age entered the order and was attached to the missions of Santo Domingo. He became there one of the most trusted assistants of Bishop Bartolome de Las Casas in his exertions in behalf of the conquered Indians, and incurred the hostility of the Spanish authorities by his fearless denunciation of their cruelties. Las Casas therefore ordered him to Guatemala in 1544, and he travelled for three years through the country preaching the gospel. He became in 1547 vicar of Cinacautlan, prior of the convent of Guatemala in 1550, and provincial of the order in 1553. He founded the convents of Chiapa and Copanabaxtla and schools for the Indians, and built churches and colleges. He left a valuable manuscript, "Historia de los principios de la Provincia de Chiapa y Guatemala, del orden de Santo Domingo," which was used by Father Antonio de Remesal in his "Historia de las Provincias de Chiapa y Guatemala" (Madrid, 1619).

TORRES, Camilo (tor'-rays), Colombian statesman, b. in Popayan, 22 Nov., 1766; d. in Bogota, 5 Oct., 1816. He received his education in his

native city, where he studied Latin, Greek, and philosophy, and was graduated in law. He served on several commissions for his government, and was considered at that time the first jurist of New Granada. On 20 July, 1810, he joined the patriot cause. The congress of Leiva nominated him, 4 Oct., 1812, president of the federation, but Antonio Nariño did not acknowledge the authority of congress, and refused to enter the confederacy. In 1814, during the triumvirate, he was president of congress, and as such assisted Bolivar to subdue the unitarian government of Bogota and to prepare an expedition against Santa Marta and Venezuela. After the landing of Gen. Pablo Morillo in July, 1815, congress elected Torres supreme chief of the nation on 15 Nov., but, on the approach of Morillo and Calzada, he saw the hopelessness of resistance, and resigning, 14 March, 1816, fled to the south. He was captured by the Spaniards in Buenaventura, whence he was expecting to sail for Buenos Ayres, transported to Bogota, and, with three other leaders, shot by order of Morillo.

TORRES, Diego de, Spanish missionary, b. in Spain in 1551; d. in La Plata, South America, in 1638. He was a Spanish nobleman who became a Jesuit in Valladolid in 1571, and spent most of his life in Peru, where he governed several colleges and convents. He was also the founder of the missions of Paraguay. Torres was sent to Rome as procurator of his province in 1602, and availed himself of this circumstance to publish his work entitled "Relatione Breve del P. Diego de Torres della Compagnia di Giesú, procurator della Provincia del Perú circa il frutto che si raccoglie con gli Indiani di quel Regno" (Rome, 1603; Spanish translation, 1603; Latin, 1604; French, Paris, 1604; Polish, Dantzic, 1603).

TORRES CAICEDO, José María, South American publicist, b. in Bogota, New Granada, 30 March, 1830. He began, when seventeen years old, to compose verses and to write for newspapers, and was afterward managing editor of "El Progreso" and "El Día" in opposition to the government, which retaliated by inciting a riot, in the course of which his printing-office was broken open and the type destroyed. Later he was elected to the Colombian congress, was afterward secretary of legation at London and Paris, intendant for the states of Bolivar and Magdalena, secretary of an embassy to Washington, and Venezuelan consul-general and chargé d'affaires in France and the Netherlands, but he retired in 1864 to devote himself exclusively to literature, and has since lived in Paris. In January, 1872, he became chargé d'affaires of the republic of San Salvador in France and Belgium. Torres Caicedo was elected on 4 May, 1872, a corresponding member of the Paris academy of moral and political sciences. He has been for years a contributor to European journals, and has published "Religión, Patria y Amor," a collection of poems (Paris, 1862); "Ensayos Biográficos y de Crítica Literaria" (2 vols., 1863); "Unión Latino-Americana" (1864); "Mis Ideas y mis Principios" (3 vols., 1865); and "Les principes de 1789 en Amérique" (1869).

TORRES RUBIO, Diego de, South American educator, b. in Valencia, Spain, in 1547; d. in Chuquisaca, Bolivia, 13 April, 1638. He entered the Society of Jesus, and went to Peru in 1579. He devoted himself almost entirely to the study of the native dialects, which he taught in Chuquisaca for thirty years. He published "Grammatica et Vocabularium linguarum Aymaræ, et Quichuæ, quarum est usus in Peruvio" (Rome, 1603); "Arte de la lengua Aymara," which is very rare and commands a high price (Lima, 1616); and "Arte de la lengua Quechua" (1619).

TORRES Y AYALA, Laureano, Marquis of Casa-Torres, Spanish soldier, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1645; d. in Spain in 1722. He went as a boy to Spain, where he entered the army, and in 1693 was appointed governor of Florida. After a few years he returned to Spain, and from 1704 till 1707 took part in the first war of the succession. In the last-named year he was appointed governor-general of the island of Cuba. He filled this office until 1711, when he was suspended during an investigation of his acts that was ordered by the Madrid government; but he was appointed again to the same post in 1713, his administration lasting till 1716. Under his rule the tobacco industry was developed greatly, and the plant began to be cultivated extensively in the district that is known as "Vuelta Abajo." He founded the city of Santiago del Bejucal, and established a foundling-hospital at Havana, and other charitable institutions.

TORRES Y RUEDA, Marcos de, viceroy of Mexico, b. in Almanza, Spain, in 1591; d. in Mexico, 22 April, 1649. He was graduated at the University of Alcala, and, after obtaining holy orders, was professor of theology in Osma and Valladolid. Later he became canon of the cathedral of Burgos and rector of the College of San Nicolas in the same city, when in 1644 he was presented by Philip IV. to the bishopric of Yucatan, and confirmed in the same year by Pope Innocent X. He was consecrated by the bishop of Puebla, and in November, 1646, arrived in Campeche, taking possession of his see in Merida in the next month. He was scrupulous in his visitations of his diocese, especially in the investigation of the irregularities of the clergy, who in consequence clamored against him at court. Therefore, in 1647, on the promotion of the Count of Salvatierra to the viceroyalty of Peru, he received orders to take charge of the viceroyalty of Mexico, with the title of governor and president of the royal audiencia. He left Merida in December of that year, and, the outgoing viceroy being detained for some time, he took charge of the government, 13 May, 1648. He finished the cathedral of Puebla, sent re-enforcements to Porto Rico, and recommended the erection of a university in Guatemala; but his administration was chiefly noteworthy for the "auto da fé" that was celebrated by his orders, 11 April, 1649. It was one of the largest that was ever celebrated by the Inquisition of Mexico, 13 persons being burned and 107 flogged and otherwise punished; but the governor had already been stricken with the sickness of which he died a few days afterward.

Marcos Torres

TORRE-TAGLE, José Bernardo, Marquis de, president of Peru, b. in Lima, 21 March, 1779; d. in Callao in 1825. He belonged to one of the best families of Spain, attained the rank of colonel of the army, and, being elected deputy to the cortes, was sent to Spain in 1813 with special recommen-

dation for his good services. Being promoted brigadier, he was appointed inspector of the army of Peru and intendant of the department of Trujillo. When Gen. San Martin landed in Peru, Torre-Tagle was the first Peruvian officer to hoist the national flag in the north, and on 24 Dec., 1820, proclaimed independence in Trujillo. On 26 July, 1822, he was appointed provisional president by San Martin when the latter went to meet Bolivar in Guayaquil. After the departure of San Martin for Chili, on 20 Sept., Torre-Tagle was elected member of the triumvirate under La Mar. In January, 1823, congress appointed him president; but a military mutiny deposed him and proclaimed Riva Agüero on 28 Feb. After the deposition of the latter and his retreat to Trujillo, Torre-Tagle was appointed president by Sucre on 20 July, and elected by congress on 16 Aug., and Bolivar, who on his arrival, 1 Sept., had been proclaimed dictator, left him in charge of the government. When the garrison of Callao revolted, 5 Feb., 1824, for arrears of pay, and, Torre-Tagle failing to provide the necessary means, pronounced for Spain, Bolivar sent Gen. Necochea to arrest him, and congress deposed him on 10 Feb. Fearing to be shot by order of a court-martial, he fled to Callao, where the rebels kept him a prisoner, and on the reoccupation of Lima by the Spaniards, he was offered the place as governor of the capital, but declined, preferring to remain a prisoner of war. After the beginning of the siege of Callao, he tried several times to be admitted on board the blockading Chilian fleet, but Admiral Blanco Encalada refused to receive him except as a prisoner, and he perished with his whole family by the disease that was caused by the famine due to the protracted siege. Although he was not a traitor to his country, as charged by his enemies, he caused great misfortunes by his want of energy and vacillating policy.

TORREY, Bradford, essayist, b. in Weymouth, Mass., 9 Oct., 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, taught for two years, and subsequently engaged in business in Boston. Since 1886 he has been an assistant editor of the "Youth's Companion," and a frequent contributor to periodicals. Mr. Torrey has devoted much time to the study of birds, their habits, peculiarities, and domestic traits. He has written numerous papers on this subject, and published "Birds in the Bush" (Boston, 1885).

TORREY, Charles Turner, reformer, b. in Scituate, Mass., in 1813; d. in Baltimore, Md., 9 May, 1846. His ancestor, James, was an early settler of Scituate. (See TORREY, WILLIAM.) Charles was graduated at Yale in 1830, studied theology, and occupied Congregational pastorates in Princeton, N. J., and Salem, Mass., but soon relinquished his professional duties to devote himself to anti-slavery labors in Maryland. In 1843 he attended a slaveholders' convention in Baltimore, reported its proceedings, and was arrested and put in jail. In 1844, having been detected in his attempt to aid in the escape of several slaves, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to a long imprisonment in the state penitentiary, where he died of consumption that was brought on by ill usage. His body was taken to Boston, and his funeral attended from Tremont temple by an immense concourse of people. The story of his sufferings and death excited eager interest both in this country and in Europe, and "Torrey's blood crieth out" became a watch-word of the Abolition party, giving new impetus to the anti-slavery cause. He published a "Memoir of William R. Saxton" (Boston, 1838), and "Home, or the Pilgrim's Faith Revived," a volume of sketches of life in Massachusetts, which he prepared in prison (1846). See "Memoir of the Martyr Torrey" (1847).

TORREY, John, botanist, b. in New York city, 15 Aug., 1796; d. there, 10 March, 1873. His father, Capt. William Torrey, served during the Revolutionary war. The son received his early education in public schools in New York city. In his youth he showed a fondness for mechanics, and at one time determined to become a machinist, but, coming under the influence of Amos Eaton, he was taught the structure of flowers with the rudiments of botany, and a knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry. In 1815 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Wright Post, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons. He opened an office in New York city, and engaged in the practice of medicine, at the same time devoting his leisure to botany and other scientific pursuits. The medical profession was not congenial to him, and on 5 Aug., 1824, he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon, serving at the U. S. military academy as acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology until his resignation, 31 Aug., 1828. In 1827 he was chosen professor of chemistry and botany in the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, and he continued in that place until 1855, when he was made professor emeritus. He was also professor of chemistry at Princeton in 1830–'54, and of chemistry, mineralogy, and botany at the University of the city of New York in 1832–'3. In 1853, on the establishment of the U. S. assay-office in New York city, Dr. Torrey was appointed assayer, which office he continued to fill until his death. He was frequently consulted by the treasury department on matters pertaining to the coinage and currency, and was sent on special missions at various times to visit the different mints. In 1856 he was chosen a trustee of Columbia, and in 1860, having presented the college with his herbarium, numbering about 50,000 specimens, he was made emeritus professor of chemistry and botany. On the consolidation of the College of physicians and surgeons with Columbia in 1860, he was chosen one of its trustees, and his emeritus professorships continued. His advice was frequently sought on scientific subjects by various corporations. Dr. Torrey's earliest publications in the "American Journal of Science" treat of mineralogy. In 1817 he became one of the founders of the New York lyceum of natural history (now the New York academy of science), and one of his first contributions to this body is a "Catalogue of Plants growing spontaneously within Thirty Miles of the City of New York" (Albany, 1819). Its publication gained for him the recognition of foreign and native botanists. He undertook in 1820 the examination of the plants that had been collected around the head-waters of the Mississippi by Prof. David B. Douglass, and during the same year the collections made

John Torrey

by Dr. Edwin James, while with the expedition that was sent out to the Rocky mountains under Maj. Stephen H. Long, were submitted to him. His report was the earliest treatise of its kind in this country that was arranged on the natural system. Dr. Torrey, in the mean time, had planned "A Flora of the Northern and Middle United States, or a Systematic Arrangement and Description of all the Plants heretofore discovered in the United States North of Virginia," and in 1824 began its publication in parts, but it was soon suspended owing to the general adoption of the natural system of Jussieu in place of that of Linnæus. In 1836, on the organization of the geological survey of New York, he was appointed botanist, and required to prepare a flora of the state. His report, consisting of two quarto volumes, was issued in 1843, and no other state in the Union has yet produced a flora to compare with it. He began in 1838, with Asa Gray, "The Flora of North America," which was issued in numbers irregularly until 1843, when they had completed the "Compositæ," but new botanical material accumulated at such a rapid rate that it was deemed best to discontinue it. Subsequently Dr. Torrey published reports on the plants that were collected by John C. Frémont in the expedition to the Rocky mountains (1845); those gathered by Maj. William H. Emory on the reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to San Diego, Cal. (1848); the specimens secured by Capt. Howard Stansbury on his expedition to the Great Salt Lake of Utah (1852); the plants collected by John C. Frémont in California (1853); those brought back from the Red river of Louisiana by Capt. Randolph B. Marcy (1853); and the botany of Capt. Lorenzo Sitgreaves's expedition to the Zuni and Colorado rivers (1854); also memoirs on the botany of the various expeditions for the purpose of determining the most practicable route for a Pacific railroad (1855–'60). He also reported on the "Botany of the Mexican Boundary Survey" (1859), that of the expedition upon the Colorado river of the West under Lieut. Joseph C. Ives (1861), and, in association with Asa Gray, the botanical collections of the Wilkes exploring expedition. The last was in his hands at the time of his death, its publication having been delayed by the civil war. The Torreya taxifolia, an ornamental shade-tree in the southern states, was named in his honor, and the Torreya Californica of California, the Torreya nucifera of Japan, and the Torreya grandis of northern China, bear his name. The association of botanists that originally met at his residence were chartered as the Torrey botanical club, and he was its first president. Besides being the last surviving charter-member of the Lyceum of natural history, he held its vice-presidency for several years, and was president in 1824–'6 and 1838, holding the same office in the American association for the advancement of science in 1855, and he was one of the original members of the National academy of science, being named as such by act of congress in 1863. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1823, and that of LL D. by Amherst in 1845. His bibliography is extensive, including contributions on botanical subjects to scientific periodicals and to the transactions of the societies of which he was a member. A sketch of his life by his pupil and life-long associate, Asa Gray, was contributed to the "Biographical Memoirs" of the National academy of sciences (Washington, 1877).

TORREY, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Rowley, Mass., 2 Feb., 1797; d. in Burlington, Vt., 26 Nov., 1867. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816, and at Andover theological seminary in 1819, and was pastor of a Congregational church in Royalton, Vt., in 1824–'7. He was professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Vermont in 1827–'42, of intellectual and moral philosophy in 1842–'67, and its president in 1862–'6. (See illustration below.) Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1850. He is the author of a posthumous volume of lectures entitled "A Theory of Fine Art" (New York, 1874); edited "Remains of President James Marsh" (1843) and "Select Sermons of President Worthington

Smith" (1861), to both of which he prefixed memoirs; and translated Neander's "General History of the Christian Religion and Church," which may be considered the principal work of his life (5 vols., Boston, 1854).—His daughter, **Mary Cutler,** author, b. in Burlington, Vt., 28 May, 1831, was educated in private schools and by her father. She is the author of "America," a dramatic poem (New York, 1863), and has edited Joseph Torrey's "Theory of Fine Art" and his revised edition of Neander's "Church History" (Boston, 1872), herself preparing the index volume (1881).

TORREY, Joseph William, rajah of Amboy and Mavoodu, Borneo, b. in Bath, Me., 22 April, 1828; d. near Boston, Mass., in March, 1884. He was educated in Roxbury, became a reporter on the Boston "Times," and was subsequently connected with Benjamin P. Shillaber in the publication of the "Carpet-Bag." He became a clerk in a commercial house in Melbourne, Australia, in 1853, and went to Hong Kong in 1857, where he was a partner in the firm of Montgomery, Parker and Co., and editor and manager of the "Hong Kong Times" and the "China Mail." He was subsequently appointed vice-consul in Siam, and practised law with success in that country. He founded the American trading company of Borneo in 1864. At that time the whole of Borneo was under the absolute sway of the sultan, but the Trading company settled upon about 20,000 square miles in the provinces of Amboy and Mavoodu. In 1865, the sultan's power being threatened by the encroachment of foreign nations, he made an ally of the company by recognizing Mr. Torrey as rajah or governor of all the territory that it occupied, the company paying him a small yearly tribute. As chief executive of the provinces, Torrey exercised the rights of an absolute sovereign, with power of retaining his office for life and of naming his successor. He occupied that post for fourteen years, and then became secretary to the U. S. legation in Siam. He returned to this country in 1883, and a few weeks before his death was appointed by the king of Siam his chief adviser, but died before deciding whether to accept or decline that office.

TORREY, William, colonist, b. in Combe, St. Nicholas, Somersetshire, England, in 1590; d. in Weymouth, Mass., about 1675. He was descended from an eminent English family, and carefully educated. He emigrated to this country in 1632

with his brother James, who settled in Scituate. William went to Weymouth, took an active part in the affairs of the colony, became a magistrate, and captain of the train-band, which at that time was the highest local military office, and for many years represented the town in the general court, where, owing to his accomplishments as a penman, he was always either clerk or secretary. He was also a member of all the town educational and literary committees, and in the latter capacity was appointed to examine and report on John Eliot's Indian Bible. He is the author of a work on the millennium entitled "A Discourse Concerning Futurities," which was published, with a biographical notice of him, by Thomas Prince (1757).—His son, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in England in 1631; d. in Weymouth, Mass., 10 April, 1707, was educated at Harvard, but left before taking his degree, studied theology, and in 1656 became pastor of the church at Weymouth, which post he held for fifty-one years. He preached the election sermon in 1674, 1683, and 1689, and was a "person of such deep and extensive views that the governor and council would send for him to come fifteen miles to aid them with his advice and wise observations." He declined the presidency of Harvard in 1686, but for many years was a fellow of the corporation.

TORRUBIA, José, Spanish naturalist, b. in Granada, Spain, late in the 17th century; d. in Rome, Italy, in 1768. He entered the order of the Barefooted Franciscans, in the convent of St. Peter of Alcantara, in Granada, went as missionary to the Philippine islands, and was secretary to the commissary-general of the religious orders in Mexico. When this official attempted to reform some of these orders, they rose against him, and after his death in 1748 Torrubia was imprisoned for four months, when he was released by the syndic-general of the Franciscans, who sent him to Cadiz. He went to Rome, was appointed president of the Franciscan chapter of the province of Mexico, and filled several other posts of responsibility in his order. He travelled through various Asiatic countries, and spent some time in every Spanish province in South America. He knew several Indian languages, while his acquaintance with those of Asia and Europe acquired for him a great reputation, both in Italy and Spain, and scientists of note visited him in his cell. He published many works, of which the most important are "Disertación histórica geográfica sobre la América del Sur" (Madrid, 1742); "Descripción poética de la planta Gia que se halla en los campos de la Habana" (1744); and "Aparato para la historia natural de la Nueva España" (1754).

TOTEPEHU (to-tay-pay-hoo'), fourth king of Tollan, Mexico; d. in 927. He was the son of Huetzin, whom he succeeded on the throne in 875, and under his reign arts and agriculture flourished in Tula or Tollan, which was the cradle of culture for the plateau of Mexico. Thence, after the destruction of the Toltec kingdom, civilization spread on its southward march to Tehuantepec, Central America, and probably Yucatan. Totepehu was succeeded by his son, Nacaxoc.

TOTIRI, Stephen (to-tee'-ree), Indian convert, lived in the first half of the 17th century. He resided in the town of St. Joseph, where he was regarded as a saint. When missionaries came to his village in 1641 he offered his cabin for a chapel, and, after their departure, instructed the catechumens in Christian doctrine. In 1643 he accompanied Father Jogues, and was captured with him by the Iroquois, but he eluded their vigilance and escaped to his own country, where he preached the gospel in every direction. The French missionaries, having been forced to discontinue their work among the Attiwandaronks, a tribe known as the "neutral nation," in 1644, Totiri went thither. He explained the Christian doctrine by means of symbols, and the curiosity that he excited resulted in his making many converts. He returned to his tribe in 1646. On one occasion, after vainly trying to save an Iroquois prisoner that was about to be put to death, he instructed him in the Christian faith, and, although threatened with death by his kinsmen, baptized the Iroquois before he was sent to the stake. A number of his tribe remained heathens, and he several times nearly lost his life. But his calmness and courage eventually prevailed, and the village gradually submitted to his control.

TOTOQUIYAUHTZIN (to-to-ke-yah-oo-tseen'), king of Tlacopan, or Tacuba, Mexico, d. in 1469. He was a grandson of Tetzotzomoc, king of Azcapotzalco, by his son Tayatzin, and when the latter, who had been aided by Chimalpopoca, king of Mexico, was murdered by his brother, Maxtla, Tayatzin's orphan son was fostered by Izcohuatl. When the latter defeated Maxtla in 1430, and destroyed the capital and monarchy of Azcapotzalco, he erected part of the conquered territory into a kingdom, which he gave, with the assent of Netzahualcoyotl, to Totoquiyauhtzin. The latter was succeeded in 1469 by his son, whom, in memory of his father's first protector, he had named Chimalpopoca.—His grandson, Totoquiyauhtzin II., succeeded his father in 1487, and was in turn succeeded in 1503 by his son, the unfortunate Tetlepanquetzal.

TOTTEN, Benjamin J., naval officer, b. in the West Indies in 1806; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 9 May, 1877. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 2 March, 1823, became a passed midshipman, 20 Feb., 1830, was promoted to lieutenant, 29 March, 1834, and was commissioned a commander, 14 Sept., 1855. He was in charge of the sloop "Vincennes" in 1858–'60 on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade, and the "Brandywine" of the North Atlantic squadron, 1862–'3, most of the time being stationed at Hampton Roads, Va. He was placed on the reserved list in July, 1862, and served at the naval rendezvous at New Bedford, Mass., during the rest of the war after May, 1863. He was retired, 1 Oct., 1864, and promoted to commodore on the retired list, 4 April, 1867, after which he was governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia for two years. He was the author of "Totten's Naval Text-Book" (Boston, 1841; revised eds., New York, 1862 and 1864).

TOTTEN, George Muirson, civil engineer, b. in New Haven, Conn., 28 May, 1809; d. in New York city, 8 June, 1884. He was educated in Capt. Alden Partridge's military academy in Middletown, Conn., and began work as a civil engineer on the Farmington canal in 1827. Subsequently he went to Pennsylvania and was there employed upon the Juniata canal. In 1831 he was one of the engineers of the Delaware and Raritan canal in New Jersey, and in 1835 he was engaged in building the railroad from Reading to Port Clinton. For several years following he was employed in building railroads in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. In 1843 he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the canal del Dique, which connects Magdalena river with the harbor of Carthagena in Colombia. He was appointed in 1850 engineer-in-chief of the Panama railroad, and spent twenty-five years among difficulties of every sort in the completion of this arduous task. In 1879 he was associated with Ferdinand de Lesseps on the commission that

went to the isthmus to decide on the canal project. Later he went to Venezuela, where he was engaged in the survey of a railroad, and he afterward became consulting engineer of the Panama railroad.

TOTTEN, James, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 11 Sept., 1818; d. in Sedalia, Mo., 1 Oct., 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, became 1st lieutenant in 1847, engaged in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1849–'50, and became captain in 1855. He aided in quelling the Kansas disturbances in 1857–'8, and in expelling intruders from the Indian reserves in Kansas and Arkansas in 1860. While in command of Little Rock arsenal in February, 1861, he was compelled to evacuate that post by a superior Confederate force under Gov. Henry M. Rector. He served under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and Gen. John C. Frémont in the military operations in Missouri as chief of artillery, was engaged at Camp Jackson, Booneville, and Wilson's Creek, and in June was brevetted major in the U. S. army for Camp Jackson, and lieutenant-colonel in August, 1861, for "gallant and meritorious service" in all these actions. He became major in the 1st Missouri volunteers, 19 Aug., 1861, lieutenant-colonel the next month, and assistant inspector-general, with the rank of major, in November. On 12 Feb., 1862, he became brigadier-general of Missouri militia, in command of the central district of the state. He then engaged in several actions on the frontier and in pursuit of the enemy beyond Boston mountains, Ark., became inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri in May, 1863, and chief of artillery and chief of ordnance in 1864. He was brevetted colonel, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the siege of Mobile, Ala.," and on the same day brigadier-general in the U. S. army "for gallant and meritorious service in the field" during the civil war. He was inspector-general of the Military division of the Atlantic from 15 Aug., 1865, till 27 Aug., 1866, and became lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army, and assistant inspector-general, 13 June, 1867. In 1870 he was retired.—His son, **Charles Adiel Lewis,** inventor, b. in New London, Conn., 3 Feb., 1851, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1873, was professor of military science and tactics in the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst in 1875–'8, and occupied a similar chair in St. Paul's cathedral school, Garden City, N. Y., in 1883–'6. He is now 1st lieutenant in the 4th artillery. He served in the Bannock campaign in 1878, and in the Chiricahua campaign in 1881. In 1877 he patented an improvement in explosives, one in collimating sights, one in signal-shells, and several minor inventions. He patented "Strategos," a war-game, in 1880, a system of weights and measures in 1884, and improvements in linear and other scales in 1885. Trinity gave him the degree of A. M. in 1885. He has written extensively on pyramid explorations, lectured in favor of Prof. Piazzi Smyth's pyramid theories, and for several years was chairman of the committee on pyramid exploration in the International institute for preserving Anglo-Saxon weights and measures. His publications include "Strategos, the American War-Game" (2 vols., New York, 1880); "An Important Question in Metrology," a plea for the Anglo-Saxon against the metric system (1883); and, under the pen-name of Ten Alcott, "Gems, Talismans, and Guardians, the Facts, Fancies, Legends, and Lore of Nativity" (1887).

TOTTEN, Joseph Gilbert, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 23 Aug., 1788; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 April, 1864. He received his earliest education under the direction of his maternal uncle, Jared Mansfield, by whom he was brought up after the death of his mother. After his uncle's occupation of the chair of mathematics at the U. S. military academy the boy received an appointment from Connecticut as cadet. In 1805 he was graduated and promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers. Meanwhile Capt. Mansfield, having been made surveyor-general of Ohio and the western territories, obtained the services of his nephew as secretary of the first systematic survey of any of the new states of the Union. While holding this place he resigned in 1806 from the army, but returned to the engineering corps two years later, and began his career as a military engineer under Col. Jonathan Williams. His first work was on the construction of Castle Williams and Fort Clinton in New York harbor, of which he had special supervision in 1808–'12; and in July, 1810, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. During the war of 1812 he served as chief engineer of the army under Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer on the Niagara frontier, and participated in the battle of Queenstown. Subsequently he was chief engineer of the army under Gen. Henry Dearborn in 1813, and of that under Gen. Alexander Macomb in 1814. His services gained for him promotion to captain, and the brevets of major in 1813 and lieutenant-colonel for his conduct at Plattsburg in 1814. At the close of the war he returned to duties in connection with the National coast defences and served chiefly at Newport, R. I., where he had charge of the construction of Fort Adams until 7 Dec., 1838, when, having passed through the grades of major in 1818 and lieutenant-colonel in 1828, he was appointed colonel and chief engineer of the U. S. army. In connection with the labors incidental to this office, he was intrusted with the inspectorship and supervision of the U. S. military academy, which duties he filled until his death. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was called by Gen. Winfield Scott to take charge of the engineering operations of the army that was to invade Mexico. In this capacity he directed the siege of Vera Cruz, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general. He then returned to his official duties in Washington, and, in addition to his regular work, was a member of the light-house board in 1851–'8 and 1860–'4, also serving in 1855 as a state commissioner for the preservation of the harbor of New York, and later in similar capacity in Boston. In 1859–'61 he made a reconnoissance of the Pacific coast of the United States to determine the requisites for its defence, and inspecting fortifications. After the beginning of the civil war he had charge of the engineer bureau in Washington, and acted on various military commissions. When the corps of engineers and that of topographical engineers were consolidated in 1863, he was made brigadier-general on 3 March, and for his long, faithful, and eminent services was brevetted major-general on 21 April, 1864. He was one of the regents of

the Smithsonian institution from its establishment in 1846 until his death. Gen. Totten was interested in natural science and was an authority on the conchology of the northern coast of the United States, publishing occasional papers, in which he described hitherto unknown species. The Gemma Tottenii and the Succinea Tottenii were so named in his honor. He also published papers on mineralogy. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Brown in 1829, and, in addition to membership in other scientific societies, he was named by act of congress in 1863 one of the corporate members of the National academy of sciences. He published papers on scientific subjects, which appeared in transactions of societies of which he was a member, and various reports on national defences; and translated from the French "Essays on Hydraulic and Other Cements" (New York, 1842). See a sketch by Gen. John G. Barnard in "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Washington, 1877).

TOTTEN, Silas, clergyman, b. in Schoharie county, N. Y., 26 March, 1804; d. in Lexington, Ky., 7 Oct., 1873. He was graduated at Union college in 1830, and ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in Connecticut by Bishop Brownell in 1833. In the same year he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Washington (now Trinity) college, from which chair after four years he was elevated to the presidency. During the eleven years for which he held this office (1837–'48) a new building—Brownell hall—was erected for the accommodation of the students. The name of the institution was changed, at the request of the alumni, to Trinity college, the graduates were organized into a house of convocation as a constituent part of the academic body, additions were made to the scholarship funds, and a library fund was established. A chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society was also established in the college, of which Dr. Totten was the first president. On retiring from the presidency of Trinity college, Dr. Totten accepted the professorship of belles-lettres in William and Mary college, Va., which he resigned in 1859, to become chancellor of the University of Iowa. In 1864 he accepted the rectorship of a parish in Decatur, Ill., from which place he removed in 1866 to Lexington, Ky., where he occupied himself in teaching for the remainder of his life. Dr. Totten received his honorary degree in divinity from Union college in 1838, and that in laws from William and Mary college in 1860. He was the author of "New Introduction to Algebra" (New York, 1836); "The Analogy of Truth" (1848); and a "Letter about Jubilee College" (1848).

TOUCEY, Isaac, statesman, b. in Newtown, Fairfield co., Conn., 5 Nov., 1796; d. in Hartford, Conn., 30 July, 1869. He was descended from Thomas, first Congregational minister of Newtown. He received a private classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1818 at Hartford, where he afterward practised. He was state's attorney for Hartford county in 1822–'5, a representative in congress from the first Connecticut district in 1835–'9, and was again state's attorney for Hartford county in 1842–'4. He was unsuccessful as the Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1845, and in 1846, there being no choice by the people, was elected by the legislature, but he was again defeated in 1847. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States, serving from 21 June, 1848, till 3 March, 1849, and was also for part of this time acting secretary of state. He was a member of the state senate in 1850, and of the state house of representatives in 1852, and was elected a U. S. senator from Connecticut as a Democrat, serving from 14 May, 1852, till 3 March, 1857. Mr. Toucey was appointed by President Buchanan secretary of the navy, served from 6 March, 1857, till 3 March, 1861, and afterward returned to Hartford and resumed the practice of his profession. He was charged with favoring the cause of the seceding states while secretary of the navy by deliberately sending some of the best vessels of the navy to distant seas to prevent their being used against the Confederates. This was denied, but he was generally thought to sympathize with the south and to be opposed to prosecution of the war.

TOUCHARD, Louis Charles (too-shar), naval officer, b. in New Orleans in 1741; d. at sea, 12 April, 1782. He received his education in Martinique, entered the marines in 1755, and took part in several campaigns in the Gulf of Mexico. As lieutenant he commanded in 1769 a scientific expedition to the South sea and determined the geographical position of points along the Patagonian coast, the Strait of Lemaire, and Tierra del Fuego. While attached to the station of Cayenne in 1772 he conducted hostilities against corsairs, who were then numerous in the Atlantic ocean between South America and Africa, and, being promoted commander in 1777, participated in the victory of Count d'Orvilliers off Ouessant, 27 July, 1778. He was sent afterward with two frigates to the West Indies, joined D'Estaing's naval force, and assisted in the attack on St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the capture of Granada. As captain he served under De Guichen, and in 1781 under De Vaudreuil. When De Grasse and Vaudreuil left for Yorktown he remained with the Marquis de Bouillé, assisted in the capture of St. Eustatius, and ravaged the English colonies of Bahama. When chased by a superior force he gave battle off Havana and escaped capture. Joining De Grasse again in 1782, he took command of the "Pluton," the sister ship of the "Ville de Paris," the admiral's flag-ship, and made strenuous efforts to relieve the admiral, when he was surrounded by superior forces. When he himself was attacked by two English men-of-war, he captured one, but was killed in the moment of victory. His vessel rejoined Vaudreuil's division, and he was buried with honors in Martinique.

TOUCHIMBERT, Éloi Angélique Prévost Sansac, Marquis de (too-sham-bair), West Indian magistrate, b. in Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 29 Sept., 1786; d. at sea, 5 May, 1839. He emigrated with his parents to New Orleans, but after the *coup d'état* of 1799 returned to Guadeloupe, and during the English invasion raised a regiment among his slaves, led them to the field, and was severely wounded in the attack on Morne Bel-Air, 3 Feb., 1810, and publicly praised by Capt.-Gen. Ernouf. After the surrender of the colony he was appointed by Lord Cochrane judge of the supreme court of Guadeloupe, and later confirmed by Louis XVIII. He was also made a gentleman of the king's private chamber, and president of the grand electoral college of the colony. Marquis de Touchimbert—who belonged to one of the most illustrious French families, being the lineal descendant of that famous Count de Sansac of whom King Francis I. said, "There are only three real gentlemen in France, Sansac, Saint-André, and I"—was nevertheless a Liberal, and always advocated the enfranchisement of the slaves. As a member of the colonial assembly of Guadeloupe, he alone supported the motion of the crown for freeing the

negroes for a liberal consideration, and, as a member of the privy council of the governor, he enforced the rights of the slaves. Failing health induced him to set out for France, and he died when in sight of land.

TOULMIN, Henry, author, b. in Taunton, England, in 1767; d. in Washington county, Ala., 11 Nov., 1823. He was the son of the eminent Dr. Joshua Toulmin, and was a dissenting minister for several years at Chorobert, Lancashire. He came to Norfolk, Va., in 1793, and was president of Transylvania university in 1794–'6. He was secretary of state of Kentucky in 1796–1804, and appointed judge of the U. S. district court of Mississippi in 1804. During his latter years he resided in Alabama, assisted in framing the constitution of that state, and served in the legislature. He published "Description of Kentucky" (1792); "Magistrate's Assistant"; "Collection of the Acts of Kentucky" (Frankfort, 1802); "Review of the Criminal Law of Kentucky," with James Blair (1804); and "Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama" (Cahawba, 1823).

TOUR, Charles (or Claude) **Turgis de St. Étienne,** Sieur **de la,** b. in France; d. in Nova Scotia after 1635. While on his way to the latter country in 1629 to join his son, who held command of the fort at Cape Sable, he was captured by the English and carried as a prisoner to London. He married a lady of rank at the English court, and was made a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was won over to the English government by this honor, and promised to put them in possession of the post that his son held in Acadia. On this assurance two war vessels were given him, and he embarked with his wife in 1630. His efforts to persuade his son to surrender failed, and an attack on the fortress was repelled. He thus found himself in a position of great difficulty; he could not return to either England or France, and finally decided, with the consent of his wife, to throw himself on the mercy of his son. The latter replied that he would cheerfully give him an asylum, but could not permit him to enter his forts. With the consent of the English commander, he landed with his wife and servants. A house was built for him at some distance from the fort by his son, who took care of his support. The Sieur Denys says, in his "Description géographique," that he met La Tour and his family there about 1635, and that they were very comfortably situated. — His son, **Charles Amador de St. Étienne,** b. in France; d. in Nova Scotia about 1665, was made commandant of Fort St. Louis at Cape Sable, and a part of the peninsula was bequeathed to him by Biencourt Poutrincourt. His resistance to the attack of the English under his father in 1630 has been described. Two ships arrived shortly afterward from France to support him. He was made in February, 1631, lieutenant-general of Acadia, where his authority was limited to Fort St. Louis and Port de la Tour, and wrote a letter to his father urging him to return to his duty. Some time before this he had founded Fort Pentagoet, on Penobscot bay, near the present Castine, Me. After the restoration of Acadia to France in 1632 he received important grants on the St. John's river, where he founded settlements in 1635, and in 1638 he was not only secured in these possessions, but was made lieutenant-general on the coast of Acadia from the middle of the main-land of the Bay of Fundy to Canceaux, as well as what is now known as Nova Scotia. Complaints were made of him about this time to the French court, which appears to have suspected his loyalty. On 13 Feb., 1641, Aulnay de Charnisé, his bitter enemy, obtained an order to arrest him and send him to France. But De la Tour, who commanded a body of soldiers that were fully equal in numbers and devotion to those of Charnisé, refused to surrender. The latter went to France toward the end of the year, and obtained a new commission on 22 Feb., 1642, and additional powers. Meanwhile, De la Tour invoked the aid of John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts, and entered Boston harbor in an armed vessel on 12 April, 1643. After several discussions, some of them on religious subjects, he was allowed to raise volunteers, and with these auxiliaries forced Charnisé to withdraw from Fort St. John and retreat to Port Royal, whither he pursued him and inflicted some damage on him. A short time afterward La Tour went to Quebec, and Charnisé besieged and took the fort in his absence in April, 1645. (For the heroic defence of the fort by his wife, see Charnisé.) La Tour then retired to Newfoundland, and in August, 1646, to Quebec. In 1648 he went to France and described the tyranny of Charnisé so effectively to the French court that, on the death of the latter, he was appointed governor and lieutenant-general in Acadia. The wife and children of Charnisé were about to oppose his authority with arms, but in 1653 an arrangement was made between the opposing factions, which was confirmed by the marriage of De la Tour with the widow of Charnisé, his own wife having died soon after the surrender of Fort St. John. He was forced to yield this fortress in 1654 to a detachment of New England troops, commanded by Robert Sedgwick, from want of provisions. He obtained from Oliver Cromwell an extensive grant of territory in Acadia in favor of himself and two Englishmen. But his different enterprises had involved him in pecuniary embarrassment, and he sold out to his co-proprietors.

TOUR, Le Blond de la, French soldier, b. in France; d. in New Orleans, La., about 1725. He had some skill in engineering, and went to New France as chief of a party, erecting Fort Alibamon (or Alibama) in Louisiana in 1713. He surveyed the site of New Orleans in 1717, and immediately built a fort on piles at Balize (or North-East Pass) to guard the entrance. When Bienville was summoned to France in 1724, La Tour was ordered to take command until the return from Illinois of Dugué de Boisbriand, the governor *ad interim.*

TOURGEE, Albion Winegar (toor-zhay'), author, b. in Williamsfield, Ohio, 2 May, 1838. He is the son of a farmer of Huguenot descent. After studying at Rochester university in 1859–'61, he served in the National army in 1861–'5, was wounded at Bull Run and at Perryville, and was a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates for four months. After the war he settled as a lawyer, farmer, and editor at Greensboro', N. C. He opposed the plan of reconstruction that was adopted, favoring instead the establishing of territorial governments in the seceding states. At the Loyalists' convention in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866, he prepared the report on the condition of the southern states. He was an active member of the North Carolina constitutional conventions of 1868 and 1875, and was one of the commission appointed to codify and revise the state laws. In April, 1868, he was elected judge of the superior court for the seventh judicial district of North Carolina, his term expiring in 1874; and in February, 1876, he was appointed pension-agent for that state. His judicial district included the counties where the Ku-klux clan was most powerful and aggressive, and several unsuccessful raids were

planned for his capture. In 1866–'7 he published at Greensboro' the "Union Register," and in 1882 he established "The Continent," a literary weekly, in Philadelphia, which was discontinued in 1885. He is well known as a lecturer, and has published "North Carolina Form-Book" (1869); "Toinette" (New York, 1874); "The North Carolina Code, with Notes and Decisions" (1878); "A Digest of Cited Cases" (1879); "Statutory Decisions of the North Carolina Reports" (1879); "Figs and Thistles" (1879); "A Fool's Errand, by one of the Fools," of which 135,000 copies were sold (1879); "Bricks without Straw" (1880); "Hot Plowshares" (1883); "An Appeal to Cæsar" (1884); "Black Ice" (1887); and "Button's Inn" (Boston, 1887).

TOURGÉE, Eben, musician, b. in Warwick, R. I., 1 June, 1834. At seventeen years of age he was clerk in a Providence music-store, and at nineteen a music-dealer at Fall River. He also taught in the public schools, and edited the "Massachusetts Musical Journal." In 1859 he founded a musical conservatory at East Greenwich, and in 1864 he projected a larger institution at Providence, which was removed to Boston in 1867, and incorporated in 1870. The building that is occupied by the conservatory has a concert-hall, containing a large pipe-organ and stage and seats for 1,500 persons. Besides a library, reading-room, and offices, it has rooms for 500 students, and cost, with all its appointments, more than $700,000.

TOURO, Judah, philanthropist, b. in Newport, R. I., 16 June, 1775; d. in New Orleans, La., 18 June, 1854. Leaving Newport in 1798, where his father, Isaac Touro, a native of Holland, was minister of the synagogue, he entered commercial life in Boston, and settled as a merchant in New Orleans in 1802. Here he acquired great wealth through his thrift and industry. He volunteered under Gen. Jackson when the British marched against New Orleans, and was wounded in battle on 1 Jan., 1815. Being saved by the bravery and care of Rezin Davis Shepherd, Touro bequeathed to him a large share of his property. He was a steady and generous giver to charities, Jewish and Christian, and endowed several synagogues and churches throughout the country. He gave $10,000 toward Bunker Hill monument. His remains are buried in the Newport Jewish cemetery.

TOUSEY, Sinclair, publisher, b. in New Haven, Conn., 18 July, 1818; d. in New York city, 16 June, 1887. He received the rudiments of a common-school education, and was employed on farms and as a clerk till 1836, when he came to New York and became a newspaper-carrier. He was subsequently an agent till 1840, and established and published in Louisville, Ky., the "Daily Times," the first penny paper that was issued west of the Alleghany mountains. He engaged in farming in New York state in 1840–'53, and in the autumn of the latter year became partner in a news agency in Nassau street. In May, 1860, Mr. Tousey became sole proprietor of the agency, the business of which had increased from $150,000 to $1,000,000 per annum. The American news company was organized, 1 Feb., 1864, and he was elected president, which office he held till his death. He joined the Republican party at its organization, was an enthusiastic Abolitionist, writing and speaking against slavery, was at one time a vice-president of the Union league club, and took an active interest in philanthropic schemes and organizations. He published "Papers from over the Water" (New York, 1869).

TOUSSAINT, Dieudonné Gabriel (too-sang), Austrian naturalist, b. in Vienna in 1717; d. in Schoenbrunn in 1799. He was the son of a chancellor of the French legation, studied in Vienna and Prague, and, devoting himself afterward to botany, was made in 1759 imperial botanist by the Empress Maria Theresa, and shortly afterward appointed professor in the University of Prague. After the general peace of 1763 he was sent on a scientific mission to South America, and from 1764 till 1771 visited several of the West Indies. By special permission of Charles III. of Spain, he also went to Mexico and both Upper and Lower California, being detained a prisoner for several weeks by Indians in the neighborhood of the present city of Los Angeles. The valuable collections that he formed are preserved in the museum at Vienna. Toussaint's works include "Sertum Mexicanum" (Vienna, 1773); "Prodomus floræ Mexicanæ, exhibens characteres plantarum, nova genera et species novas vel minus cognitas" (4 vols., 1773–'7); and "Bibliotheca botanica, continens genera plantarum in America Meridionali crescentium" (1779). His name has been given to a Brazilian plant of the family Polygalæ.

TOUSSAINT, Dominique François, best known as Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haytian soldier, b. in Bréda, near Cape Français, in 1743; d. in the castle of Joux, near Pontarlier, France, 27 April, 1803. He was a slave, and his master employed him as coachman, and subsequently made him overseer, in which office he was honest and efficient, but was severe toward his fellow-slaves. In 1790, when the mulattoes appealed to the negroes for help in enforcing their rights, Toussaint refused to join them, but forwarded supplies secretly to his friend, Jean Biassou, the leader of the insurgents. After the general massacre of the whites in August, 1791, Toussaint protected the flight of his master, and then joined the forces of Jean François, being appointed by the latter chief surgeon of the army. He soon became very popular in the negro army, but incurred the enmity of François, who imprisoned him in the fortress of La Vallière in 1793; but Biassou liberated him. Soon Toussaint turned against his benefactor, and supported the candidacy of Jean François as supreme chief. When news came of the execution of Louis XVI., François, followed by Toussaint, accepted a colonel's commission in the Spanish-Dominican forces, and went to the Spanish part of the island. Re-enforced by a Spanish division, Toussaint invaded French territory, defeated Brandicourt, and occupied important posts, among them Gonaives. Meanwhile the English had taken Port au Prince, and the whole island was in confusion, French, English, Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes all contending for supremacy. After unsuccessful negotiations with the French agents, Étienne Polverel and Félicité Sonthonax, he heard that the French government had decreed the freedom of the slaves,

and Gen. Laveaux, Polverel's successor, having promised him the rank of brigadier he joined the French forces. His successes against the Spanish and English were immediate and great. "Cet homme fait donc l'ouverture partout," exclaimed Laveaux, and afterward Toussaint was given the surname of L'Ouverture. Some authorities say that he adopted the title to declare himself the liberator of his people. Laveaux distrusted him, and was seeking an opportunity to dismiss him; but in March, 1795, there was an insurrection in Cape Français, and Toussaint, relieving Laveaux, was appointed lieutenant-general and deputy governor-general, and caused the negroes to lay down their arms. Being confirmed in his offices by the Directory through Sonthonax, Laveaux's successor, in April, 1796, Toussaint formed and disciplined another army, with the purpose of making himself master of the province, and entering Cape Français in August, at the head of a strong party of cavalry, compelled Sonthonax to leave for France. He then assumed the government, acknowledging only the authority of the Directory. The latter body, aware of the extraordinary influence that he exercised over the blacks, feigned to approve his acts, but sent a new commissioner, Gen. Hédouville, to Santo Domingo. Meanwhile the English general, Maitland, had received orders from the home government to evacuate Santo Domingo, and he sought to conciliate Toussaint. It is now demonstrated, through the documents published by Pamphile Lacroix, that a treaty was concerted between Maitland and Toussaint which recognized the latter as king of Santo Domingo, England pledging also the acceptance of the other powers, on condition that an exclusive right of commerce in the island be conceded to the English, who should maintain forever an armed fleet for the protection of Santo Domingo. The sudden landing of Gen. Hédouville terminated the negotiations, and Maitland surrendered to Toussaint Port au Prince, St. Marc, Jeremie, and Mole St. Nicolas. Hédouville, aware of Toussaint's intrigues, sought to overthrow him, but the latter organized through his agents a rebellion in Cape Français, and Hédouville was compelled to return to France. Before sailing he appointed Gen. André Rigaud his lieutenant, and the mulattoes, dissatisfied with Toussaint's rule, rallied around Rigaud. A fierce war ensued, in which Toussaint was almost defeated, but finally drove Rigaud to Les Cayes in December, 1799. At this juncture new commissioners, sent by Bonaparte, brought to Toussaint a commission of commander-in-chief, and determined Rigaud to sail for France. Toussaint then proclaimed a general amnesty and issued his famous decree, which, though acknowledging the enfranchisement of the negroes, compelled them to work for five years for their old masters without other remuneration than a fourth part of the net income from the land that was thus cultivated. He also organized his military household with pomp and ceremony, formed a guard, built palaces, and began to direct his attention to the prosperity of the country, fostering agriculture and commerce. He used to say, "I am the Bonaparte of Santo Domingo," and it is said that he headed his correspondence to the first consul, "The first among the blacks to the first among the whites." At the beginning he selected an administrative council composed of eight whites and one black. Toward the close of January, 1801, he subdued, without effort, the Spanish part of the island, which had been ceded to France by the treaty of Basles. His next act was to promulgate a constitution the first article of which made him president and commander-in-chief of Santo Domingo for life, with the privilege of choosing his successor and of appointing all military and civil officers. This provoked harsh criticism, and there were riots in several cities, which Toussaint subdued with his usual vigor. In the north he defeated the rebels on 4 Nov., and ordered his own nephew, Hyacinthe Moyse, to be shot without trial. On 26 Nov. he issued a decree recalling the emigrated proprietors and providing severe penalties for larceny and other offences against the common law. Bonaparte just then directed his attention to Santo Domingo. It is now conceded that he had less in mind to subdue Toussaint than "to get rid of 60,000 soldiers," the partisans of Gen. Moreau, as he said to Gen. Fairfait, who dissuaded him from sending an expedition to perish by yellow fever in Santo Domingo. A powerful fleet, carrying an army under command of Gen. Victor Leclerc, appeared on 29 Jan., 1802, in the Bay of Samana, and, dividing his forces into four divisions, the general-in-chief made sail for Cape Français. Toussaint's army numbered then 20,000 trained soldiers, twice Leclerc's forces, yet he did not oppose the landing, but instructed Henry Christophe to set fire to the town, 6 Feb., 1802. The whole island readily accepted the French rule, yet nothing was gained so long as Toussaint refused to make his submission. Leclerc tried hard to conciliate him, choosing as his ambassadors Toussaint's two sons, who had been brought from school in France to deliver to their father a letter from the first consul, commending Toussaint's administration and maintaining him in the office of commander-in-chief. But as Toussaint demanded that the French forces should re-embark immediately, the captain-general proclaimed him an outlaw on 17 Feb. A sanguinary conflict ensued with varying success, the French holding the seaports and the blacks defying them in their mountain-fastnesses, and Leclerc, finding it impossible to conquer the island by force, sought to win over the negro generals, and succeeded in part, Christophe and Dessalines making their submission. Leclerc, nevertheless, was most anxious to treat, as out of a total of 23,000 men, 5,000 were already dead and upward of 6,000 in the hospitals. He consented, therefore, to pardon Toussaint, and assigned him for residence his estate of Sancey, near Gonaives, 1 May, 1802. It was alleged by the French authorities that Toussaint was continuing to conspire against them, and a correspondence with his former adjutant, Joseph Fontaine, which has never been published, having been seized, Leclerc resolved to arrest him. Gen. Brunet invited Toussaint to a conference at Gorges, and both parties went, accompanied by twenty guards, but the negroes were easily overcome, and Toussaint was embarked on the frigate "La Créole" and transported to Cape Français. There he was transferred on the ship "Le Héros" and sent with his family to France, arriving at Landerneau, 10 Aug., and at Paris, 17 Aug., 1802. There he was met by Gen. Caffarelli, an aide-de-camp of Bonaparte, transported to the castle of Joux, and closely confined. Stories of harsh treatment have been circulated; it has even been said that he was subjected to the intense cold with insufficient clothing and food, and that finally he died from hunger during an absence of the governor of the castle, or, as some say, from poison; but there is no positive proof of all this. It must be borne in mind that Toussaint was at that time sixty years old, that he had never before left Santo Domingo, and was unaccustomed to the severe winters of the Jura mountains. Moreover, the governor of

the castle not only had special orders for the welfare of his prisoner, but became his friend, as is shown by Toussaint's correspondence. Toussaint probably died from apoplexy, provoked by anger, resentment, and humiliation at his ill fortune. In person Toussaint was short of stature and of unprepossessing appearance. He was temperate and hardy, often riding fifty leagues without stopping, and sleeping but two hours. In his army he maintained the strictest discipline, and his soldiers looked on him as a superior being. His life has been written by Charles de St. Rémy (Paris, 1850), by John R. Beard (London, 1853), by Charles W. Elliot (New York, 1855), and by James Redpath (Boston, 1863), and he forms the subject of one of Wendell Phillips's most celebrated lectures. Toussaint's family was transported to France with him, and assigned a residence in Agen with a pension from the government. His wife died there in May, 1816, and his third son soon afterward. The two eldest, Isaac and Placide, having tried to escape in 1805, were imprisoned in Belle-Isle till 1815. They settled afterward in Bordeaux. Placide, who died in 1843, published "Vie de Toussaint l'Ouverture" (Bordeaux, 1825). Isaac died in 1850.

TOUSSARD, Louis (toos-sar), Chevalier de, French soldier, b. in Burgundy in 1749; d. in New Orleans, La., in 1821. He studied at the school of artillery of La Père, and was a lieutenant when he resigned at the beginning of the war for independence and came to this country with Chevalier de Loyanté through means that were furnished by Caron de Beaumarchais. In June, 1777, upon Silas Deane's recommendation, he received a lieutenant's commission and was attached to Washington's staff. Later he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette, assisted in the battle of the Brandywine, and lost an arm during the retreat from Rhode Island in the autumn of 1778. Soon afterward he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and awarded by congress a pension for life. He assisted in the capture of Yorktown in 1781, and fought in the south with Lafayette till the conclusion of peace. In 1784 he was made a knight of Saint Louis, a colonel in the French service, and appointed inspector of the artillery of the French West Indies. He was at Santo Domingo at the beginning of the troubles in 1790, and fought on the royalist side. In 1794 he fell into the hands of the negroes, but through the intervention of the U. S. consul was placed on board a vessel bound for New Orleans. He petitioned congress for his reinstatement in the army, which was granted, and in February, 1795, he was made major of the 2d artillery, being promoted its lieutenant-colonel early in 1800. The regiment was disbanded in January, 1802, and he retired to private life. In 1812–'15 he held the office of French consul at New Orleans. His works include "American Artillerist's Companion" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1809; revised ed., 1821).

TOWER, Fayette Bartholomew, civil engineer, b. in Waterville, N. Y., 29 Jan., 1817; d. there, 16 Feb., 1857. He received such education as the local schools afforded, and chose the profession of civil engineering. In 1837 he was appointed on the Croton aqueduct, and he continued on that work until its completion in 1842. During the ensuing five years he made Waterville his residence, and at that time prepared his "Illustrations of the Croton Aqueduct," consisting of a series of twenty-one plates, with text (New York, 1843). About 1848 his health led him to seek a milder climate, and he settled in Cumberland, Md. He was chosen to the Maryland legislature, and later was elected mayor of Cumberland. His health continued to fail, and in 1856 he returned to Waterville and died soon afterward.

TOWER, Zealous Bates, soldier, b. in Cohasset, Mass., 12 Jan., 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, first in a class of fifty-two, among whom were Horatio G. Wright, Thomas J. Rodman, Nathaniel Lyon, and Don Carlos Buell. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers, 1 July, 1841, assigned to duty as assistant to the board of engineers, and in 1842 as principal assistant professor of engineering at West Point. During the years 1843–'6 he was engaged on the defences of Hampton Roads. He served with great credit in the war with Mexico in 1846–'8, especially at Cerro Gordo, Contreras (where he led the storming column), Chapultepec (where he was wounded), and in the final assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He became 1st lieutenant in April, 1847, and captain, 1 July, 1855. During 1848–'61 he was engaged upon river and harbor improvements, on the building of the San Francisco custom-house, and on the board to project the defences of the Pacific coast. He was promoted major of engineers, 6 Aug., 1861, and assigned as chief engineer of the defence of Fort Pickens. For his conduct there he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 Nov., 1861, the date of the bombardment. He participated, in command of troops, in the operations in northern Virginia, under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks and Gen. John Pope, until the second battle of Bull Run, 30 Aug., 1862, where he was severely wounded. Upon his recovery he served as superintendent of the U. S. military academy at West Point from July till September, 1864, when he rejoined the armies in the field as chief engineer of the defences of Nashville, took part in the battle, and held responsible staff offices in the military divisions of the Mississippi and Tennessee until the close of the war. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers in 1865, and mustered out of volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866. Thereafter Gen. Tower was employed in the supervision of the work of improving the great harbors, both for commercial and military purposes, until 13 Jan., 1874, when he was promoted colonel of engineers, and, having served more than forty years, was, at his own request, retired from active service. He received eight brevets for "gallant and meritorious service" in war—from 1st lieutenant, 18 April, 1847, for Cerro Gordo, to major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865. Gen. Tower is one of the original members of the Aztec club, founded in the city of Mexico, 13 Oct., 1847, by the officers of Gen. Scott's army. He is the author of "An Analytical Investigation of the Possible Velocity of the Ice-Boat," published in "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine."

TOWLE, George Makepeace (tole), author, b. in Washington, D. C., 27 Aug., 1841. He was graduated at Yale in 1861 and at the Harvard law-school in 1863, and practised in Boston in 1863–'5. He was U. S. consul at Nantes, France, in 1866–'8, and in the latter year was transferred to the consulate at Bradford, England, where he remained until his return to Boston in 1870. He became president of the Papyrus club in 1880, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888. He was managing editor of the Boston "Commercial Bulletin" in 1870–'1, was foreign editor of the Boston "Post" in 1871–'6, and became a contributor to many foreign and American periodicals. He has published "Glimpses of History" (Boston, 1865); "The History of Henry the Fifth, King of England" (New York, 1866);

"American Society" (2 vols., London, 1870); "The Eastern Question: Modern Greece" (Boston, 1877); "Principalities of the Danube: Servia and Roumania" (1877); "Beaconsfield" (New York, 1878); "Young Folks' Heroes of History," including "Vasco da Gama," "Pizarro," "Magellan," "Marco Polo," "Raleigh," and "Drake" (6 vols., Boston, 1878–'82); "Modern France, 1851–'79" (New York, 1879); "Certain Men of Mark" (1880); "England and Russia in Asia" (1885); "England in Egypt" (1885); "Young People's History of England" (1886); and "Young People's History of Ireland" (1887). He has translated several French works into English.

TOWLER, John, educator, b. in Rathmell, Yorkshire, England, 20 June, 1811. He was educated at the Giggleswick grammar-school and was admitted a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1833. After coming to this country he was elected in 1850 professor of modern languages and literature in Geneva (now Hobart) college, at whose medical department he was graduated in 1855. From 1853 till 1872 he was its professor of chemistry, toxicology, and medical jurisprudence, and dean of the medical faculty. Subsequently, when this institution was merged into the Syracuse school of medicine, he was given the chair of anatomy, and in 1868 was transferred to the chair of civil engineering and chemistry in Hobart. These places he resigned in 1882 to become U. S. consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, where he remained until 1886. Since that time he has devoted his attention to literary work at Orange, N. J. Prof. Towler was co-editor of Hilpert's "German and English Dictionary" (4 vols., Carlsruhe, 1846), and he also edited after Hilpert's death an abridged edition of the "Dictionary" (2 vols., Pforzheim, 1846–'7). He was editor of "Humphrey's Journal of Photography and the Allied Arts and Sciences" and "The American Photographic Almanac" in 1864–'7, and for five years subsequent to 1867 he wrote an article each month for the "Philadelphia Photographer." He published translations of Schiller's "Don Carlos," "Die Braut von Messina," and "Die Räuber" in the same metre as the original (Carlsruhe, 1845–'8), and made translations of German war songs. His other works include "Der kleine Engländer" (Carlsruhe, 1845); "The Silver Sunbeam" (New York, 1863); "Dry Plate Photography" (1865); "The Porcelain Picture" (1865); "The Magic Photography" (1866); "The Negative and the Print" (1866); "The Tannin Process" (1867); and "The Photographer's Guide" (1867); and he has translated Karl Friedrich Rammelsberg's "Guide to a Course of Quantitative Chemical Analysis" (Geneva, 1871).

TOWLES, Catherine Webb, author, b. in Charlemont, Mass., 25 Oct., 1823. She was the daughter of Rufus Barber, of Worcester, Mass., and has been a teacher. She began to write verses for the newspapers at an early date, and at the death of her father in 1846 she removed to the south. She was editor of the "Family Visitor" in Madison, Ga., in 1849–'52, in 1861 became connected with the "Southern Literary Companion," and in 1866 became editor and proprietor of "Miss Barber's Weekly," which she continued till her marriage to John C. Towles, of Lafayette, Ala., in 1867. In 1884 she married Jett T. McCoy, who has since died. She now resides at Columbus, Ga. She has received honorary degrees from southern colleges. She has published "Tales for the Freemason's Fireside" (New York, 1859); "The Three Golden Links" (Cassville, Ga., 1857); and "Poor Claire, or Life Among the Queer" (1888).

TOWN, Ithiel, architect, b. in Thompson, Conn., in 1784; d. in New Haven, Conn., 13 June, 1844. He became associated with Alexander J. Davis in 1829, and the two opened an office in New York. Among the more important of their works were the state capitol in New Haven, the city-hall in Hartford, Conn., and the capitols of Indiana and North Carolina. Town also built several bridges, including one over the James river, near Richmond, Va. He was the possessor of a fine library of books on art, a portion of which went to Yale college. He was one of the original members of the Academy of design, New York, and travelled in Europe in 1829–'30. He published "Description of his Improvements in the Construction of Bridges" (Salem, 1821); "School-House Architecture"; "Sir George Collier's Journal in the 'Rainbow,' 1776–'9" (New York, 1835); and "Atlantic Steamships: On navigating the Ocean with Steamships of Large Tonnage" (1838).

TOWN, Salem, educator, b. in Belchertown, Mass., 5 March, 1779; d. in Greencastle, Ind., 24 Feb., 1864. He resided at Aurora, N. Y., was for forty years a teacher in New York state, and at one time a member of the New York senate. He died while on a visit to Greencastle. He was the author of "System of Speculative Masonry" (New York, 1822); "An Analysis of Derivative Words in the English Language" (1830); and other schoolbooks. With Nelson M. Holbrook, he published a series of school-readers, of which many millions of copies have been sold.

TOWNS, George Washington Bonaparte, statesman, b. in Wilkes county, Ga., 4 May, 1801; d. in Macon, Ga., 15 July, 1854. His father, John, a Virginian and a soldier of the Revolution, served with credit at the battles of Cowpens and Eutaw. The son began life as a merchant, but afterward studied law, and, removing to Alabama, was admitted to the bar in 1824. After editing a political newspaper there, he returned to Georgia in 1826, settled in Talbot county, where he practised law, and served in both branches of the legislature. He was elected to congress, and served from 1835 till 1839 and from 1845 till 1847. In the latter year he was elected governor of Georgia for two years, and at the end of his term he was re-elected.

TOWNSEND, Edward Davis, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 Aug., 1817. His paternal grandfather, David was a surgeon in the Massachusetts line during the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather was Elbridge Gerry. His father, David S. Townsend, was an officer of the U. S. army and lost a leg at the battle of Chrysler's Field in the war of 1812. Edward was educated at Boston Latin-school and at Harvard, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837. He became 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery, 1 July, 1837, was adjutant in 1838–'46, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1838, assistant adjutant-general with brevet rank of captain in 1846, captain in 1848, brevet major in 1852, lieutenant-colonel, 7 March, 1861, colonel, 3 Aug., 1861, and adjutant-general with rank of brigadier-general, 22 Feb., 1869. He served during the Florida war in 1837–'8, on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances in 1838–'41, and thenceforward in the office of the adjutant-general of the army and as chief of staff to Lieut.-Gen. Scott in 1861. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 24 Sept., 1864, "for meritorious and faithful service during the rebellion," and major-general, 13 March, 1865, for "faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the adjutant-general's department during the rebellion." He was retired from active service, 15 June,

1880. During the entire civil war Gen. Townsend was the principal executive officer of the war department, and was perhaps brought into more intimate personal contact with President Lincoln and Sec. Stanton than any other military official. As adjutant-general of the army he originated the plan of a U. S. military prison, urged legislation on the subject, and established the prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Gen. Townsend is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He is the author of "Catechism of the Bible—The Pentateuch" (New York, 1859); "Catechism of the Bible—Judges and Kings" (1862); and "Anecdotes of the Civil War in the United States" (1884).

TOWNSEND, Frederick, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 21 Sept., 1825. He was graduated at Union college in 1844, and admitted to the bar. Having a leaning toward military matters, he became adjutant-general of the state in 1856. He found the militia in a most disordered condition and addressed himself to the task of making it what it ought to be. He prepared an annual report from this department for the first time, and he was reappointed by the next governor of the state. To his efficiency is due the fact that the state of New York sent so many troops to the field in the civil war. He declined a reappointment as adjutant-general in 1861, and organized a regiment, being commissioned colonel. He took part in the battle of Big Bethel, but soon afterward he was commissioned a major in the regular army and resigned his colonelcy. As major his duties led him to organize troops in Columbus, Ohio. Afterward he participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, and other engagements at the west. In 1863 he was detailed as assistant provost-marshal-general in Albany, which position he filled for several years. In 1867 he was ordered to California and made a thorough inspection of all the military posts in Arizona. In 1868 he resigned from the army, and he has resided in Albany since that time. In 1878 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the state militia, and he afterward became adjutant-general of the state under Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell. In this post he again addressed himself to the condition of the citizen soldiers and increased their numbers to 12,000 effective men. He successfully urged the adoption of a state service uniform and a state military camp.—His brother, **Howard,** physician, b. in Albany, N. Y., 22 Nov., 1823; d. there, 16 Jan., 1867, was graduated at Union in 1844, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. Establishing himself in his native city, he was surgeon-general of the state in 1851–'2, and afterward professor in the Albany medical college. Dr. Townsend was the author of "The Sunbeam and the Spectroscope" (Albany, 1864); "Food and its Digestion" (1866); and "Sinai Bible" (1866).

TOWNSEND, George Alfred, author, b. in Georgetown, Del., 30 Jan., 1841. His father, the Rev. Stephen Townsend, a Methodist clergyman for half a century, studied and practised medicine at the age of fifty, and at seventy obtained the degree of Ph. D. by actual university study. The son was educated mainly in Philadelphia, where he began writing for the press and speaking in public, and in 1860 adopted the profession of journalism. In 1862 he was a war-correspondent of the New York "Herald," describing for that journal McClellan's peninsula campaign and Pope's campaign in northern Virginia. Later in the year he went to Europe, where he wrote for English and American periodicals, and lectured on the civil war. In 1864 he became war-correspondent of the New York "World," was permitted to sign his letters, and quickly made a reputation as a descriptive writer. After the war he became a professional lecturer, continuing also his miscellaneous writing for the press, and, going to Europe, described the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. His pen-name, "Gath," was first used in 1868 in letters to the Chicago "Tribune." In 1885 he built a house on the battle-field of Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Md., where a small village has since sprung up, to which he gives the name Gapland. His publications in book-form are "The Bohemians," a play (New York, 1862); "Campaigns of a Non-Combatant" (1865); "Life of Garibaldi" (1867); "Real Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1867); "The New World compared with the Old" (1868); "Poems" (1870); "Washington Outside and Inside" (1871); "Mormon Trials at Salt Lake" (1872); "Washington Re-builded" (1873); "Tales of the Chesapeake" (1880); "Bohemian Days" (1881); "Poetical Addresses" (1883); "The Entailed Hat" (1884); "President Cromwell," a drama (1885); "Katy of Catoctin," a novel (1886); and a campaign life of Levi P. Morton (1888). He is now writing a romance entitled "Dr. Priestley, or the Federalists."

TOWNSEND, John Kirk, naturalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Aug., 1809; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Feb., 1851. He was educated at the Friends' school, and in the West Town boarding-school. When he grew older he developed a fondness for natural history, and was associated with John J. Audubon in the preparation of his "American Ornithology," in which many of the descriptions are from his pen. During 1833–'7 he made extensive journeys in the western states and across the Rocky mountains with Thomas Nuttall. Subsequently he visited the Sandwich islands and South America, and then for some years had charge of the department of birds in the Smithsonian institution. While in Washington he practised dentistry, and so acquired the title of doctor. He was a member of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, and a contributor to its proceedings. Dr. Townsend was the author of "A Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River" (Boston, 1839), published in England under the title "Sporting Adventures in the Rocky Mountains" (London, 1840), and of "Ornithology of the United States," only the first part of which was issued (Philadelphia, 1839).

TOWNSEND, Luther Tracy, clergyman, b. in Orono, Me., 27 Sept., 1838. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1859 and at Andover theological seminary in 1862, and ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the civil war he was adjutant of the 16th New Hampshire volunteers. He was professor of exegetical theology in Boston university in 1867–'8 and of historical theology in 1869–'73, and since the last date has occupied the chair of practical theology. Dartmouth gave him the degree of D. D. in 1871. He has published several addresses and sermons, became an associate editor of "Our Day" in 1888, and is the author of "True and Pretended Christianity" (Boston, 1869); "Sword and Garment" (1871); "God-Man" (1872); "Credo" (1873); "Outlines of Theology" (New York, 1873); "Arena and Throne" (Boston, 1874); "The Chinese Problem" (1876); "The Supernatural Factor in Revivals" (1877); "The Intermediate World" (1878); "Elements of General and Christian Theology" (New York, 1879); "Fate of Republics" (Boston, 1880); "Art of Speech" (1880); "Studies in Poetry and Prose" (1880); "Studies in Eloquence and Logic"

(1881); "Mosaic Record and Modern Science" (1881); "Bible Theology and Modern Thought" (1883); "Faith-Work, Christian Science, and other Cures" (1885); "Hand-Book upon Church Trials" (1885); "The Bible and other Ancient Literature in the Nineteenth Century" (1885); and "Pulpit Rhetoric" (1886).

TOWNSEND, Martin Ingham, lawyer, b. in Hancock, Mass., 6 Feb., 1810. He was graduated at Williams in 1833, studied law, and established himself, after admission to the bar, in Troy, N. Y. He was district attorney of Rensselaer county in 1842–'5, and in 1867–'8 he was a member for the state at large of the Constitutional convention. He was elected to congress as a Republican for two successive terms, serving from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1879. He was a member of various important committees, and among the ablest debaters in that body. Declining a renomination, he was appointed district attorney for the northern district of New York, which office he held for nearly eight years. He received the degree of LL. D. in 1866 from Williams.—His brother, **Randolph Wanton,** lawyer, b. in Hancock, Mass., 4 May, 1812, was graduated at Williams in 1836, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and settled in New York city, soon attaining a good standing at the bar, where he has practised successfully for half a century. Mr. Townsend served for six years on the Metropolitan board of education, is one of the managers of the Presbyterian hospital, and has been for many years counsel for the Importers' and traders' bank, of which he is also a director.

Martin I. Townsend

TOWNSEND, Mary Ashley, author, b. in Lyons, N. Y., about 1836. Her maiden name was Van Voorhis. She was educated in her native town, married Gideon Townsend, of New Orleans, La., and resides in that city. She began to write for publication about 1856, and under the pen-name of "Xariffa" made a reputation as the author of "Quillotypes," a series of humorous papers that appeared in the New Orleans "Delta" and were widely copied by the southern and western press. Her other works are "The Brother Clerks" (New York, 1859); "Poems" (Philadelphia, 1870); "The Captain's Story" (1874); and "Down the Bayou, and other Poems" (Boston, 1884). Her most important short poems are "Creed," "A Woman's Wish," "The Bather," and "The Wind." She was officially appointed to deliver the poem on the opening of the New Orleans exposition in 1884, and that at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in 1887.

TOWNSEND, Penn, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 Dec., 1651; d. there, 21 Aug., 1727. His father, William, came to Boston in 1636. Penn was a wine-merchant, an active member of the council, a representative in 1686–'98, and later speaker of the house and chief judge of the Suffolk superior court. He was afterward captain of the Ancient and honorable artillery company, and in 1703 was colonel of the Boston regiment. In 1707 he was an agent to superintend the military forces that were sent against Port Royal. He married a daughter of Gov. John Leverett, was a patron of art and literature, and a public-spirited citizen.—His grandson, **Alexander,** lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1784; d. there, 13 April, 1835, was graduated at Harvard in 1802, and studied law. He became a large owner of real estate, was active in city politics, and delivered many addresses in Faneuil hall. In 1810 he was appointed by the authorities to deliver the Fourth-of-July oration.—Alexander's sister, **Eliza,** poet, b. in Boston in 1789; d. there, 12 Jan., 1854, was educated in her native city, and began her literary career by contributing anonymous rural and religious essays to the "Monthly Anthology," "Unitarian Miscellany," and "Portfolio." She was the first native woman poet in her state to receive the praise of judicious critics. Her writings include verses on "The Incomprehensibility of God"; an "Occasion Ode" (1809), in which she commented severely on the career of Napoleon, who was then at the summit of his greatness; "Lines to Robert Southey" (1812); and the "Rainbow"—all of which appeared in magazines. Her "Poems and Miscellanies" were collected by her sister, Mary P. Townsend, and printed privately (Boston, 1856).

TOWNSEND, Robert, naval officer, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1819; d. at sea, off Shanghai, China, 15 Aug., 1866. He was graduated at Union in 1835, and entered the U. S. navy the same year as a midshipman. He served in the Mexican war in 1846–'7, was engaged in the capture of Vera Cruz, became 1st lieutenant in 1850, and resigned from the navy in 1851. At the beginning of the civil war he re-entered the service as acting lieutenant, participated under Admiral David G. Farragut in the passage of the forts below New Orleans, and the taking of that city, and did efficient service in command of the "Miami" in the sounds of North Carolina. He was restored to the regular navy in 1862, with the rank of commander, was in charge of the iron-clad "Essex" at the siege of Port Hudson, and was subsequently division commander under Admiral David D. Porter, and in the Red river campaign. He became captain in 1866, and afterward was ordered to the East Indian squadron, where his conduct of affairs at Newchwang, China, preserved the peace of the port, and at the same time did not interfere with the authority of the native officials.

TOWNSEND, Thomas S., compiler, b. in New York city, 27 Aug., 1829. His father, John R., was a well-known member of the New York bar. The son received a classical education, and at an early age entered the mercantile firm of Lawrence, Trimble and Co., New York city. In 1860 he determined to form a chronological history of every important occurrence in connection with the impending civil war by preserving from the newspapers every statement of value relating to any circumstance that directly or indirectly led to secession, to national complications growing out of the struggle, to the cause, conduct, and results of the rebellion, to personal records of soldiers from the lowest to the highest rank, and to the military and civil history of the Union and the Confederacy. This journalistic record comprises about 120 volumes containing 60,000 pages. William Cullen Bryant said of it: "The age has given birth to few literary undertakings that will bear comparison with this work. The forty academicians who compiled the dictionary of the French language had a far less laborious task." This collection is now in Columbia college library, New York city. He has

delivered numerous lectures and addresses on the subject of the war, including an oration on Memorial day, 1885, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Empire State in the Rebellion."

TOWNSEND, Virginia Frances, author, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1836. She has passed her life in literary pursuits, edited "Arthur's Home Magazine" for several years, and has contributed much to journals and magazines. Her writings include "While it was Morning" (New York, 1859); "Buds from Christmas Boughs" (1859); "By and By" (1859); "Amy Deane, and other Tales" (1862); "The Well in the Rock, and other Tales" (1863); "The Temptation and Triumph, and other Tales" (Cincinnati, 1863); "The Battle-Fields of Our Fathers" (New York, 1864); "Janet Strong" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Darryl Gap" (Boston, 1866); "The Hollands" (1869); "Max Meredith's Millennium" (1870); "One Woman's Two Lovers" (1872); "Elizabeth Tudor" (1874); "Only Girls" (1876); and "Six in All" (1878).

TOWNSHEND, George, first Marquis, soldier, b. in Norfolk, England, 28 Feb., 1724; d. 14 Sept., 1807. He was the eldest son of the third Viscount Townshend, whom he succeeded in May, 1767. He entered the British army at an early age, and took part in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden, and Laffeldt. In 1747 he entered parliament. He went out to Canada in 1759 as brigadier-general, and commanded a division under Wolfe, succeeding that officer in command when Wolfe fell at Quebec. Five days later he received the capitulation of the city. He then returned to England, was present at the battle of Fellinghausen in 1761, and served in Portugal in 1762. He became a privy councillor after succeeding to the title, and was lord-lieutenant of Ireland from 1767 till 1772. He was master-general of the ordnance in the latter year, and was created Earl of Leicester in 1784 and Marquis Townshend in 1787. He was a man of "quick perception but unsafe judgment." He is said to have received the capitulation of Quebec as though the achievement had been his own, and in his official report of the battle he omitted the name of Wolfe, whom he indirectly censured. Hurrying away from the citadel, which he believed to be untenable, he returned home, and was soon engaged in assisting his brother Charles in the latter's attempt to make the colonies submit to an odious system of taxation.—His brother, **Charles,** statesman, b. in England, 29 Aug., 1725; d. there, 4 Sept., 1767, entered parliament when only twenty-two years old, and soon achieved a brilliant reputation as an orator and a supporter of the Pelham administration. He was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations in 1749, and a commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral in 1751; was a lord of the admiralty in 1754, and treasurer of the chamber and member of the privy council in 1756. From 1761 till 1763 he was secretary of war, and in February of the latter year he was made first lord of trade and plantations. He was subsequently paymaster of the forces and chancellor of the exchequer. From the period of his introduction to office through the commission for the colonies, Townshend made a special study of American affairs. His plan for governing the American colonies was to extract as large a revenue as possible from them by onerous imposts levied without the slightest regard to their rights. In 1765 he had heartily supported Grenville's stamp-act, although he subsequently voted for its repeal, and was in favor of burdening the colonies with an expensive civil list and a standing army. He was also of opinion that the various charters that had been granted to them at different times, and which every ministry of Charles II. had spared, should be annulled, a uniform system of government set up in their stead, and the royal governors, judges, and attorneys made independent of the people. "I would govern the Americans," he said, "as subjects of Great Britain. I would restrain their trade and their manufactures as subordinate to the mother country. These, our children, must not make themselves our allies in time of war and our rivals in peace." The eclipse of Chatham in March, 1767, left Townshend, who had been chancellor of the exchequer since the preceding August, and whom Chatham had vainly endeavored to have dismissed from office, "lord of the ascendant." From that moment he ruled the ministry in all matters relating to America, and succeeded in carrying through parliament a bill taxing the colonies that was far more burdensome than the stamp-act that had nearly created a revolution. Thus the latter left the civil officers dependent on the local legislatures, and preserved the proceeds of the American tax in the exchequer. The revenue collected under Townshend's bill, on the other hand, was to be under the sign manual at the king's pleasure, and could be burdened at will by pensions to Englishmen. By providing an independent support for the crown officers, it virtually did away with the necessity for colonial legislatures, as governors would have little inducement to call them, and an angry minister might dissolve them without inconvenience. When it was suggested to Townshend that the army might perhaps be safely withdrawn from America, in which case expense would cease and no revenue be necessary, he replied: "The moment a resolution shall be taken to withdraw the army, I will resign my office and have no more to do in public affairs. I insist it is absolutely necessary to keep up a large army there and here." Townshend only lived a few months after the successful passage of his bill, which, by its tax on tea and similar imports, lost England her colonies, and was about to be intrusted with the formation of a new ministry, when he was suddenly carried off by a fever at the early age of forty-one. "He was," says Bancroft, "a man of wonderful endowments, dashed with follies and indiscretion. Impatient of waiting, his ruling passion was present success. . . . In the house of commons his brilliant oratory took its inspiration from the prevailing opinion; and, careless of consistency, heedless of whom he deserted or whom he joined, he followed the floating indications of the loudest cheers." He had been courted by all parties, but never possessed the confidence of any. If his indiscretion forbade esteem, his good humor dissipated hate. He had clear conceptions, great knowledge of every branch of administration, and indefatigable assiduity in business. Burke styled him "the delight and ornament of the house of commons, and the charm of every private society that he honored with his presence." Macaulay refers to him as "a man of splendid talents, of lax principles, and of boundless vanity and presumption," who "would submit to no control." See his "Essay on the Earl of Chatham" and "Charles Townshend, Wit and Statesman," by Percy Fitzgerald (London, 1866).—Another brother, **Roger,** British soldier, b. in England about 1730; d. near Ticonderoga, N. Y., 25 July, 1759, entered the army at an early age, and became a lieutenant-colonel on 1 Feb., 1758. He served as adjutant-general of the expeditionary force that was sent against Louisburg, was deputy adjutant-general of Gen. Sir

Jeffrey Amherst's expedition against Fort Ticonderoga, and was killed there in the trenches by a cannon-ball, and taken to Albany for burial.

TOWNSHEND, Norton Strange, educator, b. in Clay-Coton, Northamptonshire, England, 25 Dec., 1815. He came to this country in 1830, and settled with his parents in Avon, Ohio, where he attended school and also taught. Subsequently he began the study of medicine, and was graduated in 1840 at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York. He then went abroad, and, after attending the World's anti-slavery convention in London in July, 1840, as the delegate of the Anti-slavery society of Ohio, he studied in the hospitals of Paris, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In 1841 he returned to Elyria, Ohio, where he settled in the practice of his profession, but in 1848 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, where he was active in securing a repeal of the "black laws" of that state and the return of Salmon P. Chase to the U. S. senate. He was a member of the convention that in 1850 framed the present constitution of Ohio, and in the same year was elected as a Democrat to congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1851, till 3 March, 1853. At the end of his term he was elected to the Ohio senate, where he introduced measures that led to the founding of an asylum for training imbecile youth, of which institution he was a trustee for twenty-one years. Later he was active with Dr. John S. Newberry and others in the movement that aimed to establish an agricultural college in Ohio. In 1858 he was chosen a member of the board of agriculture and served till 1863, also in 1868–'9. Early in 1863 he was appointed medical inspector in the U. S. army, and he served in that capacity until the end of the civil war. In 1867 he was named a member of the committee that was appointed to examine and report upon the system of wool appraisement and duties in the custom-houses of Boston, New York, and elsewhere, prior to the tariff revision of that year. He was appointed professor of agriculture in Iowa agricultural college in 1869, but resigned a year later to accept the appointment of trustee and assist in founding the Agricultural and mechanical college of Ohio, in which institution, now known as the University of Ohio, he has held since 1873 the chair of agriculture.

TOWNSHEND, Richard Wellington, member of congress, b. in Prince George county, Md., 30 April, 1840. He was educated in public and private schools at Washington, D. C., removed in 1858 to Illinois, and, after teaching for some time in Fayette county, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at McLeansborough in 1862. He was clerk of the county court of Hamilton county from 1863 till 1868, and district attorney for the next four years. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in 1872. He settled in Shawneetown in 1873, was elected a member of congress in 1876, and has since been continuously re-elected, serving in the congress which began its sessions on 5 March, 1887, as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was the author of the proposition to secure the establishment of an American Zollverein, which was embodied in a bill passed by congress in 1888.

TOWSON, Nathan, soldier, b. near Baltimore, Md., 22 Jan., 1784; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 July, 1854. He was educated at the common schools, and at the beginning of the war with Great Britain was appointed captain in the 2d U. S. artillery, 12 March, 1812. He was transferred to the corps of artillery in May, 1814, and to the light artillery, 17 May, 1815. He served with distinction during the war of 1812, particularly in the capture of the brig "Caledonia" from under the guns of Fort Erie, 8 Oct., 1812, for which he was brevetted major, and for gallantry at the battle of Chippewa, 5 July, 1814, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In the assault upon Fort Erie in August of the same year he again distinguished himself, and received the recognition of the government as a brevet colonel. He was appointed paymaster-general of the army in 1819, and in 1821 colonel of the 2d artillery. The senate failed to confirm the president's nomination, and Col. Towson was reappointed paymaster-general, 8 May, 1822. He was brevetted brigadier-general, 30 June, 1834, and major-general, 30 May, 1848, for meritorious conduct during the war with Mexico.

TOY, Crawford Howell, educator, b. in Norfolk, Va., 23 March, 1836. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1856, studied at the University of Berlin in 1866–'8, was professor of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist theological seminary at Greenville, S. C., and Louisville, Ky., in 1869–'79, and since 1880 has occupied that chair at Harvard. Besides articles on Semitic philology and biblical criticism he has published "History of the Religion of Israel" (Boston, 1882), and "Quotations in the New Testament" (New York, 1884).

TRACY, Marquis **Alexandre De Prouville de,** governor of Canada, b. in France in 1603; d. there in 1670. He was a lieutenant-general in the French army, and in 1655 retook Cayenne from the Dutch, and brought several of the adjacent islands under French authority. In 1664 he was appointed viceroy of Canada, which at that time was an object of considerable attention at the French court, especially in what was known as the *parti dévot.* So, when Tracy set sail, a throng of young nobles embarked with him, and the king gave him 200 soldiers, and promised that 1,000 more should follow. All Quebec was on the landing-place when he arrived, 30 June, 1665, and he debarked with a pomp and ceremony such as the city had never before seen. He soon won the fervent admiration of the inhabitants by his piety, and at the same time he betrayed a lack of no qualities needful in his position. After a severe campaign, he subdued the Iroquois Indians, concluding a peace with them that lasted nearly twenty years. He then went on an expedition against the Mohawks, at the head of a force of 1,200 French soldiers, and laid their country waste, taking possession, in the name of the king, of all their lands. The Mohawks sued for peace, and received Jesuit missionaries. The English, hearing of Tracy's advance, claimed the country he invaded, and Sir Richard Nicolls, governor of New York, wrote to the New England governors, begging them to join him against the French. But the New England governors were not prepared for war, and, fearing that their Indian neighbors might take part with the French, hesitated to act. The treaty of Bréda in 1667 secured peace for a time between the rival colonies. Tracy returned to France in 1667. "The Jesuits," says Parkman, "resumed their hazardous mission to the Iroquois, and Tracy's soldiers having made peace, the Jesuits were the rivets to hold it fast. Of all the French expeditions against the Iroquois, that of Tracy was the most productive of good."

TRACY, Charles, lawyer, b. in Whitestown, Oneida co., N. Y., 17 Feb., 1810; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1885. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, admitted to the bar in 1835, and passed his earlier professional life in Utica, N. Y. He removed to New York city in 1849, and continued in active practice there until his death, and for many

years in partnership with his brother William. With great capacity and ability for work he early achieved a front rank at the bar, especially as counsel for several charitable societies. In 1879–'82 he was president of the New York association of Yale alumni, and for many years took an active part in the annual conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of New York. He married Louisa, daughter of Gen. Joseph Kirkland, of Utica, N. Y. A fine memorial building in connection with St. George's church, New York city, was completed in 1888 by his son-in-law, John Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Tracy published "The True and the False," an oration before the Φ B K society of Yale college (New Haven, 1862), and "Yale College, Sketches from Memory" (New York, 1880).

TRACY, Charles Chapin, missionary, b. in East Smithfield, Pa., 31 Oct., 1838. He was graduated at Williams in 1864 and at Union theological seminary in 1867, was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and the same year sailed for Turkey in Asia as a missionary. He labored at Marsova for several years, and was subsequently settled in Constantinople, where he established the first illustrated child's paper that was ever published in the empire. In 1872 he returned to Marsova, where he has since resided, occupying a chair in the theological seminary, and engaging in missionary work. He has published "Letters to Oriental Families" (New York, 1874), and translated into Turkish a "Commentary on the Hebrews and Daniel" and Bishop Butler's "Analogy."

TRACY, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Hartford, Vt., 3 Nov., 1794; d. in Beverly, Mass., 24 March, 1874. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1814, studied divinity, and was pastor of the Congregational churches in West Thetford and West Fairlee, Vt., from 1821 till 1829. He subsequently edited the "Chronicle" at Windsor, Vt., for five years, and the Boston "Recorder" for one year. He then became secretary of the Massachusetts colonization society, and of the American colonization society for Massachusetts, which posts he held until his death. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of D. D. in 1859. He was associated with Prof. Henry B. Smith for several years in the editorship of the "American Theological Review." He published "Three Last Things" (Boston, 1839); "The Great Awakening, a History of the Revival of Religion in the Time of Edwards and Whitefield" (New York, 1842); "History of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" (1842); "Refutation of Charges against the Sandwich Island Missionaries" (Boston, 1844); and "A Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Colonization Society" (1867).—His brother, **Ebenezer Carter,** editor, b. in Hartford, Vt., 10 June, 1796; d. in Windsor, Vt., 15 May, 1862, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1819, and at Andover theological seminary in 1822. He edited the "Vermont Chronicle" from 1822 till 1828, and again from 1834 till his death. He was also editorially connected with the New York "Journal of Commerce" and the "Boston Recorder." He published a "Life of Jeremiah Evarts" (Boston, 1845).—Another brother, **Ira,** missionary, b. in Hartford, Vt., 15 Jan., 1806; d. in Bloomington, Wis., 10 Nov., 1875, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1829, and at Andover theological seminary in 1832, was ordained a missionary in the same year, and held charges in China, Siam, and southern Hindostan from 1832 till 1841, but at the latter date he was compelled to return to this country, owing to the failure of his health. He was subsequently a financial agent of the American board, and held various Congregational charges in Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. He contributed many articles to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and is the author of "Duty to the Heathen" (Boston, 1859).

TRACY, Phineas Lyman, congressman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 25 Dec., 1786; d. in Batavia, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1876. His father, Dr. Philemon Tracy, was a physician of Norwich. Phineas was graduated at Yale in 1806, admitted to the bar of Utica, N. Y., in 1811, and in 1813 settled in Batavia, N. Y. He was chosen to congress in 1826 by the anti-Masonic party to fill a vacancy, and served by re-election till 1833, when he declined a renomination. He was a presidential elector in 1840, became first judge of Genesee county in 1841, and held office till 1846, when he retired from professional life. —His brother, **Albert Haller,** jurist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 17 June, 1793; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1859, began the study of medicine with his father, but soon abandoned it for the law, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and settled in Buffalo. He rose to a high place in the bar of western New York. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Tracy was elected a representative to the 16th congress, but he reached his twenty-fifth birthday anniversary before the assembling of congress on 6 Dec., 1819, and was thereby not excluded by the constitutional limit as to age. He was returned to the 17th and 18th congresses, and gained a reputation during his term of six years' service. In 1830 Mr. Tracy was chosen state senator, serving eight years. That body was then the court of errors. Exercising the functions of a court of last resort, and as a member of this court, Mr. Tracy achieved his greatest distinction. He was one of the ablest lawyers of the senate, and his opinions and decisions have been standard authority upon questions that were litigated then. Mr. Tracy was a candidate for U. S. senator in the famous election of 1839. After this contest he retired from public life.

TRACY, Roger Sherman, sanitarian, b. in Windsor, Vt., 9 Dec., 1841. He was graduated at Yale in 1862, and, after teaching for five years, took his medical degree at the College of physicians and surgeons of Columbia in 1868. For over a year he was house physician at Bellevue hospital, and in 1869 he was made inspector of prisons and hospitals for the department of charities and corrections in New York city. He was appointed sanitary inspector in the health department in 1870, became chief of the corps in July, 1887, and in October of the same year registrar of vital statistics. Dr. Tracy has contributed numerous articles on sanitary science to "The Popular Science Monthly," the "New York Medical Journal," and similar periodicals; also the articles on "Public Nuisances," "Hygiene of Occupation," and "Village Sanitary Associations" to Albert H. Buck's "Hygiene" (New York, 1879), and he is the author of "The New Liber Primus" (Boston, 1858), the "Appendix on Hygiene" in the "Primer of Physiology"

(New York, 1884); also "Handbook of Sanitary Information for Householders" (1884); and "Essentials of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene" (1885).

TRACY, Uriah, senator, b. in Franklin, Conn., 2 Feb., 1755; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 July, 1807. He was graduated at Yale in 1778, admitted to the bar in 1781, and practised successfully in Litchfield for many years. He served in the legislature in 1788–'93, and in congress in 1793–'6, having been chosen as a Federalist. At the latter date he was elected to the U. S. senate in place of Jonathan Trumbull, who had resigned, serving until the time of his death.

TRAFTON, Mark, clergyman, b. in Bangor, Me., 1 Aug., 1810. He had a limited education, was a shoemaker by trade, and at nineteen years of age began to preach. He joined the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1830, and held pastorates in that denomination for fifty-two years. He was a member of congress in 1855–'7, having been chosen as an American. He was defeated for the next canvass, and has since held no political office. Wesleyan gave him the degree of A. M. in 1850. His publications include "Rambles in Europe" (Boston, 1852); "Safe Investment" (1856); "Baptism: its Subjects and Mode" (1870); and "Scenes in My Life" (1878).—His daughter, **Adeline,** author, b. in Sacarappa, Me., about 1845, was educated in public and private schools, and about 1870 began to write for publication. Her novels were first printed as serials in magazines. They include "An American Girl Abroad" (Boston, 1872); "Katherine Earle" (1874); and "His Inheritance" (1878).

TRAILL, Catherine Parr Strickland, Canadian author, b. in Kent, England, 9 Jan., 1802. She is a member of the Strickland family, was educated at her home, Ryden Hall, Suffolk, and began to write when she was fifteen years of age. Her first book of tales for children was published in London in 1818, and she wrote many other juvenile works, which were published without her name, and commanded a large sale. In 1832 she married Lieut. Thomas Traill, of the Royal Scotch fusiliers, and soon afterward they emigrated to Canada and settled in Douro, Ont., in 1833. She subsequently lived at Peterborough, Rice Lake, and is now, and has been for many years, residing at Lakefield. Since going to Canada she has contributed to "Chambers's Journal," "Sharpe's London Magazine," and other periodicals, and has published, among other works, "The Backwoods of Canada" (London, 1835); "Canadian Crusoes," edited by Agnes Strickland (New York, 1852); "Ramblings in the Canadian Forest" (1854); "Stories of the Canadian Forests" (New York, 1856); "Lady Mary and her Nurse, or a Peep into Canadian Forests" (London, 1856); "Afar in the Forest, or Pictures of Life and Scenery in the Wilds of Canada" (London, 1869); and "Studies of Plant Life, or Floral Gleanings by Forest, Lake, and Plain" (Ottawa, 1884). The illustrations in the last work are by Mrs. Agnes F. Chamberlaine, a daughter of Mrs. Susanna Moodie, who was a sister of Mrs. Traill. For some time past Mrs. Traill has been engaged in writing "A Family Record."

TRAIN, Charles, clergyman, b. in Weston, Mass., 7 Jan., 1783; d. in Framingham, Mass., 17 Sept., 1849. He was graduated at Harvard in 1805, licensed to preach as a Baptist in Newton in May, 1806, and in the autumn of 1807 took charge of Framingham academy, at the same time preaching on alternate Sundays at Framingham and Weston. He was ordained a minister in Framingham on 30 Jan., 1811, and was appointed pastor of the Baptist churches in Weston and Framingham. In 1826 the connection between the two branches was dissolved, and he became pastor of Framingham alone, in which town a new church was dedicated in 1827. He resigned his charge in 1839. A considerable part of his life was devoted to public affairs. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1822, and continued to represent his district for the following seven years, except during 1827, when his extreme views on temperance offended his constituents. In 1829 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the state senate by the two branches of the legislature, and in 1830 he was chosen senator by the people. He was the first to take steps for the formation of a legislative library, and to propose a revision of the laws affecting common schools, while Amherst college was largely indebted to his exertions for its charter. He acquired considerable celebrity as a preacher and public speaker, and published various addresses, orations, and sermons between 1810 and 1830.—His son, **Charles Russell,** lawyer, b. in Framingham, Mass., 18 Oct., 1817, was graduated at Brown in 1837, studied law at Harvard, and was called to the bar in 1841. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1847, and was U. S. district attorney for northern Massachusetts from 1848 till 1851. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1853, a member of the governor's council in 1857–'8, and was elected to congress in 1859, serving until 1863. He was a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. George H. Gordon, and took part in the battle of Antietam. He was again in the Massachusetts legislature from 1868 till 1871, and was attorney-general from 1871 till 1878. He published, in conjunction with Franklin F. Heard, "Precedents of Indictments, Special Pleas, etc., adapted to American Practice, with Notes" (Boston, 1855).—His eldest son, **Arthur Savage,** clergyman, b. in Framingham, Mass., 1 Sept., 1812; d. there, 2 Jan., 1872, was graduated at Brown in 1833, and remained there as tutor for two years, pursuing at the same time theological studies under the direction of Francis Wayland. He was ordained to the ministry in 1836, as pastor of the Baptist church in Haverhill, Mass., and he continued in that relation for twenty-three years, resigning his pastorate to accept the professorship of sacred rhetoric and pastoral duties in Newton theological seminary. In 1866, after a service of seven years in the seminary, he resigned, and passed the remainder of his life with the church in Framingham. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1855.

TRAIN, George Francis, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 March, 1829. He is a son of Enoch Train. He engaged in business in Boston for several years and then went to Australia in 1853, where he founded the house of Caldwell, Train, and Co. He travelled extensively, went to England, and made vigorous efforts to introduce street-railways into Birkenhead and London in 1859, but met with violent opposition and was unsuccessful. He lectured in Great Britain and Ireland before large audiences, especially in the latter country, and, although his manner and language were singular, his sarcasms on English society were often incisive and eloquent. He returned to the United States in 1862, and since that time has been widely known on account of his eccentricity. He has written "An American Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia" (New York, 1857); "Young America Abroad" (1857); "Young America in Wall Street" (1858); "Spread-Eagleism" (1859; London, 1860); "Every Man his own Auto-

crat," chiefly biographical (1859); "Young America on Slavery" (1860); "Observations on Street-Railways" (Liverpool, 1860); "George Francis Train, Unionist, on Thomas Colley Grattan, Secessionist" (London, 1861); "Union Speeches delivered in England during the Present American War" (Philadelphia and London, 4 vols., 1862); "Downfall of England" (1865); "Irish Independency" (1865); and "Championship of Women" (Leavenworth, Kan., 1868).

TRALL, Russell Thacher, physician, b. in Vernon, Tolland co., Conn., 5 Aug., 1812; d. in Florence, N. J., 23 Sept., 1877. He was brought by his parents to western New York when he was a child, and for several years worked on a farm. He afterward studied medicine, began practice, and settled in New York city in 1840, where he became a hydropathist. In 1843 he founded an establishment in that city for the water-cure treatment, and opened, in connection with it in 1853, a medical school for both sexes, which was chartered in 1857 under the title of the New York hygeiotherapeutic college. It was afterward removed to Florence, N. J. He edited the "New York Organ," a weekly temperance journal, and the "Hydropathic Review," a quarterly magazine, from 1845 to 1848, was also the editor of other medical journals, and the author of "Hydropathic Encyclopædia" (New York, 1852); "New Hydropathic Cook-Book" (1854); "Prize Essay on Tobacco" (1854); "Uterine Diseases and Displacements" (1855); "Home Treatment for Sexual Abuses"; "The Alcoholic Controversy" (1856); "The Complete Gymnasium" (1857); "Illustrated Family Gymnasium" (1857); "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs" (1861); "Diphtheria" (1862); "Pathology of the Reproductive Organs" (1862); "The True Temperance Platform, or an Exposition of the Fallacy of Alcoholic Medication" (1864–'6); "Hand-Book of Hygienic Practice" (1865); "Sexual Physiology" (1866; London, 1867); "Water-Cure for the Million" (1867); "Digestion and Dyspepsia" (1874); "The Human Voice" (1874); and "Popular Physiology" (1875).

TRANCHEPAIN DE SAINT AUGUSTINE, Marie de, mother superior, b. in Rouen, France; d. in New Orleans, La., 11 Nov., 1733. She belonged to an old Huguenot family, but became a Roman Catholic, and, shortly after her conversion in 1699, entered the Ursuline order. She conceived the idea of founding a convent in this country, and, although she met with great difficulties, finally procured money and companions for her purpose. She sailed for Louisiana on 22 Jan., 1727, accompanied by seven professed nuns, a novice, and two seculars, and reached New Orleans on 7 Aug. The Ursuline convent that she founded was not opened until 1734. The building is still standing, and is the oldest in the city. She also managed a hospital, an academy for young ladies, a school for the poor, an orphan asylum, and an institution for the religious instruction of negroes.

TRASK, George, clergyman, b. in Beverly, Mass., 15 Aug., 1798; d. in Fitchburg, Mass., 25 Jan., 1875. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1826, and at Andover theological seminary in 1829, was ordained, 15 Sept., 1830, and held pastorates in Framingham, Warren, and Fitchburg, Mass., till 1850, after which he was a temperance agent in the last-named town until his death. Mr. Trask became specially known for his efforts against the use of tobacco, in opposition to which he labored earnestly with voice and pen. He delivered many lectures throughout the United States, and was the author of many anti-tobacco tracts.

TRASK, William Blake, antiquary, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 25 Nov., 1812. He is a descendant of Capt. William Trask, who emigrated to New England before John Endicott in 1628, and having settled at Salem, Mass., became subsequently an intimate friend of that governor, a deputy to the general court, and a commander in the Pequot wars. William Blake received an English education at the common schools, and in 1828 was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. He worked at his trade in his native town until 1835, when he went to Pennsylvania; but he returned to Dorchester in 1837. He served for three years on the school committee of Dorchester, and in 1850 became assessor. He was obliged to resign this post, owing to failing health, and soon afterward began to develop an interest in historical and antiquarian studies. He gave valuable aid to several writers by supplying them with the fruits of his investigations. He copied the ancient town-records of Boston and made fac-similes of autographs for Samuel G. Drake's history of that city, and was of great aid to Gen. William H. Sumner in preparing a "History of East Boston" (Boston, 1858). He contributed to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," made copies of entire documents from the Massachusetts archives for this publication, and prepared indexes of names as well as general indexes for the nineteen volumes from 1851 till 1869. The "History of Dorchester" (Boston, 1859) owed much to his researches, and 137 pages, comprising a fifth of the work, were written by him. He published a "Memoir of Andrew H. Ward" (Boston, 1863), and edited "The Journal of Joseph Ware" (1852); "Baylie's Remarks on General Cobb" (1864); "The Bird Family" (1871); and "The Seaver Family" (1872). He has aided in preparing several genealogies, has been a member of the Historic-genealogical society since 1851, and was its historiographer from 1861 till 1868.

TRAUTWINE, John Cresson, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 March, 1810; d. there, 14 Sept., 1883. In 1828 he entered the office of William Strickland, then the chief civil engineer and architect in that city, and soon afterward submitted a design for the Penn township bank, which was accepted, and the execution of which he superintended. Subsequently he assisted Mr. Strickland in the construction of the U. S. mint and other Philadelphia buildings. He was engaged on the Columbia railroad in 1831, was appointed principal assistant engineer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad in 1835, and in 1836 became engineer of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, but during the latter part of the same year passed to the service of the Hiawassee railroad, from Tennessee to Georgia, of which he was chief engineer for six years. In 1844–'9 he was associated with George M. Totten in the construction of the canal del Dique, connecting the Magdalena river with the Bay of Carthagena, and again with Mr. Totten, in 1850, he made the surveys for the Panama railroad. On his return to Philadelphia in 1854 he published a report of his work. He next examined and reported on the harbor of Arecibo, in Porto Rico, and then became engineer of the Coal Run railroad in northeastern Pennsylvania. He surveyed in 1856 the Lackawanna and Lanesborough railroad in Susquehanna county, Pa., and in 1857 the route for an interoceanic railroad through Honduras. He examined and reported on the harbor of Montreal in 1858, and arranged a system of docks for that city. After 1864 he gradually retired from the practice of his profession, although continuing his consulting work, and

he was frequently called upon to testify as an expert on questions of engineering. Mr. Trautwine was a member of scientific bodies, and a contributor of professional papers to technical journals. His works include "Method of Calculating the Cubic Contents of Excavations and Embankments" (Philadelphia, 1851); "Field Practice of Laying out Circular Curves for Railroads" (1851); and "Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book" (1872).

TRAVIS, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Maryland, 13 Sept., 1786; d. in Mississippi, 16 Sept., 1858. He became an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1806, and served in South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee. His "Autobiography" was edited by the Rev. Thomas O. Summers, D. D. (Nashville, 1856).

TRAVIS, William Barrett, soldier, b. in Conecuh county, Ala., in 1811; d. near San Antonio, Tex., 6 March, 1836. He was admitted to the bar about 1830, and practised in Claiborne, Ala., but became financially embarrassed, and, leaving that place about 1832, went to Texas, where he afterward took up arms in the struggle for the independence of that country. At the head of 140 men he was besieged in the old mission station of San Antonio de Valerio, which had been named Fort Alamo (see illustration), by Gen. Santa-Anna,

with 4,000 Mexicans, on 23 Feb., 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, while not a man in the fort was injured. Many appeals for re-enforcements were sent out, but only thirty-two men could get through the Mexican lines. Finally, on 6 March, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were overpowered. They fought desperately, with clubbed muskets, till only six were left, including Travis, David Crockett, and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa-Anna he ordered them to be cut to pieces. In the bloody defeat of the Mexicans at San Jacinto shortly afterward, the Texan battle-cry was "Remember the Alamo." In person Travis was of fine stature, with regular features, blue eyes, and auburn hair.

TREADWELL, Daniel, inventor, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 10 Oct., 1791; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 27 Feb., 1872. He early displayed inventive talent, his first device, made when he was quite young, being a machine for producing wooden screws. In 1818 he devised a new form of printing-press, and in 1819 went to England, where he conceived the idea of a power-press. This was completed in a year after his return, and was the first press by which a sheet was printed on this continent by other than hand power. It was widely used, and in New York city large editions of the Bible were published by its means. In 1825 he was employed by the city of Boston to make a survey for the introduction of water, and in 1826 he devised a system of turnouts for railway transportation on a single track. He completed the first successful machine for spinning hemp for cordage in 1829. Works capable of spinning 1,000 tons a year were erected in Boston in 1831, and by machines that he furnished in 1836 to the Charlestown navy-yard all the hemp was spun and the cordage made for some time for the U. S. navy. These machines were used in Canada, Ireland, and Russia, and one of them, called a circular hackle or lapper, has been generally adopted wherever hemp is spun for coarse cloth. In 1835 he perfected a method for making cannon from wrought-iron and steel, resembling the process that was subsequently introduced by Sir William Armstrong. He patented it and received government contracts, but the great cost of his cannon prevented a demand for them. From 1834 till 1845 he was Rumford professor in Harvard, and in 1822, with Dr. John Ware, he established and conducted the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts." His publications include "The Relations of Science to the Useful Arts" (Boston, 1855); "On the Practicability of constructing a Cannon of Great Calibre" (Cambridge, 1856); and "On the Construction of Hooped Cannon," a sequel to the foregoing (1864).

TREADWELL, John, statesman, b. in Farmington, Conn., 23 Nov., 1745; d. there, 19 Aug., 1823. He was graduated at Yale in 1767, studied law, and began to practise in Farmington. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1776, and continued to take part in it until 1785, when he was appointed a member of the governor's council. He sat in the Continental congress from 1785 to 1786. In 1789 he became judge of probate and of the supreme court of errors, which office he held until 1809. He afterward served as judge of the court of common pleas for three years. He was made lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1798. He was one of eight that were delegates both to the convention at Hartford that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1788, and of the convention, thirty years afterward, that formed the state constitution. In 1809–'11 he was governor of Connecticut. Gov. Treadwell took an active part in the management of the school fund of Connecticut, and was president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions during the latter years of his life. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale in 1800.

TREADWELL, John Goodhue, physician, b. in Salem, Mass., 1 Aug., 1805; d. there, 6 Aug., 1856. He was the son of a physician of Salem, from whom he inherited a large fortune. After his graduation at Harvard in 1825 he adopted the medical profession, and settled in his native town. Dr. Treadwell bequeathed his farm at Topsfield to the Essex county agricultural society, to be used for scientific experiments in agriculture, and to Harvard an estate valued at about $100,000, to be applied to the foundation and maintenance of a professorship of physiology and anatomy. He also left his medical library to the same institution.

TREADWELL, Seymour Boughton, politician, b. in Bridgeport, Conn., 1 June, 1795; d. in Jackson, Mich., 9 June, 1867. His parents removed in his infancy to Monroe county, N. Y., where he was educated. He taught in western New York and Ohio, and in 1830 engaged in trade in Albion, N. Y., where he began to attract notice as a temperance and anti-slavery advocate. He removed to Rochester in 1837, and went to Michigan in 1839 to conduct the "Michigan Freeman," an anti-slavery organ, at Jackson. He took an active part in all the conventions and movements of the Abolition-

ists, supporting James G. Birney for president in 1840 and 1844 and John P. Hale in 1852. In 1854 he was nominated by the Free-soil party for commissioner of the state land-office and twice elected. He acquired note, especially by a remarkable state paper in which he denied the constitutionality of the payment by the state of the expenses of the judges of the supreme court. The correctness of his views on the question was maintained by the state auditors in opposition to the attorney-general. He lived in retirement after 1859 on a farm near Jackson. He became first known to the public as the author of a work entitled "American Liberties and American Slavery Morally and Politically Illustrated" (Rochester, 1838).

TREAT, Robert, governor of Connecticut, b. in England in 1622; d. in Milford, Conn., 12 July, 1710. Early in the 17th century he came to Wethersfield, Conn., with his father, Richard, who died there in 1669. The latter was a deputy from 1644 till 1658, assistant or magistrate from 1658 till 1665, and a patentee of the charter that was granted to Connecticut by Charles II. in 1662. His estate of about 900 acres in what is now Glastonbury was long known as the Treat farm. The son removed to Milford in 1639, and, although only eighteen years of age, was appointed one of nine men to survey and lay out the land. He was a deputy in 1653–'9 and again in 1665, and was assistant from 1659 till 1664. Mr. Treat was active in opposing the movement for consolidation of Connecticut and New Haven. The dissatisfied faction of the New Haven colony determined to seek another settlement, and the result was the founding of Newark, N. J. Robert Treat went with them, and was the first town-clerk of the new settlement as well as a deputy to the 1st assembly from 1667 till 1672. He was also granted a home lot of eight acres there. In 1672 he returned to Milford, where he had been made lieutenant in the train-band in 1654, and promoted captain in 1661. He became major in 1673. In 1675 he was chosen commander-in-chief of the forces for the war with King Philip, and drove the Indians from Northfield and Springfield. In their assault upon Hadley he put them to flight, and he took an active part in the destruction of the fort of the Narragansetts, 19 Dec., 1675. Maj. Treat is said to have been the last to leave the fort. He was elected deputy governor of Connecticut in 1676, and served till 1683, when he was elected governor. He was chosen again to the former post in 1698 and served till 1708. In 1683 he was elected governor and served till 1698, not including the two years under Sir Edmund Andros. In 1683 a dispute arose with the governor of New York, who claimed that Rye, Greenwich, and Stamford belonged to his jurisdiction. Gov. Treat was chosen one of the commissioners to settle the controversy, and a compromise was made by giving up Rye and retaining the two other towns. When King James II. determined to withdraw their charters from the colonies and place them under a governor appointed by the crown, the loss of the liberties of the colony seems to have been a foregone conclusion from the very beginning to Mr. Treat's mind, and he determined to delay the calamity as long as possible. According to the "instructions" that he drew up for the colony's agent, his duty was first to prevent if possible the loss of the charter, and secondly, failing in this, to plead that the colony might not be divided and united to others, but allowed to remain intact. Subsequently the hope was expressed that if Connecticut was to be united with some other colony, she might be annexed to Massachusetts rather than to New York. When Gov. Andros demanded the surrender of the charter, the governor and council replied that they could not comply with the request till they had heard from the king. Finally Andros went to Hartford on 31 Oct., 1687, to take charge of the government, and, according to Dummer, an almost contemporary writer, he "seized their charter for the king." It is commonly supposed that he did not obtain the charter. (See Andros.) There is no record that he ever demanded it of the assembly. He had gained possession of the government, was loyally received by the people, and, moreover, the proceedings of the next day prove that Andros could have known nothing of the hiding of the charter from him. This act of disloyalty would certainly have caused trouble; but the hiding of a charter may have been strictly true, though there is no mention of it in the records or by contemporary writers. On 1 Nov., Gov. Treat, though on various pretexts he had refused to surrender the charter for about two years, was made one of Gov. Andros's council, and within a week colonel of militia in New Haven county. Connecticut suffered less from the tyrannical acts of Andros than any other of the colonies, doubtless owing to the guidance of Mr. Treat. On 9 May, 1689, after the rebellion against Andros, Gov. Treat and the old magistrates under the charter resumed the offices from which they had been deposed in 1687.—His son, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Milford, Conn., in 1648; d. in Eastham, Mass., 18 March, 1717, was graduated at Harvard in 1669, received a call to Eastham, on Cape Cod, in 1672, and was ordained in 1675 at a salary of £50 a year, which was subsequently increased, besides several grants of land. He had about 500 Indians under his pastoral care, whose affections he so effectually gained by visiting their wigwams and joining in their festivities that they looked upon him as a father. He translated the "Confession of Faith" into the Nauset dialect for the use of the Indians. In 1678 and in 1713 he preached the election sermon, the former at Plymouth. He was the grandfather of Robert Treat Paine, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the great-grandfather of the Rev. James Freeman, the first Unitarian clergyman of Boston.—Samuel's great-grandson, **Joseph,** soldier, b. in Bangor, Me., 8 Dec., 1775; d. there, 27 Feb., 1853, became a civil engineer, but was commissioned captain in the 21st U. S. infantry on 12 March, 1812. Owing to the envy of some of his superior officers, he was accused of cowardice at the battle of Chippewa, 5 July, 1814; but upon trial he was honorably acquitted, none of his accusers appearing against him. He was mustered out in 1815, in 1817 and 1818 was a member of the general court of Massachusetts, and in 1820 of the Maine constitutional convention. He afterward became brigadier-general in the state militia. Gen. Treat published a pamphlet entitled "The Vindication of Capt. Joseph Treat, late of the 21st U. S. Infantry, against the Atrocious Calumnies Comprehended in Maj.-Gen. Brown's Official Report of the Battle of Chippeway" (Philadelphia, 1815).—Samuel's descendant in the seventh generation, **John Harvey,** author, b. in Pittsfield, N. H., 23 July, 1839, removed to Andover, Mass., in 1856, and was graduated at Harvard in 1862, after which he engaged in business with his father in Lawrence, Mass. In 1869 and 1875 he travelled extensively in Europe and the East. He is a member of historical societies in this country and England. In 1888 he presented to Harvard a large collection of rare books and to its Museum of comparative zoölogy his large collection of entomological speci-

mens. In addition to various privately printed pamphlets on theological and archæological subjects, he is the author of "Notes on the Rubrics of the Communion Office, with a Review of the Decisions of the Privy Council and Observations on Modern Ritualism," with an introductory letter by the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D. (New York, 1882); "Truro Baptisms, 1711–1800" (Lawrence, 1886); "The Catholic Faith, or the Doctrines of the Church of Rome Contrary to Scripture and the Teaching of the Primitive Church," with an introduction by the Rev. James A. Bolles (Nashotah, Wis., 1888); and has a "Genealogy of the Treat Family" in preparation.—Joseph's descendant, **Samuel,** jurist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 17 Dec., 1815, was graduated at Harvard in 1837, taught while studying law, and in 1839 became principal of an academy in Geneseo, N. Y. In 1841 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was admitted to the bar, appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1849, and again held this office in 1851–'7. On 5 March, 1857, he was appointed U. S. judge for the eastern district of Missouri, which office he resigned on 15 Feb., 1887. Judge Treat was a corporator of Washington university, St. Louis, from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1879. See "Proceedings of the St. Louis Bar on the Retirement of Hon. Samuel Treat" (St. Louis, 1887). —Samuel's cousin, **Samuel Hubbel,** jurist, b. in Plainfield, Otsego co., N. Y., 21 June, 1811; d. in Springfield, Ill., 27 March, 1887, was of the seventh generation from Matthias Treat, and his grandfather, Theodore, served in the Revolutionary army from 1775 till 1780. He worked on his father's farm and studied law in Richfield, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1834 he walked to Springfield, Ill., formed a law-partnership, and practised until 1839, when he was appointed judge of the state circuit court and held this office until 1841. He was transferred to the supreme bench in that year, and served till 3 March, 1855, when he was appointed by President Pierce to the office of U. S. judge for the southern district of Illinois, which post he held at the time of his death. His library was one of the finest private collections in the state, and he was active in the diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in Illinois. With Walter B. Scates and Robert S. Blackwell he compiled, with notes, "Illinois Law Statutes," embracing all of the general laws in force, 1 Dec., 1857 (2 vols., Chicago, 1858).

TREDWELL, Thomas, jurist, b. in Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., in 1742; d. in Plattsburg, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1832. He was graduated at Princeton in 1764, and was a member of the New York provincial congress in 1774–'5 and of the State constitutional convention of 1776–'7. In 1788 he was a delegate to the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. He sat in the assembly from 1777 till 1783, and in the state senate in 1786–'9 and 1803–'7, was first judge of the court of probate in 1778–'87, and surrogate of Suffolk county in 1787–'91. From 1791 till 1795 he was a member of congress. Judge Tredwell was an original proprietor of Plattsburg, N. Y., represented Clinton and Essex counties in the State constitutional convention of 1801, and was surrogate of Clinton county in 1807–'31.

TREGO, William Henry, expressman, b. in Middleburg, Carroll co., Md., 18 Feb., 1837. He was educated at the Baltimore public schools, entered the service of Adams express company at Baltimore in 1852, and passed through various grades to the superintendency in 1856. During the civil war he had charge of the transportation of express matter for troops in the southern states. In 1877 he projected and organized on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad system the first trunk-line railway express in the United States, and he was intimately associated with its subsequent history. In 1887 he organized the railway express over the Erie system, allied with the Baltimore and Ohio express, and he brought about other railway express alliances which, under rulings of the U. S. supreme court, acquired an area rivalling that of corporate expresses, and advantages that seemed to menace the existence of the latter. Previously all express business on railroads was done by express companies as separate corporations, paying the railroads a certain percentage of the earnings for hauling, usually forty per cent. Under the railway express system the railway company performed the service directly, and secured the entire profit. The large financial interests that were involved placed the wealthy corporate expresses on the defensive. The question promised to become important in American railway management. The railway express that had been founded by Mr. Trego grew to great proportions in spite of a combined corporate opposition of ten years, when peculiar circumstances banished it as an institution from the United States. Early in 1887 a new management of the Philadelphia and Reading road sold that company's express to corporate interests. Later, the same year, embarrassments impelled the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to part with its express, and in 1888 the remaining railway express, the Erie, succumbed to allied pressure, and was sold.

TREJO, Hernando de (tray'-ho), Spanish adventurer, b. in Truxillo, Estremadura, about 1510; d. in Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1555. He served in Italy, went to Mexico about 1540, and in 1550 to La Plata with Juan de Salazar de Espinosa. They encountered heavy seas and hurricanes, and the adventurers became dissatisfied. Dissensions following between the chief pilot and Juan de Salazar, the latter was deposed from the command and Trejo was elected in his place. But the latter, fearing that the adelantado of La Plata would punish him for his rebellion, landed Salazar at San Vicente and sailed to the south, intending to found a settlement. Driven by contrary winds, he landed early in 1551 in a bay a few miles north of Santa Catalina island and south of Cananea. There he founded the city of San Francisco and tried to explore the interior, but the warlike Indians checked his progress and cut off his supplies. The adventurers greatly suffering from want, Trejo determined in 1553 to abandon the colony and set out for Asuncion. Sailing up Itabucu river and otherwise following the route that had been explored a few years before by Cabeza de Vaca, he entered the territory of the Guaranis, where he was assailed by the Indians, but he defeated them and pursued his march toward Asuncion, suffering great hardships and arriving at last in May, 1554, after a march of six months. He was imprisoned there by Martinez de Irala, and, being released by order of the court, was appointed governor of the city, dying a few weeks later. He had married in San Francisco one of the daughters of the deceased adelantado-elect, Sanabria.—Their son, **Hernando de Trejo y Sanabria,** b. in San Francisco in 1553; d. in Rio de Janeiro in 1614, became a Franciscan, and is counted among the first apostles of Brazil. He was elected in 1603 provincial of the latter country, and founded colleges and built churches everywhere, interesting himself to the last in the welfare of the Indians, especially of the half-breeds, or Mamalucos, and

became their legislator. He left a valuable manuscript, "Arte de la lengua de los Mamalucos," which is preserved in the archives of Simancas.

TREJO, Rafael de, Spanish soldier and historian, b. in Estremadura in the last quarter of the 15th century; d. in Mexico about 1540. Little is known of his life except that he was an officer in the band of adventurers that accompanied Hernan Cortes to the conquest of Mexico. He seems to have been an educated man, as he wrote an account of the accidents of the conquest, under the title of "Memorial de algunas cosas dignas de saberse en la conquista de Nueva España," the manuscript of which, according to Torquemada, who confesses that he used some of the contents, existed in the government archives of Simancas, but has not yet been found.

TREMAIN, Henry Edwin, soldier, b. in New York city, 14 Nov., 1840. He was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1860 and then entered Columbia law-school. On 17 April, 1861, he enlisted in the 7th New York regiment as a private, and served through its two months' campaign about Washington, after which, on 13 July, he entered the National volunteer service as 1st lieutenant of the 2d New York fire zouaves. During the peninsular campaign he was on Gen. Daniel E. Sickles's staff, and was in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. He was then transferred to Gen. John Pope's army, and engaged at Bristow Station and the second battle of Bull Run, where he was captured while endeavoring to check a temporary panic and the rapid advance of the enemy. After several months' confinement in Libby prison he was exchanged, resumed duty on Gen. Sickles's staff as assistant inspector-general, and was present at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he served as an aide to Gen. Joseph Hooker. Meanwhile, on 25 April, 1863, he had been commissioned major, and was chief staff officer to Gen. Sickles at the battle of Gettysburg. He was on Gen. Daniel Butterfield's staff at Chattanooga, and took part in the battles of Dalton and Resaca. In 1864 he was ordered to the Army of the Potomac and served successively on the staffs of Gen. David M. Gregg and Gen. George Crook, participating in the cavalry battles under these officers, until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 30 Nov., 1865, and continued on duty in the Carolinas until his discharge on 29 April, 1866. Gen. Tremain then resumed his law studies and was graduated in 1867, after which he entered into practice, forming in 1868 the firm of Tremain and Tyler. From 1870 till 1885 he was usually retained either by or against the government in its legal controversies in New York, and he was connected with the Marié-Garrison litigation involving the title to the Missouri Pacific railroad. He has been active as a Republican in political canvasses, and for five terms, beginning in 1871, he has been president of the associate alumni of the College of the city of New York. On 19 April, 1887, he was elected colonel of the veterans of the 7th regiment, the oldest organization of its kind in this country. His campaign notes of "Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry" were edited by John Watts de Peyster (1885).

TREMAIN, Lyman, lawyer and statesman, b. in Durham, Greene co., N. Y., 14 June, 1819; d. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1878. After passing through college, he studied law, and was called to the bar in 1840. He began practice in his native county, and continued it in Albany, was elected supervisor of Durham in 1842, and became district attorney in 1844. In 1846 he was elected surrogate and county judge of Greene county, and in 1858 he became attorney-general of the state of New York. He was sent to the assembly in 1866–'8, and in 1872 was elected congressman as a Republican over Samuel S. Cox, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, to 3 March, 1875.—His son, **Lyman,** soldier, b. in Durham, Greene co., N. Y., in June, 1843; d. near Petersburg, Va., 6 Feb., 1865, entered Hobart in 1860, but abandoned his studies in 1862, and entered the National army. He was appointed adjutant of the 7th New York heavy artillery, served in the defences of Washington, and was afterward made assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, on the staff, in Kilpatrick's division of the Army of the Potomac. In December, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 10th New York cavalry. He commanded this regiment at the battle of Hatcher's run, where he received the wound of which he died.

TRENCHARD, Edward, naval officer, b. in New Jersey in 1784; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Nov., 1824. He was descended from the English family of Trenchards, of Somersetshire and Wolverton, one of whom settled at Salem, N. J., and his grandfather, George Trenchard, was attorney-general of West New Jersey. Edward was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy on 30 April, 1800, and became lieutenant on 18 Feb., 1807; commandant, 24 July, 1813; and captain, 5 March, 1817. During the war of 1812–'15 he served with Col. Isaac Chauncey on Lake Ontario, and commanded the "Madison" during some of her engagements on the lake, and rendered meritorious services in the blockade of Kingston, and other operations. He had the sloop "John Adams" in the Mediterranean squadron after the Algerine war in 1815–'17, was promoted to captain, 5 March, 1817, and commanded the sloop "Cyane" on the coast of Africa in 1819–'22.—His son, **Stephen Decatur,** naval officer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 July, 1818, was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy, 23 Oct., 1834, after making a cruise as acting midshipman in the European squadron in 1832. He was at the naval school in Philadelphia in 1839–'40, became passed midshipman, 16 July, 1840, and was on coast survey duty in 1845–'6. During this service Trenchard was on board the brig "Washington" when she was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, and was one of the few that were saved. He was made lieutenant, 27 Feb., 1847, was on the "Saratoga" in Mexico in that year, and while again on coast survey duty in 1853–'7 rescued the British bark "Adieu" off Gloucester, Mass., when in great peril, saving all hands and the entire cargo, for which service he was presented with a sword by the queen of England, and a watch by the underwriters of the bark. He was in the "Powhatan" on her diplomatic cruise to China and Japan in 1857–'60, and acted as aide, or flag-lieutenant, to Com. Josiah Tatnall,

Stephen Trenchard

and was with the commodore when he visited the British Admiral Hope. Lieut. Trenchard was slightly wounded at the battle of Peiho River. During the civil war he was one of the first officers to go on duty, as he was ordered to command the "Keystone State" on 19 April, 1861. He went with that steamer to Norfolk navy-yard; but the yard was burning when the "Keystone State" arrived, and the vessel assisted in rescuing such property as was saved. Lieut. Trenchard was ordered on 19 June, 1861, to the "Rhode Island," which was first used as a supply and special despatch ship, but she was afterward converted into a heavily armed cruiser and ordered to the North Atlantic squadron. While the "Rhode Island" was towing the "Monitor" from Hampton Roads to Beaufort, N. C., the latter foundered off Cape Hatteras, but, through the exertions of the officers and crew of the "Rhode Island," the majority of the "Monitor's" crew were saved. His vessel was afterward attached to the special West Indian squadron to look after the "Alabama" and "Florida," and also to the South Atlantic squadron for a short time. During her early service as a cruiser she captured several valuable prizes. Trenchard was made commander in July, 1862, and took an active part in both bombardments of Fort Fisher and its capture. He became captain in July, 1866, and commodore, 7 May, 1871, was on the examining board in 1871–'2, and served as light-house inspector and on headquarters duty in 1873–'5. He was promoted rear-admiral, 10 Aug., 1875, and commanded the North Atlantic squadron in 1876–'8. In 1876 Admiral Trenchard had twenty-one vessels in his squadron, which was the largest since the war. He was retired, 10 July, 1880.—Stephen Decatur's son, **Edward,** artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Aug., 1850, studied art with Peter Moran and others during 1864–'72, and afterward at the National academy and the Art students' league. His works include "The Passing Shower" (1874), "The Old Wreck" (1875), and "Sea, Sand, and Solitude" (1876), all exhibited at the Academy of design; "The Breaking Waves dashed high" (1876); and "A Tropic Beach" (1879).

TRENHOLM, George A., merchant, b. in South Carolina in 1806; d. in Charleston, S. C., 10 Dec., 1876. He was for many years a merchant in Charleston. Prior to the civil war his firm transacted a large business in cotton, and enjoyed almost unlimited credit abroad. During the war they were engaged extensively in blockade-running, and were interested in many daring attempts to obtain supplies from Nassau. He was a strong adherent of the Confederacy, and was appointed secretary of the Confederate treasury in 1864, which office he held until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner by National troops and held until October, 1865, when he was pardoned by President Johnson.

TRESCOT, William Henry, diplomatist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 10 Nov., 1822. He was graduated at the College of Charleston in 1840, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He also engaged in planting on one of the sea islands near Beaufort. Mr. Trescott became U. S. secretary of legation at London in December, 1852, and assistant secretary of state in June, 1860, but he resigned that office upon the secession of his state. He was elected to the legislature in 1862, 1864, and 1866, and during that period was on the staff of Gen. Roswell S. Ripley and afterward a member of the executive council. He was selected by James L. Petigru to assist him in preparing the code of law for the state. At the close of the civil war he was sent to Washington to represent the state on certain questions under the reconstruction acts. In June, 1877, he was appointed counsel for the United States on the fishery commission at Halifax, N. S. He was one of the plenipotentiaries to China to revise the treaties in April, 1880, and was appointed by Sec. Evarts to continue and conclude the negotiations with the Columbian minister, and the protocol in reference to the rights of the United States on the Isthmus of Panama, in February, 1881. He was appointed special envoy to the belligerents in South America (Peru, Chili, and Bolivia) in November, 1881, and plenipotentiary with Gen. Grant to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico in August, 1882. At present he is practising law in Washington, D. C., and is agent for the state of South Carolina for the settlement of direct tax questions. He is the author of "Thoughts on the Foreign Policy of the United States" (privately printed, Charleston, 1849); "Diplomacy of the Revolution" (New York, 1852); "Letter to Andrew P. Butler on the Diplomatic System of the United States" (1853); "An American View of the Eastern Question" (Charleston, 1854); "Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams" (Boston, 1857); a memoir of Gen. Johnson Pettigrew (1870); and various addresses, including one on Gen. Stephen Elliott, delivered before the South Carolina legislature.

TRESSAN, Philippe François de la Renaudière de, French geographer, b. in Vire, Normandy, in 1781; d. in Paris in February, 1845. He was for several years president of the civil tribunal of his native city, but resigned in 1815 to devote himself to geographical researches, and became in 1823 editor of the noted collection "Les annales des voyages." Besides his contributions on South and North American scenery to this periodical, he prepared a new edition of Malte-Brun's geography, and published, among other works, "Notice sur Mexico, suivie d'un coup d'œil historique sur les derniers évènements qui s'y sont succédés depuis 1810" (Paris, 1824); "Histoire du Mexique" (1829); "Voyages de Christophe Colomb" (1836); "La guerre civile dans l'Amérique du Sud" (1840); and "Le Mexique" (1843).

TRESSLER, David Loy, clergyman, b. in Loysville, Perry co., Pa., 5 Feb., 1839; d. in Carthage, Ill., 20 Feb., 1880. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1860, with the highest honors of his class. In the autumn of the same year he became principal of Loysville academy. In 1862 he raised a company of volunteers, and served as captain for nine months in the civil war, participating in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, where he received two severe wounds. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1870, when he removed to Mendota, Ill., and shortly afterward entered the ministry of the Lutheran church, accepting a call to Lena, Ill. In 1872 he became professor of ancient languages in Carthage college, Ill., and its treasurer. In the following year he was elected president of the college, which post he occupied until his death. Under him the college was thoroughly organized, and prospered. In 1876 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. He published two baccalaureate sermons and occasional articles in the periodicals of his church.

TREVETT, John, naval officer, b. in 1747; d. in Newport, R. I., in November, 1823. In November, 1775, he entered the Continental navy as a midshipman on board the "Columbus," and was soon promoted to be a lieutenant, in which capacity he served under Com. Esek Hopkins. In 1776 he

was attached to the "Andrea Doria," commanded the marines in the "Providence," and was active in the capture of New Providence. He joined the frigate "Trumbull" in 1780, and lost his right eye in an engagement; then went on a cruise in the "Deane," but was taken prisoner and carried to St. John's, where he remained two years.

TREVETT, Samuel Russell, soldier, b. in Marblehead, Mass., in 1751; d. there, 19 Jan., 1832. He served with coolness and courage at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he commanded a company of artillery, and again in the Rhode Island expedition in August, 1778. In 1812 he was captured by a British vessel as he was returning to this country from Sweden, where he had been engaged for four years in trade. From July, 1814, till his death he commanded a U. S. revenue-cutter at Boston.—His son, **Samuel Russell,** surgeon, b. in Marblehead, 20 Aug., 1783; d. in Norfolk, Va., 4 Nov., 1822, was graduated at Harvard in 1804, and began practice in Boston, but was soon afterward appointed to the navy. He served in the frigate "United States" when she captured the "Macedonian," and was in the "President" when that vessel was taken by the British in 1815. He distinguished himself by his bravery on the burning steamboat "Phœnix" on Lake Champlain in September, 1819. After the war he was appointed surgeon of the navy-yard at Charleston, and in 1822 he was detailed as surgeon on board the sloop-of-war "Peacock." For some time previous to his death he had been engaged in collecting materials for a biography of American physicians.—His son, **Russell,** educator, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 30 Dec., 1817; d. in North Salem, Westchester co., N. Y., 8 March, 1865, was graduated at Columbia in 1835, and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was professor of classics and history at St. James's college, Md., in 1844–'55, and of ancient languages at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in 1855–'61, and was rector of St. James's church, North Salem, N. Y., from 1861 till his death. A volume of his sermons, with a sketch of the author by John B. Kerfoot, was published (New York, 1869).

TRIGAND, Jacques Nicolas Bellin de (tree-gahng), French geographer, b. in Paris in 1703; d. in Versailles, 21 March, 1772. He entered the employment of the navy department, and was instructed to make charts of all the oceans and seas. His "Neptune Français" (Paris, 1753) contains charts of the coast of France, and his "Hydrographie Française" (1756) contains eighty charts of the coast of both Americas, Asia, and Africa. His "Petit atlas maritime" (5 vols., 1764) is specially devoted to the coast of North and South America, and contains also the plan of most of the important harbors and maritime cities. He prepared also all the charts that are in Abbé Prévost's "Histoire générale des voyages," and contributed to the Academy of sciences several "Mémoires sur les côtes de l'Amérique Septentrionale," which were collected and printed (Paris, 1755). His works include also "Essais géographiques sur les îles Britanniques" (1763); "Essai sur la Guyane" (1757); "Géographie des Antilles" (1765); and "Essai sur l'île de Saint Domingue" (1766).

TRIMADEUC, Gui Plouvençal (tre-mah-duk), Baron de, French naval officer, b. in the castle of Trimadeuc, near Auray, Brittany, in 1720; d. there in 1784. He entered the maritime service when fourteen years old, assisted in the battle off Toulon in 1740, and, being promoted to the command of the brig "Pluto" in 1749, was attached to the station of Canada, and made an exploration of the northern coast of America. He escorted a convoy of troops from Brest to Quebec in 1756, sustained afterward a successful engagement with a British division off Louisburg, which he relieved, and, being sent to the West Indies, defended the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent, and raised the blockade of Cape Français in Santo Domingo. He was promoted brigadier-general of the naval forces in 1763, brevetted chef d'escadre in 1778, and sent with a division to operate on the coast of North America. After ruining the cod-fisheries of Newfoundland, he assisted in the siege of Savannah in 1779, defeated Admiral Drake in the West Indies in 1780, and fought till the conclusion of peace in 1783, when he was retired with the rank of commander of the order of Saint Louis.

TRIMBLE, Allen, statesman, b. in Augusta county, Va., 24 Nov., 1783; d. in Hillsborough, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1870. His father, Capt. James, removed in 1784 to Lexington, Ky., where he died in October, 1804. Allen then settled in Highland county, Ohio, where he was clerk of the courts and recorder in 1809–'16. He commanded a mounted regiment under Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1812–'13, was a state representative in 1816, state senator in 1817–'26, and speaker of the house in 1819–'26. He was acting governor of Ohio in 1821–'2, governor in 1826–'30, and in 1846–'8 was president of the first state board of agriculture. While he was governor he did much to extend and improve the common-school system, encouraged manufacturing companies, and promoted penitentiary reform.—His brother, **William A.,** senator, b. in Woodford, Ky., 4 April, 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 Dec., 1821, was graduated at Transylvania college, studied law with Judge Robert Trimble, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and began practice at Highland, Ohio. He was adjutant of his brother Allen's regiment in the campaign against the Pottawattamie Indians in 1812, became major of Ohio volunteers, 7 May, 1812, and was taken prisoner at the capture of Detroit. He was appointed major of the 26th U. S. infantry, 18 March, 1813, brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 17 Sept., 1814, for gallantry at the sortie at Fort Erie, in which he was severely wounded, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st infantry, 30 Nov., 1814. Col. Trimble was transferred to the 8th infantry, 17 May, 1815, and resigned, 1 March, 1819. He was then elected U. S. senator from Ohio, and served from 1819 till his death. He was a commissioner with Gen. Lewis Cass in 1821 to treat with the northwestern Indians at Green Bay.

TRIMBLE, David, manufacturer, b. in Frederick county, Va., about 1782; d. in Trimble's Furnace, Ky., 26 Oct., 1842. He was educated at William and Mary college, studied law, and removed to Kentucky in 1804. He was engaged in the war of 1812, and served during two campaigns under Gen. William Henry Harrison. In 1817 he was elected to congress, where he served without interruption till 1827, and was highly esteemed for his integrity and devotion to his public duties. After retiring from congress he engaged in agriculture and iron manufacture, and in the latter industry did much to develop the resources of the state. —His nephew, **Isaac Ridgeway,** soldier, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 15 May, 1802; d. in Baltimore, Md., 2 Jan., 1888, was the son of John Trimble, who removed to Kentucky in 1805 and settled on the military reservation at Fort Stirling. His uncle David procured him the appointment of cadet at the U. S. military academy, where he entered in 1818, making the entire journey on horseback, and generally by night, to avoid being attacked by Indians. He was graduated in 1822,

and detailed to survey the military road from Washington to Ohio river. He also served at Boston and New York. He resigned in 1832, and pursued the profession of civil engineering. In 1834 he became chief engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, which he completed to York, Pa., in 1837. He was also chief engineer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, and of the Boston and Providence railroad.

R. R. Trimble

He was engaged in large railroad operations in the West Indies when the civil war began in 1861, and was on the point of setting out from Cuba when he was assigned to the command of the non-uniformed volunteers that were organized to defend Baltimore from northern troops. He entered the military service of the state of Virginia in May, 1861, as colonel of engineers, and was ordered by Gen. Robert E. Lee to take charge of the construction of the field-works and forts for the defence of Norfolk. Upon their completion he was promoted brigadier, and ordered to report to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Centreville, who directed him to locate and construct batteries at Evansport on Potomac river, so as to close that river against U. S. vessels. With them he effectually blockaded the river during the winter of 1861–'2. In November, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the 7th brigade of Ewell's division, and when Gen. Ewell was ordered to report to Gen. Thomas J. Jackson in May, 1862, Trimble took an active part in the campaign that ensued against Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, Gen. John C. Frémont, and Gen. James Shields. He selected the Confederate position for the battle of Cross Keys, 8 June, 1862, with the consent of Gen. Ewell, who gives him credit for it in his report. He led his brigade at the battle of Gaines's Mills and the subsequent seven days' battles. At the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, 12 Aug., 1862, between the armies of Gen. John Pope and Gen. Jackson, he did good service, and on the night of 27 Aug., 1862, with the 21st North Carolina and 21st Georgia regiments, he captured Manassas Junction, with supplies of subsistence, clothing, and ammunition. For this Gen. Jackson recommended his promotion to be major-general. When Jackson was promoted to command a corps he selected Gen. Trimble to succeed him in command of his division. Trimble was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, 28 Aug., 1862, was appointed major-general on 23 April, 1863, commanded a division of the 2d corps at Chancellorsville, and in June, 1863, Gen. Lee offered him the command of the valley district to form the left wing of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was in Gen. George E. Pickett's charge on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded and captured, and lost a leg. He remained in prison at Johnson's island twenty-one months, and was exchanged in April, 1865. Hastening to rejoin Gen. Lee, on reaching Lynchburg he found that Lee had surrendered the day before at Appomattox. He then returned to Baltimore, where he remained until his death.

TRIMBLE, Robert, jurist, b. in Berkeley county, Va., in 1777; d. 25 Aug., 1828. When three years old his parents removed to Kentucky. He was largely self-educated, taught for several years, studied law, and was licensed to practise in 1803. He settled in Paris, Ky., and the same year was elected to the legislature, but afterward would not permit himself to be nominated for any political office. Devoting himself exclusively to his profession, he soon became known as an able jurist. In 1808 he was appointed second judge of the court of appeals, and in 1810 he was appointed chief justice of Kentucky. He became U. S. district attorney in 1813, was district judge of Kentucky in 1816–'26, and in the latter year was appointed a justice of the U. S. supreme court, which post he filled till his death.—His brother, **John,** jurist, b. in Clark county, Ky., in 1783; d. in Harrison county, Ky., 17 June, 1852, received a classical education, studied law with his brother Robert, and was admitted to the bar. He became a circuit judge of Kentucky, and afterward a judge of the court of appeals.

TRIPPE, John, naval officer, d. at sea, off Havana, 9 July, 1810. He entered the navy as a sailing-master, 6 May, 1803, and sailed in the brig "Vixen" to join Preble's squadron off Tripoli. In August, 1804, he was appointed acting lieutenant and placed in command of gun-boat No. 6. In the attack on the Tripolitan fleet he boarded one of the largest of the enemy's vessels, and had a hand-to-hand conflict with her commander, while he was armed with only a short pike. He received nine sabre-cuts across the head, but thrust his pike through his adversary, whereupon the Tripolitan crew surrendered. He also distinguished himself subsequently during the Tripolitan war, and received a vote of thanks and a sword from congress. He was promoted to lieutenant, 9 Jan., 1807, and in 1809 was lieutenant-commandant in command of the schooner "Enterprise," on which he died.

TRIST, Nicholas Philip, lawyer, b. in Charlottesville, Va., 2 June, 1800; d. in Alexandria, Va., 11 Feb., 1874. He was educated at the U. S. military academy, and was assistant professor of French there in 1818–'19, but resigned before he was graduated, adopting the profession of law, which he studied under Thomas Jefferson. He was 1st clerk in the U. S. treasury department in 1828, private secretary to President Jackson in 1829, and U. S. consul at Havana in 1834–'6. He became assistant secretary of state in 1845, and in 1848 was sent as peace commissioner to Mexico, where he negotiated and signed the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He then resumed the practice of his profession. In 1870 President Grant appointed him postmaster at Alexandria, Va. Mr. Trist translated a treatise on "Milch Cows" from the French of M. F. Guenon (New York, 1857).

TROLLOPE, Frances Milton, author, b. in Heckfield, Hampshire, England, about 1780; d. in Florence, Italy, 6 Oct., 1863. She was the daughter of Rev. William Milton, and in 1809 married Anthony Trollope, a barrister at law. The union proved unhappy, and in 1829 she came to this country and endeavored to establish herself in business in Cincinnati, Ohio. Failing in this enterprise, she returned to England in 1831, and published "Domestic Manners of the Americans," in which rude and ludicrous phases of American character and habits were depicted in a broad but witty caricature (2 vols., London, 1832). She subsequently led a career of great literary activity, travelled extensively on the continent, and became among the most voluminous of English female writers. Her

first book was followed by a novel entitled "The Refugee in America" (1832), and "The Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw" (1836), both illustrative of the vulgar side of American manners and character. Her other writings include numerous novels, and "Belgium and Western Germany" (2 vols., London, 1834); "A Visit to Italy" (2 vols., 1842); and "Travels and Travellers" (1846).—Her son, THOMAS ADOLPHUS, is a voluminous author, and was for many years Italian correspondent of the New York "Tribune."—Another son, ANTHONY, (1815–1882), was connected with the British postal service in 1834–'67, and was sent by the government several times to this country to compare the English system with that in the United States. He is best known by his numerous novels. He also published a book of travels in this country, entitled "North America" (London, 1862), and his autobiography appeared soon after his death (1883).

TROLLOPE, Sir **Henry,** British naval officer, b. in Norwich, England, in 1756; d. in Freshford, near Bath, England, 2 Nov., 1839. He entered the navy in 1770, participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and afterward in the siege of Boston, was with Lord Dunmore in Virginia, and assisted at the taking of Rhode Island. He became 3d lieutenant of the "Bristol" in 1777, assisted at the attack on Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, and subsequently served at Philadelphia and Mud island. He became a post-captain in 1781, and was knighted for his participation in the victory of Camperdown. He became full admiral in 1812, and was a knight commander of the Bath.

TROOST, Gerard, mineralogist, b. in Bois Le Duc, Holland, 15 March, 1776; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 14 Aug., 1850. He was educated at the universities of Leyden and Amsterdam, where he devoted special attention to chemistry, geology, and natural history. In 1801 he received the degree of master in pharmacy from the latter university. For a time he practised his art at the Hague and elsewhere, but soon went to Paris, where he became the pupil of the Abbé Haüy. In 1809 he was appointed by Louis Bonaparte, then king of Holland, scientific attaché of a naval expedition to Java, but he was captured by an English privateer, and, after confinement in Dunkirk, returned to Paris. He then made his way on an American sailing vessel from La Rochelle to Philadelphia, hoping thence to reach Java. Soon after his arrival in the United States, Louis Bonaparte relinquished the throne, and Java was surrendered to the English. In consequence he determined to remain in Philadelphia, where, in 1812, he assisted in founding the Academy of natural sciences, and was its president in 1812–'17. The first works in the United States for the manufacture of alum were organized by him in 1814 at Cape Sable, Md.; but the enterprise was unsuccessful. He returned to Philadelphia, and in 1821 was appointed professor of mineralogy in the Philadelphia museum. He delivered public lectures on that branch and on chemistry at the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, also making geological excursions into New Jersey, New York, and elsewhere. In 1825 he removed to New Harmony, Ind., with Robert Owen and others, but, becoming dissatisfied, settled in Nashville in 1827. He was appointed professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy in the University of Nashville in 1828, which chair he held until his death, and in 1831 he was made state geologist, an office he filled until 1849. Prof. Troost gathered an extensive collection of minerals, including about 15,000 specimens, as well as more than 5,000 geological specimens and various other articles, constituting a cabinet that at that time was considered the finest in the possession of a single individual in the United States. He was a member of many scientific and philosophical societies in the United States and Europe, and translated into Dutch Alexander von Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature." Besides numerous contributions to the transactions of learned societies, he published a "Geological Survey of the Environs of Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1826), and nine "Annual Geological Reports of Tennessee" (Nashville, 1835–'48).

TROTT, Nicholas, jurist, b. in England in 1663; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1740. After a residence in the Bahamas, of which he was governor, he emigrated to South Carolina about 1690, settling in Charleston. He became speaker of the assembly in 1700, was a councillor in 1703, and subsequently a judge. He was deeply versed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages and in the principles of jurisprudence, and during nearly forty years was among the chief men in the province. He revised and published "Laws of South Carolina before 1734" (2 vols., Charleston, 1736), and is the author of "Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ" (1719), and "Laws relating to the Church and the Clergy in America" (London, 1721).

TROTTER, George, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1779; d. in Lexington, Ky., 13 Oct., 1815. His father, Lieut.-Col. James Trotter, was a soldier in the Revolution. The son entered the army in 1812, at the beginning of the second war with Great Britain, as a captain in a volunteer company of dragoons, was wounded in action with the Indians under Col. John B. Campbell on 18 Dec. of that year, became lieutenant-colonel of Kentucky volunteers in 1813, and led a brigade from his state, with rank of brigadier-general, at the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct., 1813.

TROTTER, James Fisher, jurist, b. in Brunswick county, Va., 5 Nov., 1802; d. in Holly Springs, Miss., 9 March, 1866. He emigrated with his parents to eastern Tennessee at an early age, received a careful education, and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. He settled in Hamilton, Monroe co., Miss., in 1823, and soon established a reputation as a constitutional lawyer. After serving several terms in the legislature, he was chosen, in 1837, a judge of the circuit court of his district, and in 1838 succeeded Judge John Black in the U. S. senate, having been chosen as a Democrat. After serving from February to December of that year, he resigned to accept a seat in the court of appeals of Mississippi, which he held till 1840. He then resumed his profession, and was vice-chancellor of the northern district of the state in 1855–'7, and professor of law in the University of Mississippi in 1860–'2. He ardently supported the southern cause during the civil war, but subsequently did much to promote peaceable submission to the U. S. authorities. He became a circuit judge in 1866.

TROTTER, Newbold Hough, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Jan., 1827. He studied art in his native city during 1853–'5, and has devoted himself principally to painting pictures of animal life. Mr. Trotter is a member of the Academy of fine arts, and of various art societies in Philadelphia. His more important works of this class include "They knew not the Voice of Strangers," "They only knew the Voice of Strangers," "The Range of the Bison," "After the Combat," "Grizzly Bears," "The Last Stand," "El-Mahdi," and "In the Soudan."

TROUBAT, Francis Joseph, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1802; d. near Paris, France, 8 Oct., 1868. He was graduated at the University of

Pennsylvania in 1820, adopted the profession of law, and practised in his native city. He published, with William H. Haley, "Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1825–'9); "Treatise on the Law of Limited Partnership in the United States" (1853); and "Treatise on the Law of Partnership" (London, 1867). He edited "English Exchequer Reports" (6 vols., Philadelphia, 1835); "Chitty on Contracts" (1835); and, with Ellis Lewis and William McCandless, "The New Law Library" (15 vols., Harrisburg, 1845–'9).

TROUDE, Aimable Gilles (trood), French naval officer, b. in Cherbourg, France, 1 June, 1762; died there, 1 Feb., 1824. He took part in two expeditions to Martinique in 1777, afterward served under D'Estaing at Newport and Boston, and was present in all the naval engagements under Guichen and De Grasse. After the peace of 1783 he entered the mercantile marine, but returned to the service of the state in 1792. He was appointed commander of the "Bergère" in 1795, and fought several battles on the coast of Cayenne, Brazil, and Guadeloupe. He took command of the "Suffren" in 1805, and assisted in the capture of Dominica. In 1809 he commanded a squadron intended to carry troops and military stores to the West Indies, but, having been informed that Guadeloupe was blockaded by the English, he anchored at one of the Saintes islands, where he was discovered and blockaded by an English fleet. After some days he succeeded in forcing a passage, and, having eluded the English cruisers, gained the French coast. He was made rear-admiral in 1811, and was retired in 1816.

TROUP, George McIntosh, senator, b. at McIntosh Bluff, on Tombigbee river, Ga., 8 Sept., 1780; d. in Laurens county, Ga., 3 May, 1856. He was graduated at Princeton in 1797, adopted the profession of law, and in 1803–'4 served in the legislature. He was chosen to congress in 1806 as a Jeffersonian Democrat, held his seat by re-election till 1815, and was an active supporter of the administrations of President Jefferson and President Madison. He ardently opposed the compromise that was made by the Federalists with the Yazoo speculators, and sustained the war measures against Great Britain in 1812. He became U. S. senator in 1816, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William W. Bibb, served two years, and in 1823 became governor of Georgia. The legislature of that year required the executive to "use his exertions to obtain from the United States the extinguishment of the Indian title to all their remaining territory in Georgia." Gov. Troup accordingly opened a correspondence with the secretary of war that resulted in the appointment of a commission that concluded a treaty with the Indians by which, in consideration of the payment of $27,491, the Creeks ceded to the state all their lands. During Gov. Troup's administration, Lafayette visited Georgia, and was entertained by him with great hospitality in the executive mansion. Troup was returned to the U. S. senate in 1828, but retired before the expiration of his term, on account of the failure of his health. He was an able advocate of state sovereignty, and, under the conviction that popular rights were imperilled, declared in 1833 "that he would have been carried from his death-bed to the capital rather than not have given his vote against the force bill." See his "Life," by Edward J. Harden (Savannah, Ga., 1859).

TROUP, Robert, soldier, b. in New York city in 1757; d. there, 14 Jan., 1832. He was graduated at Columbia in 1774, studied law under John Jay, and early in 1776 joined the Revolutionary army on Long Island as a lieutenant. He became aide to Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull shortly afterward, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and confined for some time in the "Jersey" prison-ship, but in the spring of 1777 was exchanged and joined the army in New Jersey. He became aide to Gen. Horatio Gates in August, and participated in the battle of Stillwater, and the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, 17 Oct., 1777. In February, 1778, he was appointed by congress secretary of the board of war. On its dissolution in 1779 he went to New Jersey and completed his law studies with Judge William Patterson. After the peace he became judge of the U. S. district court of New York, held office for several years, and was a member of the assembly. He was the warm personal friend of Alexander Hamilton, and supported him in politics. During his latter years he resided in Geneva, N. Y., as principal agent of the great Pulteney estate. He published several pamphlets, including "Vindication of the Claim of Elkanah Watson" (New York, 1821), and "Letter on the Lake-Canal Policy of New York" (1822).

TROUSDALE, William, soldier, b. in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1790; d. in Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1872. He served as private and subsequently as lieutenant in the Creek war under Gen. Andrew Jackson, participating in the battles of Tallahatchie and Talladega. During the latter part of the second war with Great Britain he took part in the capture of Pensacola and the battle of New Orleans. In 1836 he served in the Seminole difficulties as major-general of militia. During the war with Mexico he was a colonel of infantry, and engaged in all the battles in the valley of Mexico, being wounded at Molino del Rey, and again in the attack on Chapultepec. In 1849–'51 he was governor of Tennessee, and in 1853–'7 he was U. S. minister to Brazil. After that service he did not again enter public life.

TROUVÉ, Claude, French clergyman, b. in the diocese of Tours, France, in 1642; d. probably in Canada about the close of the 17th century. He was educated by the Sulpitians in Paris, was ordained a subdeacon, and sent with François Salignac de la Motte Fénelon, the brother of the illustrious archbishop of Cambrai, to Canada in June, 1667. He was ordained a priest soon after his arrival. He was then appointed to take charge of an Iroquois mission at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. He reached the village of Kente on 28 Oct., 1668, and began his labors. He was joined by other missionaries the following year, and, with their aid, established missions at the villages of Gandaseteiagon and Ganeraske. He was at Port Royal in 1690, when that town was taken by Sir William Phipps, and was brought as a prisoner to Boston, contrary to the terms of the capitulation. He was exchanged toward the end of the year, and returned to Canada, where he continued his missionary labors.

TROW, James (tro), Canadian member of parliament, b. in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, 16 Dec., 1827. He was educated at Welchpool, came to Canada in 1841, taught for seven years, and has been warden of the county of Perth for twenty years. He represented South Perth in the legislative assembly in 1867–'71, was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, 1878, 1882, and 1887. He is a banker, connected with various financial institutions, and is one of the leaders of the Liberals in parliament. He wrote letters relative to the Franco-Prussian

wàr, which were copied extensively in the Canadian press, and his contributions concerning the northwest territories were published in pamphlet-form, to the number of 80,000 copies, by the Dominion government, although it was then under the control of his political opponents.

TROW, John Fowler, printer, b. in Andover, Mass., 29 Jan., 1810; d. in Orange, N. J., 8 Aug., 1886. He was apprenticed to a printer in his native town for seven years, and, on attaining his majority, established the Nashua, N. H., "Herald," which was unsuccessful. He settled in New York city in 1833, formed a partnership in the printing business with John F. West, became sole owner of the establishment in 1836, and in 1842 admitted Jonathan Leavitt into the firm, but returned to the conduct of the business alone about 1848. He was one of the first to introduce electrotyping into the printing business, and adopted many inventions to facilitate type-setting and the manufacture of books. For many years he was active in the publication of directories, was interested in the "Wilson Business Directory" in 1849, and in 1852 began to issue "Trow's New York City Directory," which has since appeared yearly. In 1865 he issued the "United States Business Directory," an undertaking of greater magnitude than had ever before been attempted in this country. In 1855 he published a specimen-book of the typographic art, for which the University of New York conferred on him the title of University printer.

TROWBRIDGE, Edmund, lawyer, b. in Newton, Mass., in 1709; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 2 April, 1792. He was graduated at Harvard in 1728, and for some time bore the name of Goff, after an uncle. "This Goff," wrote John Adams in 1759, "had been attorney-general for twenty years, and commanded the practice in Middlesex and Worcester and several other counties. He had power to crush, by his frown or his nod, any young lawyer in his country." He became attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1749, and was a member of the council several years, but lost favor with the popular party in 1766, on account of his lukewarmness in resisting British aggressions. He was elevated to the supreme bench of Massachusetts the next year, and, notwithstanding his loyalist principles, is declared by all his contemporaries to have been the most profound lawyer in New England prior to the Revolution, and an honorable and upright judge. In the trial of Capt. Thomas Preston and other British soldiers for firing on the people in State street, Boston, 5 March, 1770, his fairness and ability commanded universal praise. But, although he was attached to the royal government, he did not approve of all its measures, and in 1772, alarmed at the aspect of affairs, he resigned his office and retired to private life. As an executor of John Alfred, a wealthy merchant of Boston, he had the power of determining to what the latter's bounty should be applied, and founded in Harvard the Alfred professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity. He was the last of the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts that wore the scarlet robe and powdered wig.

TROWBRIDGE, John, physicist, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Aug., 1843. He was prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin-school, but was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of that university in 1866. After graduation he was made a tutor, and he continued so until 1869, when he was called to the assistant professorship of physics in Massachusetts institute of technology. In 1870 he returned to Harvard to establish a laboratory course of instruction in physics, out of which has grown the Jefferson physical laboratory, which is now the largest of its kind in the United States. In order to secure this great means for advancing the study of physical science, Prof. Trowbridge did much in the way of personal solicitation, and also by publishing, both in journals and as pamphlets, papers upon the necessity of a well-equipped physical laboratory. His original investigations gained for him in 1873 the degree of S. D. from Harvard, and in 1880 he was made professor of experimental physics. In 1888 he was advanced to the Rumford professorship of the application of science to the useful arts, which chair he still (1888) holds. His scientific work has consisted largely of original investigations conducted under his direction and issued as "Contributions from the Physical Laboratory of Harvard College." His independent researches include papers on "Animal Electricity" (1872), in which he showed that the existence of the so-called muscular electric current had not been proved, although generally accepted at that time. He has devised among other instruments "A New Form of Galvanometer" (1871); "A New Induction Coil" (1875); and "A New Form of Mirror Galvanometer" (1876). His later papers have had much to do with electricity, and among his memoirs on this subject is "On Telegraphing without a Cable" (1884) and "Niagara Falls considered as a Source of Electricity" (1885). During 1887–'8 he instituted experiments that have proved the presence of carbon and platinum in the sun, and also a series which indicate the absence of oxygen-lines from the solar spectrum. Prof. Trowbridge, in addition to membership in many societies, was secretary of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1879–'84, and in the latter year presided over the physical section of the American association for the advancement of science. Then he delivered a vice-presidential address, on "What is Electricity?" which was very rich in suggestions concerning the possibilities of that science. He was a member of the International congress of electricians that met in Paris in 1883, and was a delegate to the U. S. congress of electricians that convened in Philadelphia in October, 1884. In 1878 he was chosen to membership in the National academy of sciences. Prof. Trowbridge was one of the editors of the "Annals of Scientific Discovery for 1869" (Boston, 1870), and since 1879 has been an associate editor of the "American Journal of Science," with charge of the notices on physics. His scientific papers exceed fifty in number, and he has published "The New Physics" (New York, 1884).

TROWBRIDGE, John Townsend, author, b. in Ogden, N. Y., 18 Sept., 1827. He was educated in the common schools, learned the elements of Latin, Greek, and French without a master, and, after teaching and working on a farm for one year in Illinois, settled in New York city, where he wrote for the journals and magazines. He removed to Boston about 1848, and in 1850, during the absence of Ben. Perley Poore in Washington, D. C., edited his paper, the "Sentinel," but wrote for it an editorial on the fugitive-slave law that nearly destroyed the popularity of the paper. He has since been connected with many magazines and newspapers, has led an active literary life, and was managing editor of "Our Young Folks" in 1870–'3. He was one of the original contributors to the "Atlantic Monthly"; and the "Vagabonds," "At Sea," and the "Pewee" among his poems, and the popular short story "Coupon-Bonds," appeared in that magazine. John Burroughs says of him: "He knows the heart of a boy and the heart of a

man, and has laid them both open in his books. His 'Neighbor Jackwood' is the pioneer of novels of real life in New England, and the 'Vagabonds' is the first specimen, and one of the best, of what has come to be known as the Bret Harte school of poetry." Mr. Trowbridge has published numerous books of adventure, travel, and fiction, and his writings include "Father Brighthopes, or an Old Clergyman's Vacation" (Boston, 1853); "Burrcliff" (1853); "Hearts and Faces" (1853); "Home Life Unveiled" (1853); "Martin Merrivale, his X-Mark" (1854); "Ironthorpe" (1855); "Neighbor Jackwood, a Novel of New England Life" (1857); "The Old Battle-Ground" (1859); "The Vagabonds, and other Poems" (1869); "The Drummer-Boy" (1863); "Cudjo's Cave" (1864); "The Three Scouts" (1865); "Lucy Arlyn" (1866); "The South, a Tour of its Battle-Fields and Ruined Cities" (Hartford, 1866); "Neighbors' Wives" (Boston, 1867); "The Story of Columbus" (1867); "Coupon Bonds, and other Stories" (1871); "The Jack Hazard Series" (5 vols., 1871–'5); "The Emigrant's Story, and other Poems" (1875); "The Silver Medal Series" (6 vols., 1877–'82); "The Book of Gold, and other Poems" (New York, 1878); "A Home Idyl, and other Poems" (1881); and "The Tide-Mill Series" (6 vols., Boston, 1882–'7).

TROWBRIDGE, William Petit, engineer, b. in Oakland county, Mich., 25 May, 1828. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848 at the head of his class, and promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers. During the last year of his course he acted as assistant professor of chemistry, and after graduation he spent two years in the astronomical observatory at West Point, preparing himself for duty in the U. S. coast survey, to which he was ordered at his own request. In 1852 he was assigned to duty under Alexander D. Bache in the primary triangulation of the coast of Maine, which in 1852 was placed under his immediate charge. Later he executed surveys of Appomattox river, in Virginia, with a view to the improvement of its navigation, and also similar surveys of James river near Richmond. He also surveyed the Dutch gap, and recommended the "cut-off," or canal, that was subsequently constructed. In 1853 he was sent to the Pacific coast, where he conducted a series of tidal and magnetic observations extending through a period of three years along the coast from San Diego to Puget sound. He became 1st lieutenant, 18 Dec., 1854, returned from the west in 1856, and resigned from the corps of engineers on 1 Dec. to accept the professorship of mathematics in the University of Michigan, which chair he held for a year. At the solicitation of Supt. Alexander D. Bache he accepted the permanent appointment of assistant on the coast survey, and was engaged in preparing for publication the results of the Gulf stream exploration. In 1860 he was sent to Key West to superintend the erection of a permanent self-registering magnetic observatory, and in 1861 he prepared minute descriptions of the harbors, inlets, and rivers of the southern coast, for the use of the navy. Later he was ordered to execute a hydrographic survey of Narragansett bay, where there was a design to erect a navy-yard, but the results of the survey were not favorable to the project. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was placed in charge of the engineer office in New York city, where his duties included the supply of materials for fortifications and other defences, and the construction and shipping of engineer equipage for armies in the field. He also was superintending engineer of the constructing of the fort at Willett's point, N. Y., of repairs of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and in charge of works on Governor's island in New York harbor. In 1865 he became vice-president of the Novelty iron-works in New York city, with direction of their shops, where he remained for four years. He was then elected professor of dynamical engineering in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale until 1876, when he was called to take charge of the engineering department of the School of mines of Columbia, which place he now holds. Prof. Trowbridge held various state offices while he was in New Haven, notably that of adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier-general on the governor's staff in 1872–'6. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Rochester in 1856 and by Yale in 1870, that of Ph. D. by Princeton in 1879, and that of LL. D. by Trinity in 1880, and the University of Michigan in 1887. He is a member of scientific societies, and vice-president of the New York academy of sciences, was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, presiding over the section of mechanical science in 1882, and in 1878 was elected to the National academy of sciences. In addition to many papers in scientific journals and the transactions of societies of which he is a member, he has published "Proposed Plan for building a Bridge across the East River at Blackwell's Island" (New York, 1869); "Heat as a Source of Power" (1874); and "Turbine Wheels" (1879).

TROYES, Pierre de, French soldier, b. in France; d. at Niagara in 1687. He had seen much service both in France and Canada, and commanded a troop of eighty men in the Hudson bay expedition of 1686. He arrived at the head of Hudson bay on 20 June, and at once laid siege to Monsipi fort, on the Monsoni river, which he finally carried by assault. He held a command of regulars in Denonville's campaign of 1687. He was sent the same year to take charge, with 100 men, of a fort which had been erected at Niagara. But sickness attacked the garrison, which, with its commander, perished in a short time, according to Charlevoix in his "Histoire de la Nouvelle France." La Hontan in his "Nouveaux voyages" (The Hague, 1703) says that some escaped. See also "Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale," by De la Pothérie.

TRUDEL, François-Xavier Anselme, Canadian journalist, b. in Sainte Anne de la Perade, Quebec, 29 April, 1838. He was educated at Nicolet college, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and appointed queen's counsel in 1880. He was editor of "La Minerve" in Montreal in 1860, founded "L'Etendard," a French daily, of which he is part-proprietor and editor, and is also editor of "La Revue Canadienne" and "L'Ouvrier." He represented Champlain in the Quebec assembly in 1871–'3, and became a member of the Dominion parliament, 31 Oct., 1873. He was one of the authors of the "Programme Catholique" (1871), and wrote several political pamphlets. He has been for several years president of the "Cercle litéraire" and the "Union Catholique" of Montreal.

TRUE, Charles Kittridge, educator, b. in Portland, Me., 14 Aug., 1809; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 June, 1878. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and was subsequently pastor of various Methodist churches, and principal of the Amenia seminary, N. Y. He was professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at Wesleyan in 1849–'60. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1849. He edited the "Oregonian and Indian Advocate" in 1839, in Boston, Mass., and was the author of "Elements of Logic" (Boston, 1840); "Shawmut, or the Settlement of Boston" (1845); "John Winthrop

and the Great Colony" (New York, 1875); "Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh" (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878); "Life and Times of John Knox" (1878); "Memoirs of John Howard" (1878); "The Thirty Years' War" (1879); "Heroes of Holland" (1882); and "Life of Capt. John Smith" (1882).

TRUGUET, Laurent Jean François (troo-gay), Comte, French naval officer, b. in Toulon, 10 Jan., 1752; d. in Paris, 26 Dec., 1839. He entered the navy in 1756, and had made eight cruises to the Gulf of Mexico and South America at the beginning of the war of 1778. He was then attached as lieutenant to the fleet of Count d'Estaing, took part in the assault on St. Lucia and in the engagement with Admiral Howe off Port Royal, Martinique, and at the siege of Savannah in September, 1779, saved D'Estaing's life. He was promoted captain, and assisted under De Guichen in the engagements with Admiral Byron off Dominica, and served afterward under De Grasse and Vaudreuil to the end of the cruise. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1792, and vice-admiral in 1794. He was secretary of the navy from November, 1795, till May, 1797, and made strenuous efforts to pacify Santo Domingo and the French colonies in the Antilles. He was ambassador in Spain in 1797–'8, and obtained the release of all the French citizens arrested in South America as republicans. Truguet was state councillor in 1801 and maritime prefect of Holland in 1811–'14, and was made admiral of France, 19 Nov., 1831.

TRUMAN, Benjamin Cummings, author, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 Oct., 1835. He was educated in Canterbury, Merrimack co., N. H., and adopted the profession of journalism. In 1862–'5 he served on the staff of Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee, and as a volunteer participated in the battles of Stone River, Nashville, Mobile, and other engagements. He afterward became private secretary to President Johnson, and in 1865–'6 was special commissioner to the southern states to inquire into the condition of the negroes and poor white inhabitants. He was special agent of the post-office department for the Pacific coast in 1866–'9 and again in 1878–'9, was president and secretary of the Southern district agricultural society of California in 1873–'7, and now (1888) is connected with the Pacific railroad company. He has published "The South after the War" (New York, 1867); "Semi-Tropical California" (1870); "Occidental Sketches" (1878); "Winter Resorts of California" (1880); "From the Crescent City to the Golden Gate" (1882); "The Field of Honor," a history of duelling (1884); and "Homes and Happiness in the Golden Gate" (1886).

TRUMBULL, Benjamin, historian, b. in Hebron, Conn., 19 Dec., 1735; d. in North Haven, Conn., 2 Feb., 1820. He was graduated at Yale in 1759, and received his theological education under Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, who delivered his ordination sermon in 1760, commending him to the people of North Haven as "not a sensual, sleepy, lazy, dumb dog, that could not bark back." He continued in that charge for nearly sixty years, his preaching being interrupted only by the Revolution, in which he served both as a volunteer and as chaplain. After the war he published a pamphlet sustaining the claim of Connecticut to the Susquehanna purchase, which influenced the decision of congress in her favor. Yale gave him the degree of D. D. in 1796. He published "Twelve Discourses on the Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures" (Hartford, 1790); "General History of the United States of America" (3 vols., Boston, 1765–1810); and "Complete History of Connecticut from 1630 till 1713" (2 vols., Hartford, 1797). The manuscript collections from which this history is compiled are in the Yale library.—Benjamin's grandson, **Lyman,** senator, b. in Colchester, Conn., 12 Oct., 1813, began to teach at sixteen years of age, and at twenty was at the head of an academy in Georgia, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He removed to Belleville, Ill., and in 1841 was secretary of the state of Illinois. In 1848 he was elected one of the justices of the state supreme court. In 1854 he was chosen to represent his district in congress, but before his term began he was elected U. S. senator, and took his seat, 4 March, 1855. Until that time he had affiliated with the Democratic party, but on the question of slavery he took a decided stand against his party and his colleague, Stephen A. Douglas, especially on the question of "popular sovereignty." In 1860 he was brought forward by some Republicans as a candidate for president. He had no desire to be so considered, and when his friend, Abraham Lincoln, was nominated, he labored with earnestness for his election. In 1861 he was re-elected to the U. S. senate, in which he did good service for the National cause, and was one of the first to propose the amendment to the Federal constitution for the abolition of slavery. He was one of the five Republican senators that voted for acquittal in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and afterward he acted with the Democratic party, whose candidate for governor of Illinois he was in 1880. Since his retirement from congress he has had a lucrative law-practice in Chicago.

Lyman Trumbull

TRUMBULL, James Hammond, philologist, b. in Stonington, Conn., 20 Dec., 1821. He entered Yale in 1838, and though, owing to ill health, he was not graduated with his class, his name was enrolled among its members in 1850, and he was given the degree of A. M. In 1842–'3 he assisted the Rev. James H. Linsley in the preparation of catalogues of the mammalia, reptiles, fishes, and shells of Connecticut. He settled in Hartford in 1847, and was assistant secretary of state in 1847–'52 and 1858–'61, and secretary in 1861–'4; also state librarian in 1854. Soon after going to Hartford he joined the Connecticut historical society, was its corresponding secretary in 1849–63, and was elected its president in 1863. He has been a trustee of the Watkinson free library of Hartford, and its librarian since 1863; and has been an officer of the Wadsworth athenæum since 1864. Dr. Trumbull was an original member of the American philological association in 1869, and its president in 1874–'5. He has been a member of the American Oriental society since 1860, and the American ethnological society since 1867, and honorary member of many state historical societies. In 1872 he was elected to the National academy of sciences. Since 1858 he has devoted special attention to the subject of the Indian languages of North America. He has prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to John Eliot's Indian Bible, and is probably the only American scholar that is now able to read that work. In

1873 he was chosen lecturer on Indian languages of North America at Yale, but loss of health and other labors soon compelled his resignation. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1871 and by Harvard in 1887, while Columbia gave him an L. H. D. in 1887. He has been a large contributor of articles to the proceedings of societies and to periodicals, notably on the significance of the word "Shawmut," the supposed Indian name of Boston (1866), the significance of "Massachusetts" (1867), and on the Algonkin name of "Manitou" (1870). His larger memoirs include "The Colonial Records of Connecticut" (3 vols., Hartford, 1850–'9); "Historical Notes on some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes" (1860–'1); "The Defence of Stonington against a British Squadron, August, 1814" (1864); Roger Williams's "Key into the Language of America" (Providence, 1866); "Thomas Lechford's 'Plain Dealing, or Newes from New England, 1642'" (Boston, 1867); "The Origin of McFingal" (1868); "The Composition of Indian Geographical Names" (1870); "The Best Method of studying the Indian Languages" (1871); "Some Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar" (1871); "Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut" (1872); "Notes on Forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer" (1873); "On the Algonkin Verb" (1876); "The True Blue-Laws of Connecticut and the False Blue-Laws Invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters" (1876); "Indian Names of Places in and on the Borders of Connecticut, with Interpretations" (1881); and also edited "The Memorial History of Hartford County" (2 vols., Boston, 1886). The catalogue of Americana belonging to George Brinley was made by him at the time of the sale of the collection, 1879–'86, and gained for him the reputation of being perhaps the "most learned and acute bibliographer in America."—His brother, **Henry Clay,** author, b. in Stonington, Conn., 8 June, 1831, was educated privately and for a time studied in Williston seminary. In 1851 he removed to Hartford and engaged in railroad business, but in 1858 was appointed Sunday-school missionary for Connecticut, which office he held until 1862. He was commissioned to the 10th Connecticut regiment as a chaplain, ordained a clergyman of the Congregational church, and served until the close of the civil war, except during a part of 1863, when he was in prison in South Carolina and Virginia, having been captured before Fort Wagner. In 1865 he was appointed missionary secretary of the American Sunday-school union for New England, and in 1872 normal secretary of the same. He settled in Philadelphia in 1875, where he has since edited "The Sunday-School Times." During 1881 he travelled through Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, and while crossing the desert of Arabia Petræa located the biblical site of Kadesh Barnea on the southern boundary-line of Palestine, which had long been an object of research. He was Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale in 1888. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1866, and that of D. D. by Lafayette in 1881 and the University of the city of New York in 1882. His published books are many; the more recent have been republished in London, and include "Some Army Sermons" (Hartford, 1864); "The Knightly Soldier" (Boston, 1865); "A Useful Life and a Fragrant Memory" (Philadelphia, 1866); "Falling in Harness" (1867); "The Captured Scout of the Army of the James" (Boston, 1869); "Children in the Temple" (Springfield, 1869); "The Worth of an Historic Consciousness" (Hartford, 1870); "A Model Superintendent" (New York, 1880); "Kadesh Barnea" (1884); "Teaching and Teachers" (Philadelphia, 1884); "The Blood Covenant" (New York, 1885); and "Yale Lectures on the Sunday-School" (1888).—Another brother, **Gurdon,** artist, b. in Stonington, Conn., 5 May, 1841, studied art under various teachers in Hartford, Conn., and also for a time under James M. Hart in New York. He is more successful in his paintings of fish, his best-known pictures being "Over the Fall," "A Plunge for Life," and "A Critical Moment." His last work in art was the illustration of Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson's "The China Hunters' Club" (New York, 1878). Of late years he has devoted himself principally to the study of ornithology, and has written "Names and Portraits of Birds which interest Gunners, with Descriptions in Language understanded of the People" (New York, 1888).

TRUMBULL, John, poet, b. in Westbury (now Watertown), Conn., 24 April, 1750; d. in Detroit, Mich., 10 May, 1831. At five years of age, without the knowledge of any one but his mother, he began the study of Latin. In 1757 he passed his examination for admission to Yale, but, in consequence of his youth, he did not enter, and spent six years in study. He was graduated in 1767, and with his friend and fellow-student, Timothy Dwight, wrote papers in the style of the "Spectator," which they published in the Boston and New Haven journals in 1769. They became tutors at Yale in 1771, and Trumbull at the same time studied law, which he was licensed to practise in 1773. He published a poetical satire on the prevailing mode of education, entitled "The Progress of Dulness" (1772), adding the second and third parts a year later. In 1773 he entered the law-office of John Adams in Boston, and recorded his impressions of the spirit of freedom and resistance in an "Elegy on the Times," a poem of sixty-three stanzas on the port bill, and other colonial themes (Boston, 1774). He returned to New Haven in 1774, and, while practising law, wrote the first two cantos of "McFingal," a modern epic poem in Hudibrastic verse, in which he described the American contest and the character and customs of the times, and satirized the manner and extravagances of both his own countrymen and the British (Philadelphia, 1774). He married Sarah, daughter of Col. Leveret Hubbard, in 1776, and returned to Westbury, whence he removed to Hartford in 1781. He there completed "McFingal" (Hartford, 1782; 6th ed., London, 1793; new ed., with notes, Boston, 1826; revised and corrected, with notes by Benson J. Lossing, New York, 1860). Its popularity was great, and there were more than thirty pirated impressions of the poem in pamphlet and other forms. Two or three couplets of McFingal that still circulate as proverbs are generally credited to Samuel Butler, author of "Hudibras":

John Trumbull

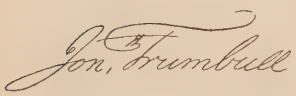
"No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law,"

and,

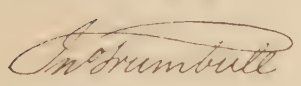
"But optics sharp it needs, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

After the peace, with David Humphreys, Joel Barlow, and Lemuel Hopkins, he wrote a series of essays that were designed to check, by the boldness of their satire, the then prevalent spirit of disorganization and anarchy. They were extensively copied in the newspapers, under the title of "American Antiquities, Extracts from the 'Anarchiad' and Other Papers." He became state's attorney for Hartford county in 1789, served in the legislature in 1792 and 1800, and in 1801–'19 was a judge of the superior court. In 1808 he received from the legislature the additional appointment of judge of the supreme court of errors, which he held till 1819. He was for several years treasurer of Yale, from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1818. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1825, where he subsequently resided for six years.

TRUMBULL, Jonathan, patriot, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 12 Oct., 1710; d. there, 17 Aug., 1785. His ancestor came from England about 1639, and settled in Rowley, Mass., leaving three sons. His father, Joseph, was a merchant and farmer. Jonathan was graduated at Harvard in 1727, studied theology, and was licensed to preach, but in 1731 resigned the ministry to take the place of an elder brother in his father's store. He afterward adopted the profession of law, was a member of the assembly in 1733 and its speaker in 1739, became an assistant in 1740, and was re-elected to that office twenty-two times. He was subsequently judge of the county court, assistant judge of the superior court, and in 1766–'9 chief justice of that body. He was deputy governor in 1767–'8, and governor from 1769 till 1783, when he resigned. He refused to take the oath of office in 1765 that was required of all officials to support the provisions of the stamp-act. Bancroft says of him in this period of his career (1767): "He was the model of the virtues of a rural magistrate; profoundly religious, grave in manner, discriminating in judgment, fixed in his principles." His opinion was formed that if "methods tending to violence should be taken to maintain the dependence of the colonies, it would hasten separation," that the connection with England could be preserved "by gentle and insensible methods rather than by power and force." But on the declaration of war he threw his whole influence on the patriot side, co-operated with vigor in securing the independence of the colonies, and was the only colonial governor that espoused the people's cause. When Washington wrote to him of the weakness of his army in August, 1776, Trumbull convened his council of safety, and, although he had already sent out five Connecticut regiments, he called for nine more, and to those who were not enrolled in any train-band said: "Join yourselves to one of the companies now ordered to New York, or form yourselves into distinct companies, and choose captains forthwith. March on; this shall be your warrant. May the God of the armies of Israel be your leader." At these words the farmers, although their harvests were but half gathered, rose in arms, forming nine regiments, each of 350 men, and, self-equipped, marched to New York just in time to meet the advance of the British. In 1781, when Washington appealed to the governors of the New England states to "complete their Continental battalions," Trumbull cheered him with the words that he "should obtain all that he needed." He was the chosen friend and counsellor of Washington throughout the Revolution, who, says Jared Sparks, "relied on him as one of his main pillars of support, and often consulted him in emergencies." The epithet "Brother Jonathan," now applied as a personification of the United States, is supposed to owe its origin to Washington's habit of addressing Gov. Trumbull, and to the phrase that he often used when perplexed: "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan says." In 1783 he extolled Washington's last address in a letter to him dated 10 June of that year, as "exhibiting the foundation principles of an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head." In the next autumn, when he retired from public life after fifty years' service, he set forth to the legislature of Connecticut "that the grant to the Federal constitution of powers clearly defined, ascertained, and understood, and sufficient for the great purposes of the Union, could alone lead from the danger of anarchy to national happiness and glory." Washington wrote of him as "the first of patriots, in his social duties yielding to none." The Marquis de Chastellux, the traveller, who saw him when he was seventy years of age, describes him as "possessing all the simplicity in his dress, all the importance, and even all the pedantry, becoming the great magistrate of a small republic." Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1779, and the University of Edinburgh the same in 1787. See his "Life" by Isaac W. Stuart (Hartford, 1857).—His son, **Joseph,** member of the Continental congress, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 11 March, 1737; d. there, 23 July, 1778, was graduated at Harvard in 1756, served in the Continental congress in 1774–'5, was commissary-general of the Revolutionary army from 19 July, 1775, till 2 Aug., 1777, and a commissioner of the board of war in 1777–'8, resigning in the latter year on account of the failure of his health. His services were highly eulogized in a report that was made to congress in 1779, and a commission on the sums he had disbursed was voted to his heirs.—Another son, **Jonathan,** statesman, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 26 March, 1740; d. there, 7 Aug., 1809, was graduated at Harvard in 1759, and for several years previous to the Revolution was a member of the legislature and speaker of the house. At the beginning of the war he entered the patriot army as a paymaster, and held that post till 1780, when he became aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, with whom he remained until the peace. He was a member of congress in 1789–'95, having been chosen as a Federalist, was speaker of the house for the last four years of his service, and became U. S. senator in 1795, in place of Stephen M. Mitchell, who had resigned, but he himself resigned the next year to become lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. From 1798 until his death he was governor.—Jonathan's son, **John,** artist, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 6 June, 1756; d. in New York city, 10 Nov., 1843, entered Harvard at the age of sixteen, and was graduated the following year, 1773. As he has said himself, his "taste for drawing began to dawn early." While at college he studied Brooke Taylor's "Jesuit's Perspective" and William Hogarth's "Analysis



of Beauty," and after returning to Lebanon he painted the death of Paulus Emilius at Cannæ. When the Revolutionary war opened, he joined the army as adjutant. His skill as a draughtsman enabled him to make drawings of the enemy's works at Boston, and Washington appointed him one of his aides-de-camp. He subsequently went northward with Gen. Horatio Gates as adjutant, with the rank of colonel, but on 22 Feb., 1777, being dissatisfied with the date of his commission as deputy adjutant-general, he resigned and resumed his art-studies. His love for military life had not left him, however, and when, in 1778, a plan was formed for the recovery of Rhode Island from the British, he joined Gen. John Sullivan during the enterprise as volunteer aide-de-camp. In May, 1780, he sailed for France, whence, after a short stay, he went to London, with a letter from Benjamin Franklin to Benjamin West. He was soon arrested for treason, but after an imprisonment of eight months he was released, on condition of leaving the kingdom, West and John Singleton Copley becoming his sureties. When the close of the war enabled him to go again to England in January, 1784, he resumed his studies with West. He visited Paris in 1785, and there began the composition of his "Declaration of Independence." After a journey through the countries watered by the Rhine, he returned to London in the autumn of 1786. During this period he painted also his "Sortie from Gibraltar." A sketch on paper of this subject, now in the Boston athenæum, was made in 1787. A small picture of this he presented to West, and a second one he sold. A third, finished in 1789, was purchased by the athenæum at Boston. Another, also small, was painted for William Sharp to engrave from, and with the key in Trumbull's autograph is now in Philadelphia. In 1787 and 1789 he was again in Paris, where he painted the portrait of Thomas Jefferson. He was commissioned in the summer of 1790, by the corporation of New York city, to paint a full-length portrait of Washington, and in 1791 he executed a likeness of George Clinton. These are in the city-hall, New York. Another full-length portrait of Washington, representing him on the evening before the battle of Princeton, was painted for the city of Charleston in 1792. But, a picture of Washington as president being preferred, Trumbull executed a second. The first, now at Yale, was considered by the artist the best portrayal of him "in his heroic military character." He also executed in 1794 portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Washington, in the National museum, Washington, D. C. During this time he was also collecting a valuable series of portraits for his historical paintings. In May, 1794, he returned to England as secretary to John Jay, and in 1796 he was appointed fifth commissioner for carrying into execution the seventh article of the treaty of 1794. In June, 1804, he came again to the United States, settling in New York as a portrait-painter. At this time were painted the portraits of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton for the city of New York, and Timothy Dwight and Stephen Van Rensselaer, which are at Yale. In 1817 he was commissioned by congress to paint historical pictures for the rotunda in the capitol. The subjects were "The Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," and "The Resignation of Washington." The pictures were completed in 1824, and exhibited in various cities. They have been made familiar by engravings (notably the "Declaration," by Asher B. Durand), and have been the subject of much criticism. In 1816–'25 he was president of the American academy of fine arts. He subsequently projected a new series of historical pictures, but the paintings remained unsold. He was glad, therefore, to present his works to Yale, in return for an annuity of $1,000. In this final disposition of his works he made the condition that after his death the entire proceeds of the exhibition of the gallery were to be "perpetually appropriated toward defraying the expense of educating poor scholars in Yale college." A fire-proof gallery was erected by the college, and his pictures were arranged there under his own direction. On the completion of the new art-school building they were removed thither. He removed to New Haven in 1837, but in 1841 returned to New York, where he remained until his death. Trumbull's fame rests mainly on the four paintings in the capitol, the "Battle of Bunker Hill," and "Death of Montgomery," which two pictures still stand unexcelled in American historical painting, and on such strong portraits as those of Washington and Alexander Hamilton. The miniature likenesses in some of his pictures are at times more successful than his large portraits. His paintings comprise numerous copies, historical and scripture subjects, and portraits, including, besides those already mentioned, those of John Adams (1797); Jonathan Trumbull and Rufus King (1800); and Christopher Gore (1800). Several of his works, especially portraits, are in the New York historical society's rooms, the city-hall, New York, and other public institutions and private galleries, but most of them are in the gallery at Yale. There are five portraits of Trumbull—one by himself, painted in 1833, two by Samuel Waldo and Matthew H. Jouett, of which one is in the old gallery at Yale, beneath which he is buried, a good cabinet full-length by George W. Twibill, in the National academy, and one by Gilbert Stuart. A bust by Ball Hughes is at Yale. The most interesting account of Trumbull's life is found in his "Autobiography" (New York, 1841). See also Elizabeth B. Johnson's "Original Portraits of Washington" (Boston, 1882), and an article by John Durand, in the "American Art Review" for 1881. William Dunlap's account, though full, is prejudiced and unjust. Thomas S. Cummings, in his "Historic Annals of the National Academy," gives a full account of the part Trumbull played in opposing the formation of that institution.—A grandson of the first Jonathan, **Joseph,** congressman, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 7 Dec., 1782; d. in Hartford, Conn., 4 Aug., 1861, was graduated at Yale in 1801, admitted to the bar of Windham in 1803, settled in Hartford the next year, and practised his profession there till 1828, when he became president of the Hartford bank. He represented that city in the legislature in 1832–'48 and 1851, served in congress in 1834–'5, having been chosen as a Whig to fill the vacancy left by the resigna-

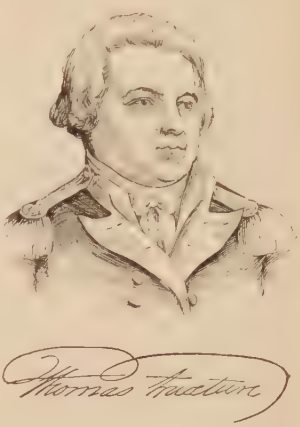


tion of William W. Ellsworth, and sat again in that body in 1839–'43. In 1849–'50 he was governor of Connecticut. Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1849. He was active in fostering public internal improvements, and in many educational enterprises. During his later life he was president of a railroad company.

TRUSDELL, Charles Graham, clergyman, b. in Montgomery, N. Y., 1 May, 1826. When he was eight years of age his father died, and the boy's educational advantages were limited to the common school and academy. In 1857, after working in mechanical and commercial pursuits, he felt called to preach. He ministered to Methodist congregations in Iowa, and in 1865 was appointed presiding elder of the Iowa City district. He was subsequently appointed pastor of the Grant place Methodist church of Chicago, where he preached till he was selected to superintend the distribution of money and other relief that was sent from all parts of the world for the sufferers of the great Chicago fire of October, 1871. That fund amounted to nearly $5,000,000. All of this and the many thousand dollars that are annually contributed by the people of Chicago for the relief of the deserving poor have been distributed, and a detailed account of the same kept under the direction of Mr. Trusdell as general superintendent of the Chicago relief and aid society. From 1 Oct., 1871, to 31 Oct., 1887, this amount was $6,486,999.45. In 1885 he was appointed presiding elder of the Chicago district of the Methodist church, and at the same time tendered his resignation as general superintendent, but it was not accepted.

TRUTCH, Joseph William, Canadian statesman, b. in Bath, England, 18 Jan., 1826. He was educated at Exeter, England, studied civil engineering under Sir John Rennie, removed to the Pacific coast in 1849, and till 1856 practised as a civil engineer in California and Oregon. He was subsequently assistant engineer on the Illinois and Michigan canal, and on the Illinois river improvement. In 1859 he removed to Victoria, British Columbia, and till 1864 was employed in the construction of public works for the colony. Chief among these were the section through the cañon of Fraser river, and the Grand Trunk railroad from Yale to Cariboo, including the Alexandria suspension-bridge over Fraser river. He was chief commissioner of lands and works and surveyor-general of British Columbia, and a member *ex officio* of the executive and legislative councils from 1864 till 1871, when British Columbia entered the Dominion. He was a delegate to Ottawa in 1870 to confer with the government of Canada as to the terms upon which British Columbia could enter the confederation, and in 1871 to Ottawa and London to settle finally the details of the arrangements for the union. Mr. Trutch was appointed, 5 July, 1871, lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, and on 9 Dec., 1879, he became resident agent of the Canadian government in British Columbia. In 1877 he was appointed a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

TRUXTUN, Thomas, naval officer, b. on Long Island, N. Y., 17 Feb., 1755; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 May, 1822. He began a seafaring life when he was twelve years old, as an apprentice in the English packet "Pitt," and was impressed in England to serve in the frigate "Prudent," whence he obtained his discharge through friends. He declined the offer of a midshipman's warrant, served in the merchant marine, and quickly rose to command. In 1775 he had charge of the "Andrew Caldwell," in which he brought large quantities of powder to Philadelphia. In the latter part of that year he was seized off St. Kitt's by the frigate "Argo," and his vessel was condemned under the restraining act. He made his way to Philadelphia, where he arrived in time to enter on board the "Congress" as a lieutenant. This was the first private armed ship that was fitted out by the colonies. In 1776 several prizes were taken off Havana, one of which he took to New Bedford. In 1777 he aided in fitting out the ship "Independence," of which he took command and captured three large ships among other prizes off the Azores islands. One of these was much more powerfully armed than his own vessel. On his return he fitted out the ship "Mars," twenty guns, and made a cruise in the English channel, capturing many prizes, which he sent to France. He then commanded the "Commerce" and other vessels, in which he brought needed cargoes of military stores for the army to Philadelphia. He had the ship "St. James" in 1781, and conveyed the U. S. consul-general to France, in this voyage disabling a British ship of thirty-two guns and returning with a valuable cargo. He was uniformly successful in all engagements with British vessels. After the war he commanded several East Indiamen. Upon the organization of the U. S. navy, he was selected as one of its six captains, 4 June, 1798, and assigned to command the frigate "Constellation," which was building at Baltimore. He was ordered with a squadron under his command to protect commerce in the West Indies, where he made numerous prizes. On 9 Feb., 1799, off Hen's island, he fell in with the French frigate "L'Insurgente," fifty guns, which was much more powerful than his own ship. An engagement ensued of more than an hour, when the enemy surrendered, a perfect wreck, after having twenty-nine of her crew killed and forty-four wounded. Truxtun lost one killed and two wounded. The prize was refitted and added to the navy. For this brilliant victory the merchants of Lloyd's coffee-house, London, sent him a present of plate worth 600 guineas. In January, 1800, he had a severe encounter with the French frigate "La Vengéance," fifty guns, which surrendered after a long engagement; but before Truxtun could secure the prize a squall came up and she escaped. For his gallantry in this action congress gave him a gold medal and a vote of thanks. In the same year he commanded the frigate "President" and a squadron of ten vessels in the West Indies. In 1802 he was appointed to command the squadron that was fitting out for the Tripolitan war, and went to Norfolk to join the "Chesapeake." He then asked to have a captain appointed to command the flag-ship, which was declined, and Truxtun's letter was construed to mean his resignation, which was accepted contrary to his wishes. He resided in New Jersey on a farm after he left the service, and subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he was sheriff of the county



in 1819–'21. The memory of Truxtun has been handed down in the navy as one of its most distinguished officers, and the brig "Truxtun" was named after him. He was the author of a work entitled "Remarks, Instructions, and Examples relating to Latitude and Longitude" (Philadelphia, 1794). Com. Truxtun had a large family, and eight of his grandsons were in the U. S. naval academy at one time.—His grandson, **William Talbot,** naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 11 March, 1824; d. in Norfolk, Va., 25 Feb., 1887, entered the navy as a midshipman, 9 Feb., 1841, attended the naval academy for one year, and was graduated as a passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1847. He cruised in the frigate "Brandywine" in 1847–'8 on the Brazil station, whence he returned in command of the prize-slaver "Independence." He served on the Pacific station in the ship "Supply" in 1849–'52, in the brig "Dolphin" in 1853 on special service in connection with laying the trans-Atlantic cable, and in 1854 with the Strain expedition to survey a route for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien. He was promoted to master, 14 Sept., 1855, and to lieutenant the next day by action of the retiring board. He served in the brig "Perry" during the Paraguayan war in 1859–'60, and in the sloop "Dale," of which he succeeded in command in 1861, in the North Atlantic squadron, where he continued to serve throughout the civil war. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and had the steamers "Alabama," "Chocura," and "Tacony" in succession. He participated in the operations in the sounds of North Carolina, in various engagements with the Confederate batteries, in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., and in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was promoted to commander, 25 July, 1866, was superintendent of coal shipments for the navy in 1866–'7, commanded the sloop "Jamestown" in the Pacific squadron in 1868–'70 on a special survey, and was ordnance officer of the Boston navy-yard in 1871–'3. He was promoted to captain, 25 Sept., 1873, commanded the "Brooklyn," of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1873–'4, and the flag-ship of the South Atlantic station, 1874–'5. He was a member of the board of inspectors in 1876–'7, and served at the navy-yards at Boston and Norfolk in 1877–'81. He was promoted to commodore, 11 May, 1882, and was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard in 1885–'6. He was promoted to rear-admiral by seniority, 18 Feb., 1886, but action on his nomination was delayed, and he was retired by law as a commodore, 11 March, 1886.

TRYON, Dwight William, artist, b. in Hartford, Conn., 13 Aug., 1849. He was a pupil during 1876–'81 at the École des beaux arts, and under Louis Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Charles F. Daubigny, and Jean Baptiste Antoine Guillemet, in Paris. At the salon of 1881 he exhibited "Harvest Time in Normandy" and "On the Maas." Among his other works are "A New England Village," "A November Day," "Evening in Autumn," "Evening in a New England Village," "Starlight," and "Night." He was awarded gold medals at the American art association for his "Daybreak" in 1886, and "Moonlight" in 1887. He has been professor of art at Smith college, and director of the Hartford school of arts since 1885.

TRYON, George Washington, conchologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 May, 1838; d. there, 5 Feb., 1888. He was educated at the Friends' school in his native city, and then entered business, from which he retired in 1868. Thereafter he devoted his attention chiefly to his favorite study of conchology. He was an active member of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences and began the movement in 1865 to devise methods for the erection of its present building. Through his liberality the conchological section contributed $3,000 to the work, and he gave an equal sum. In 1869 he was elected a curator of the academy, and under his direction the library and the numerous collections of the museum were arranged in the new building in 1876. He became conservator of the conchological section of the academy in 1875, and continued in that office until his death. The present condition of this large collection is due to his skill and labor, and he bequeathed money to preserve the shell specimens of the academy. Mr. Tryon was a member of various scientific societies, and edited in 1865–'71 the "American Journal of Conchology." He was a prolific writer on his specialty, and prepared numerous memoirs, including "On the Mollusca of Harper's Ferry" (1861); "Synopsis of the Recent Species of Gastrochænidæ" (1861); "Monograph of the Order of Pholadacea" (1862); and "Monograph of the Terrestrial Mollusks of the United States" (1865); "List of American Writers on Conchology" (New York, 1861); "Synopsis of the Species Strepomatidæ" (1865). His larger works comprise "Land and Fresh-Water Shells of North America," including monograph on the genus Strepomatidæ (4 vols., Washington, 1873); "American Marine Conchology" (Philadelphia, 1873); "Structural and Systematic Conchology" (3 vols., 1882); and "Manual of Conchology," including "Marine Shells," 9 vols., and "Land Shells," 3 vols. (1879–'85). With William G. Binney he edited "The Complete Writings of Constantine S. Rafinesque on Recent and Fossil Conchology" (Philadelphia, 1864).

TRYON, William, colonial governor, b. in Ireland about 1725; d. in London, England, 27 Feb., 1788. He received a good education, entered the British army, and served with credit as an officer. He married Miss Wake, a relative of the Earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state for the colonies, through whose influence he was appointed lieutenant-governor of North Carolina. He arrived there, 27 June, 1864, and on the death of Gov. Arthur Dobbs, 20 July, 1765, he succeeded him, and continued to administer the affairs of the colony till July, 1771, when he was appointed governor of New York. He suppressed the revolt of the "Regulators" in North Carolina, and treated the prisoners with great cruelty. At an expense of £15,000, which was voted by the assembly of that colony, he erected a magnificent residence at New Berne. He was detested by the patriots for his rigorous administration of the governments of the colonies over which he presided, and for the inhumanity he displayed on various occasions, especially for the destruction of Danbury, Fairfield, and Norwalk, Conn., by expeditions that he conducted in person. He resigned the governorship of New York, 21 March, 1778, and returned to England. He was made a colonel, 25 May, 1772; major-general, 29 Aug., 1777; lieutenant-general, 20 Nov., 1782; and colonel of the 29th foot, 15 Aug., 1783. He received the degree of LL. B. from King's college in 1774.

TSCHUDI, Johann Jakob von (choo'-de), Swiss traveller, b. in Glarus, 25 July, 1818. He studied the natural sciences and medicine in the universities of Neufchatel, Leyden, and Paris, and in 1838 sailed for Peru, where he sojourned five years, exploring the country and forming a rich collection of plants in the mountains of the interior. He went to Vienna in 1843, visited Brazil and other countries of South America in 1857–'9,

and in 1860 was appointed minister of the Swiss republic to Brazil, which office he retained eight years, devoting most of that time to exploring the country and forming collections of plants for the museums of Neufchatel, Glarus, and Freiburg. In 1868 he was promoted minister to Vienna. His works include "Untersuchungen über die Fauna Perus" (St. Gall, 1844–'7); "Peruanische Reiseskizzen während der Jahre 1838–'42" (2 vols., 1846); "Die Ketchuasprache" (2 vols., Vienna, 1853); "Reise durch die Andes von Südamerika" (Gotha, 1860); "Die brasilianische Provinz Minas-Geraes" (1863); and "Reisen durch Südamerika" (5 vols., Leipsic, 1866–'9). He also edited, in association with Dr. Mariano Eduardo de Rivera, "Antigüedades Peruanas" (Vienna, 1851; translated by Rev. F. L. Hawks, New York, 1853).

TSONDATSAA, Charles, Indian convert, lived in the 17th century. He acted as guide to Father Brebeuf, and was converted to Christianity by that missionary. He was taken prisoner by the Iroquois in 1643, being one of the party that accompanied Father Jogues, but escaped to Three Rivers. He became the prop of the Christian religion among the Hurons, preached to them frequently, and made many converts. His pagan companions, on one occasion, induced him to enter an Indian vapor-bath. They then increased the heat, declaring that he must pronounce three words in favor of his titular demon if he would escape suffocation. He refused, and was almost dead when he was released. His only revenge on his torturers after he recovered was to say to them: "You nearly killed me, but you could not make me sin." He continued to labor for several years among his countrymen, and eventually converted nearly all his persecutors.

TUBMAN, Harriet, abolitionist, b. near Cambridge, Dorchester co., Md., about 1821. She was the child of slaves of pure African blood, whose name was Ross. Her original Christian name of Araminta she changed to Harriet. When about thirteen years old she received a fracture of the skull at the hands of an enraged overseer, which left her subject during her whole life to fits of somnolency. In 1844 she married a free colored man named Tubman. In 1849, in order to escape being sent to the cotton-plantations of the south, she fled by night, and reached Philadelphia in safety. In December, 1850, she visited Baltimore and brought away her sister and two children, and within a few months returned to aid in the escape of her brother and two other men. Thenceforth she devoted herself to guiding runaway slaves in their flight from the plantations of Maryland along the channels of the "underground railroad," with the assistance of Thomas Garrett and others. At first she conducted the bands of escaped slaves into the state of New York, but, when the fugitive-slave act began to be strictly enforced, she piloted them through to Canada. She made nineteen journeys, and led away more than 300 slaves. A reward of $40,000 was offered for her apprehension. Among the people of her race and the agents of the "underground railroad" she was known as "Moses." During the civil war she performed valuable service for the National government as a spy and as a nurse in the hospitals.

TUCK, Joseph Henry, inventor, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 12 March, 1812. He is a grandson of John Tuck, who was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army. Joseph was graduated at the Boston high-school, and afterward apprenticed to a watchmaker. He was subsequently employed in a candle-factory, where he brought to perfection his first invention, the endless wick. He went to England in 1837, began business as an engineer in London, and for twenty-five years was constantly engaged in the invention and introduction of improved machinery. He took out fifty-five patents in different countries. Among his inventions are a candle-machine, wrought-iron and bitumen gas- and water-pipes, a ventilating-machine, a dredging-machine, a rotary engine, a new system of breakwaters for harbors, and his steam-engine packing, the most profitable of his inventions. In spite of great opposition on the part of English engineers, he organized a company to lay the first submarine electric cable, between Dover and Calais, in 1848–'9. He derived no pecuniary advantage from this great enterprise, as he was defrauded of the profits by those whom he had aided in its promotion. He furnished plans for the excavation of the Suez canal, which were accepted by the contractors; but ill health forced him to abandon his connection with this enterprise, and he returned to the United States in 1865. His constitution had been so much injured by his long-continued and severe labors in Europe that he was forced to live in retirement for several years, but he engaged in real-estate operations in Brooklyn in 1869.

TUCKER, Henry Holcombe, clergyman, b. in Warren county, Ga., 10 May, 1819. He received his early education in Philadelphia, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, but finished his course in Columbian college (now university), Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in 1838. He then studied law, was called to the bar in 1846, and practised his profession until 1848, when he entered Mercer university with the view of preparing himself for the Baptist ministry. He was appointed pastor of the Baptist church in Alexandria, Va., in 1854, but feeble health compelled him to resign in less than a year. Since that time he has held no pastorate, but has preached in various parts of the United States. In 1856 he was elected professor of belles-lettres and metaphysics in Mercer university, which office he filled until 1862, when the university was for a time suspended by the war. In 1860 he received the degree of D. D. from Columbian university. He was elected president of Mercer university in 1866, and was principally instrumental in removing that institution from Penfield to Macon. He resigned in 1871, and spent a year in Europe, during which he assisted in the organization of a Baptist church in Rome, and officiated for several months in the American chapel in Paris. In 1874 he was elected chancellor of the University of Georgia, and he remained in this office until 1878, when he assumed the editorship of the "Christian Index" at Atlanta. He was the founder of the Georgia relief and hospital association, which rendered such great assistance to the sick and wounded of the south during the civil war. Besides a series of letters on "Religious Liberty" to Alexander H. Stephens (1855), which were the subject of wide comment, and several sermons, he has published "The Gospel in Enoch, or Truth in the Concrete: a Doctrinal and Biographical Sketch" (Philadelphia, 1868), and "The Old Theology restated in Sermons" (1884). One of his sermons, "The Position of Baptism in the Christian System" (1882), has been translated into Armenian, German, Greek, Spanish, Swedish, and Turkish. He is now editor and proprietor of the "Christian Index."

TUCKER, John, clergyman, b. in Amesbury, Mass., 19 Sept., 1719; d. in Newbury, Mass., 22 March, 1792. He was graduated at Harvard in 1741, studied theology, and on 20 Nov., 1745, was ordained as colleague minister of Newbury, Mass.

His theological opinions were Arminian, and in his controversies with Calvinistic clergymen he enlivened argument with wit and satire. The dissident members of his congregation seceded to join the Presbyterian society of which Jonathan Parsons was pastor. Mr. Tucker received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1787. Among his publications were "Four Sermons" (1756); "On the Doctrines and Uncharitableness of Jonathan Parsons" (1757); "An Account of an Ecclesiastical Council, to which is annexed a Discourse, being a Minister's Appeal to his Hearers as to his Life and Doctrines" (1767); and a Dudleian lecture at Harvard on "The Validity of Presbyterian Ordination" (1778).

TUCKER, Joshua Thomas, clergyman, b. in Milton, Mass., 20 Sept., 1812. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, and at Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837, became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Chester, Ill., in the latter year, then of one in Hannibal, Mo., in 1840, and in 1846 of a church in St. Louis, where in 1847–'8 he edited the "Herald of Religious Liberty." He took charge in 1849 of a Congregational church in Holliston, Mass., remaining till 1867, afterward preached in Chicopee Falls for ten years, and since 1877 has resided in Boston. He was editor of the "Boston Review," a Congregational magazine, in 1861–'8, also of the "Boston Recorder" in 1863–'4, and in 1871–'7 was an editorial writer on the Springfield "Daily Evening Union." The University of Iowa gave him the degree of D. D. in 1875. Dr. Tucker is the author of a life of Christ, entitled "The Sinless One, or the Life Manifested" (Boston, 1855), and "Christ's Infant Kingdom" (1870).

TUCKER, Josiah, English clergyman, b. in Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Wales, in 1711; d. in Gloucester, England, 4 Nov., 1799. He was graduated at Oxford and ordained a priest of the English church. He was appointed curate of St. Stephen's church, Bristol, in 1737, soon afterward promoted to be a minor canon of the cathedral, and was made rector of St. Stephen's in 1749. In 1756 he was nominated prebendary of Bristol, and he became dean of Gloucester in 1758. Dr. Tucker was famous for his pamphlets on politics and political economy in the latter half of the 18th century, but especially for his views on the relations of the American colonies to the mother country. He held that a separation would be no loss to the latter, and that the English parliament should by solemn act separate the colonies from the parent government and disregard any application for restoration to the rights and privileges of British subjects until by humble petition they should ask for pardon and re-instatement. During the war he was frequently in conflict with Edmund Burke, who treated his views on the causes of the troubles between Great Britain and her colonies with little ceremony. In his pamphlets on political economy he anticipated some of the views of Adam Smith. His most noteworthy works are "The Elements of Commerce and Theory of Taxes" (Bristol, 1753); "Four Tracts, together with Two Sermons, on Political and Commercial Subjects" (Gloucester, 1774); "Treatise concerning Civil Government" (London, 1781); "Cui Bono?" (1782); and "Reflections on the Present Matters of Dispute between Great Britain and Ireland" (1775).

TUCKER, Luther, editor, b. in Brandon, Vt., 7 May, 1802; d. in Albany, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1873. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade when he was fourteen years of age, in Middlebury, Vt., and followed his employer to Palmyra, N. Y., in 1817. On the expiration of his service he travelled as a journeyman through the middle and New England states. In 1825 he entered into partnership with Henry C. Sleight in Jamaica, L. I., where they published standard works for New York houses. Later he removed to Rochester, and on 27 Oct., 1826, issued the initial number of the Rochester "Daily Advertiser," the first daily newspaper published west of Albany. The absence of any suitable agricultural reading early impressed itself on his mind, and on 1 Jan., 1831, he established "The Genesee Farmer," which met with considerable success. In 1839 he sold the "Advertiser," which is still continued under the title of the "Rochester Union and Advertiser." Meanwhile he had purchased a farm near Rochester and devoted himself to its cultivation and the management of his paper, but in 1839 he was induced to combine "The Cultivator" of Albany with his journal, and accordingly in 1840 the two in one were issued from Albany as "The Cultivator: a Consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer." In 1853 he established "The Country Gentleman," weekly, with which "The Cultivator" was finally combined in 1866 under the united titles, and it is still published by Mr. Tucker's sons.—His son, **Willis Gaylord,** educator, b. in Albany, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1849, was graduated at the Albany academy in 1866, and at Albany medical college in 1870. A year later he became assistant in chemistry at the medical college, and he has since continued his relations with that institution, becoming full professor in 1876, and in 1887 professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry and toxicology. In 1881 he was one of the founders of the Albany college of pharmacy, and became professor of chemistry, in addition to which, since 1883, he has been its president. Besides the foregoing he was professor of chemistry at the Albany academy, the Albany female academy, and the Albany high-school in 1876–'87, and has been lecturer on chemistry at St. Agnes's school since 1874. He was appointed analyst to the state board of health in 1881, and still holds that office, and he has been registrar of the Albany medical college since 1882, secretary of its alumni association since its organization in 1874, member of the board of governors of Union university, and a member of the state board of medical examiners of the board of regents of the University of the state of New York. The honorary degree of Ph. G. was conferred on him by the Albany college of pharmacy in 1882, and that of Ph. D. by Union in 1882. He is a member of scientific societies, and has contributed largely to scientific journals and proceedings on chemical subjects. He was editor of the "Albany Medical Annals" in 1882–'7.

TUCKER, Mary Eliza, author, b. in Cahawba, Ala., 6 Nov., 1838. Her maiden name was Perine. She was educated at a boarding-school in New York, and, after her return to the south, married John M. Tucker, of Milledgeville, Ga. Her husband and her father lost all their property during the civil war, and she came to New York to procure a publisher for a volume of poems that she had written, and to obtain employment as a journalist. After struggling with poverty for a time, she was entirely successful, and became a regular contributor to the "Ledger" and other New York papers. Her first volume of "Poems" (New York, 1867) was strongly colored by the writer's southern sympathies during the war, but was marked by sincerity and pathos. "Loew's Bridge, a Broadway Idyl" (1868) also attracted much attention. She is the author of a "Life of Mark M. Pomeroy" (1868). In 1871 she married Col. James H. Lambert, of the

Philadelphia "Press," and now resides in Philadelphia, where she has edited several journals.

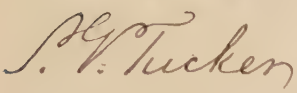
TUCKER, Pomeroy, journalist, b. in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1802; d. 30 June, 1870. He served an apprenticeship as a printer in Palmyra, became a contributor to the Canandaigua "Messenger," and in 1824 established the "Sentinel" as a Democratic organ. He was elected to the legislature in 1837, and was for several years postmaster, and at one time a canal collector. His journal espoused the cause of free soil in 1848, and he was offered, but declined, a nomination to congress. He published a work on the "Origin, Rise, and Progress of Mormonism," containing biographies of the founders and a history of the church, with personal remembrances (New York, 1867).

TUCKER, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 1 Nov., 1747; d. in Bremen, Me., 10 March, 1833. He was the son of a ship-master, and when eleven years old ran away and shipped in the English sloop-of-war "Royal George." He had command of a merchantman in 1768, and made many voyages before the Revolution as a captain. When the war began he was in London, and narrowly escaped compulsory service in the British navy. He returned as a passenger in a ship that was owned by Robert Morris, and on the voyage took charge of the vessel during a violent storm. Mr. Morris then introduced him to Gen. Washington, who commissioned him a captain in the navy, 20 Jan., 1776, and assigned him to command the armed schooner "Franklin." While this vessel was fitting out he took command of a small schooner for a short cruise, and fell in with a British transport with troops and stores. After a desperate engagement for two and a half hours the transport surrendered. The stores were given to Washington's army, and arrived most opportunely. Tucker received the thanks of Washington and the army for this brilliant service. In March, 1776, he was transferred to command the schooner "Hancock," in which he captured two English brigs in Massachusetts bay on 17 April, the ship "Peggy" on 29 July, a brig and a brigantine on the following day, and the brig "Lively" on 29 Oct., 1776. He captured more than thirty vessels in the "Franklin" and "Hancock" in 1776. The list was destroyed, but the prizes included several armed vessels, and some of them were very valuable. On 15 March, 1777, he was appointed to command the frigate "Boston," in which he took out John Adams as minister to France in February, 1778. In June, 1779, after capturing five prizes on his return voyage from France, he convoyed a fleet of merchantmen from the West Indies to Philadelphia, loaded with clothing that had been bought in Holland for the American army. He was chased by the British frigate "Pole," but by a ruse obtained a commanding position and compelled the enemy to surrender, without firing a gun. He next cruised in the "Boston" with the frigate "Confederacy" also under his command, and captured several British privateers. In August, 1779, he sailed in company with the "Deane," under Com. Samuel Nicholson; both ships captured several prizes, and the "Boston" took the sloop-of-war "Thorn" alone. He sailed in the "Boston" in 1779 to join the squadron of Com. Abraham Whipple to assist in the defence of Charleston, S. C. The American squadron was captured by the British fleet on the surrender of Charleston, and Tucker was paroled, 20 May, 1780. He went to Boston, effected his exchange with Capt. Wardlaw, whom he had captured in the "Thorn," and obtained command of his former prize. He was highly successful on this cruise, and captured seven prizes. He endeavored to capture the enemy by stratagem whenever it was possible. In July, 1781, he was taken in the "Thorn" by the British frigate "Hind" off the mouth of St. Lawrence river. He and his crew were carried to Prince Edward island, where they were kindly treated. He was permitted to go in an open boat to Halifax with some of his officers, instead of which he went to Boston, notwithstanding the peril of the undertaking. Upon his arrival he wrote to the British commissary at Halifax saying he and his officers considered themselves on parole, as their escape was not strictly proper. The British officer accepted the apology for the escape, and also granted them their parole. After the war Tucker received a vote of thanks from congress for his services. The country was without any navy from 1785 till 1797, and Tucker commanded several packets between the Atlantic ports and Europe. In 1792 he removed from Marblehead to a farm near Bristol, where afterward was the town of Bremen, Me. In 1813 British privateers committed depredations on the coast of Maine, and the commodore was called on to command a schooner. Two brass cannon were borrowed from the fort at Wiscasset, and with improvised armament the schooner chased and captured a privateer after a desperate fight of two hours. The vessel proved to be the "Crown," with valuable stores, which Tucker distributed among the needy people of the district. After his retirement from the sea he served as selectman of the town of Bristol, was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1814–'18, and was a member of the convention to form a constitution for the new state of Maine in October, 1819, after which he was a member of the Maine legislature in 1820–'1. In 1820 he was a presidential elector. He had great difficulty in obtaining compensation for his services as a captain in the navy. His claim for pay was debarred by a statute of limitation, and in his old age he was in reduced circumstances, as he had been defrauded of the fortune that came to him from his immense prizes. In March, 1821, he was granted a pension of $20 a month from 1 Jan., 1818. In June, 1832, this was increased to $600 per annum. At the time of his death he was, excepting Gen. Lafayette, the highest in rank of surviving officers of the Revolution. See "Life of Commodore Samuel Tucker," by John H. Sheppard (Boston, 1868).

TUCKER, Sarah, Quaker preacher, b. in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1779; d. in 1840. Her maiden name was Fish. She was a minister of the Society of Friends for thirty-seven years. Her autobiography was published under the title of "Memoirs of the Life and Religious Experience of Sarah Tucker" (Providence, 1848).

TUCKER, Thomas Tudor, member of the Continental congress, b. in Port Royal, Bermuda, in 1745; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 May, 1828. He studied medicine, emigrated to South Carolina, and took the patriot side in the Revolution. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1787–'8, and sat in the first two congresses under the Federal constitution. From 1 Dec., 1801, till the time of his death he was treasurer of the United States. He published an oration that was delivered in Charleston before the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati (Charleston, 1795).—His brother, **St. George,** jurist, b. in the island of Bermuda, 10 July, 1752; d. in Warminster, Nelson co., Va., 10 Nov., 1828, came to Virginia in 1771 to complete his education, was graduated at Will-

iam and Mary in 1772, finished a course of law, and began practice in the colonial courts. In June, 1775, he returned to Bermuda, but he came again to Virginia in January, 1777, and bore arms in defence of the colonies, serving as lieutenant-colonel at the siege of Yorktown. In 1778 he married Frances Bland, mother of John Randolph. After the war he resumed the practice of law, was made a judge of the general court of Virginia in 1787, and in 1789 professor of law in the College of William and Mary, succeeding Chancellor George Wythe. He was appointed in 1804 president-judge of the Virginia court of appeals, and in 1813 judge of the U. S. district court of Virginia. He was a member of the Annapolis convention of 1786 that recommended the convention by which the constitution was formed. He was a poet as well as a jurist. William and Mary college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1790, and he left dramas—tragedy and comedy—and several minor poems, some of them gems. The one entitled "Resignation," beginning "Days of my youth," was highly praised by John Adams. "The Probationary Odes of Jonathan Pindar, Esq., a Cousin of Peter's, and a Candidate for the Post of Poet Laureate, to the C. U. S. In Two Parts," is the title of a volume of political satires by Judge Tucker (1796). He also published "Dissertation on Slavery, with a Proposition for its Gradual Abolition in Virginia" (1796); "Letters on the Alien and Sedition Laws" (1799); an essay on the question "How far the Common Law of England is the Common Law of the United States?" an annotated edition of Blackstone's commentaries (Philadelphia, 1803); and a "Commentary on the Constitution," as an appendix to the last-mentioned work.—Another brother was Dr. NATHANIEL, who, when very young, published a poem called "The Bermudian" (London, 1774).—A relative, **George,** philosopher, b. in Bermuda in 1775; d. in Sherwood, Albemarle co., Va., 10 April, 1861, emigrated to Virginia about 1787, and was educated under the direction of St. George. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1797, studied law, and practised in Lynchburg. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates for some time, and was thrice elected to the National house of representatives, serving from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1825. On retiring from congress, in which he occupied a prominent position as a debater and a constitutional lawyer, he became professor of moral philosophy and political economy in the University of Virginia, and filled that chair for twenty years. He contributed to many newspapers and magazines, wrote some of the papers in William Wirt's "British Spy," signing them "An Enquirer," was the author of "Letters on the Conspiracy of Slaves in Virginia" (Richmond, 1800); "Letters on the Roanoke Navigation" (1811); "Recollections of Eleanor Rosalie Tucker" (Lynchburg, 1819): "Essays on Subjects of Taste, Morals, and National Policy," by "A Citizen of Virginia" (Georgetown, 1822); "The Valley of the Shenandoah" (New York, 1824), a novel that was reprinted in England and translated into the German language; a satirical romance entitled "A Voyage to the Moon," under the pen-name of "Joseph Atterley" (1827); "Principles of Rent, Wages, and Profits" (Philadelphia, 1837); "Public Discourse on the Literature of the United States" (Charlottesville, 1837): "Life of Thomas Jefferson, with Parts of his Correspondence" (Philadelphia and London, 1837); "The Theory of Money and Banks Investigated" (Boston, 1839); "Essay on Cause and Effect" (Philadelphia, 1842); "Essay on the Association of Ideas" (1843); "Public Discourse on the Dangers most Threatening to the United States" (Washington, 1843); "Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth in Fifty Years" (New York, 1843); "Memoir of the Life and Character of Dr. John P. Emmet" (Philadelphia, 1845); "Correspondence with Alexander H. Everett on Political Economy" (1845); "History of the United States from their Colonization to the End of the Twenty-sixth Congress in 1841" (4 vols., 1856–'8); "Banks or No Banks" (New York, 1857); and "Essays, Moral and Philosophical" (1860).—St. George's eldest son, **Henry St. George,** b. in Williamsburg, Va., 29 Dec., 1780; d. in Winchester, Va., 28 Aug., 1848, was educated at the College of William and Mary, and became a lawyer, settling at Winchester, Va., in 1802. He was a volunteer officer in the war of 1812, served as a member of the U. S. house of representatives from 1815 till 1819, and in the Virginia senates from 1819 till 1823. He was appointed chancellor of the state in 1824, and served till 1831, when he was made president-judge of the Virginia court of appeals, which post he resigned in 1841, being then elected professor of law at the University of Virginia. This post he resigned in 1845 because of feeble health. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States by Andrew Jackson, but declined. While he was chancellor he established a successful private law-school at Winchester. William and Mary gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1837. He published "Commentaries on the Law of Virginia" (2 vols., Winchester, 1836–'7); "Lectures on Constitutional Law" (Richmond, 1843); and "Lectures on Natural Law and Government" (Charlottesville, 1844).—St. George's second son, **Nathaniel Beverley,** b. at Williamsburg, James City co., Va., 6 Sept., 1784; d. in Winchester, Va., 26 Aug., 1851, was generally known by his second name. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1801, studied law, and practised in Virginia until 1815, when he moved to Missouri, where he was a judge in the circuit court till 1830. Returning to Virginia, he was elected in 1834 professor of law in William and Mary, which post he filled with signal ability till his death. As a writer he excelled any of his Virginia contemporaries. His most remarkable work is "The Partisan Leader: a Tale of the Future, by Edward William Sydney" (2 vols., New York, 1836; Washington, 1837). This was printed secretly, bearing the fictitious date 1856, and purported to be a historical novel of the events between 1836 and that year. In its accurate delineation of events between 1861 and 1865 it seems almost prophetic. It was reprinted with the title "A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy" (2 vols., New York, 1861). His other works include "George Balcombe," a novel (1836); "Discourse on the Importance of the Study of Political Science as a Branch of Academic Education in the United States" (Richmond, 1840); "Discourse on the Dangers that threaten the Free Institutions of the United States" (1841); "Lectures



intended to Prepare the Student for the Study of the Constitution of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1845); and "Principles of Pleading" (Boston, 1846). He left an unfinished life of his half-brother, John Randolph of Roanoke. He wrote a great number of political and miscellaneous essays, and was a large contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger," of Richmond, Va., and to the "Southern Quarterly Review." He also maintained an extensive correspondence with scholars and politicians, and the influence of his mind was felt by all such with whom he came in contact.—Henry St. George's son, **Nathaniel Beverley,** journalist, b. in Winchester, Va., 8 June, 1820, was educated at the University of Virginia, founded the Washington "Sentinel" in 1853, was elected printer to the U. S. senate in December of that year, and in 1857 was appointed consul to Liverpool, remaining till 1861. He was sent by the Confederate government in 1862 to England and France, and in 1863–'4 to Canada, to obtain commissary supplies. He went to Mexico after the civil war closed, was there till Maximilian's reign came to an end, then returned to the United States, and has since resided in Washington, D. C., and Berkeley Springs, W. Va. —Another son, **John Randolph,** statesman, b. in Winchester, Va., 24 Dec., 1823, received his early education at a private school near his home, entered Richmond academy, and finished his studies at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in law in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began the practice of his profession in Winchester. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852 and 1856, was elected attorney-general of Virginia in May, 1857, to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1859 and in 1863. He was dispossessed of this office by the results of the war. He was elected professor of equity and public law in Washington and Lee university, Lexington, in 1870, and continued in this office until he was elected in 1874 to congress, of which he was a member till 1887. He was for a short time chairman of the ways and means committee, and was a member of that committee for eight years. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the 48th and 49th congresses. Mr. Tucker is an orator of much power, and has taken an active part in the debates on the tariff, in opposition to the protective policy. His speeches on other questions include those on the electoral commission bill, the constitutional doctrine as to the presidential count, the Hawaiian treaty in 1876, the use of the army at the polls, in 1879, and Chinese emigration, in 1883. He delivered an address before the Social science association in 1877, and one in 1887 before the law-school of Yale, which in that year gave him the degree of LL. D.—Another son, St. George, was a lawyer by profession, and was clerk of the Virginia legislature. He joined the Confederate army, held a lieutenant-colonel's commission, and died from exposure in the seven days' battles around Richmond. He was the author of "Hansford: a Tale of Bacon's Rebellion" (Richmond, 1853); "The Southern Crop"; and the dedicatory poem of Washington's equestrian statue at Richmond.—Their kinsman, **John Randolph,** naval officer, b. in Alexandria, Va., 31 Jan., 1812; d. in Petersburg, Va., 12 June, 1883. He received his early education in his native city, and on 1 June, 1826, entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman. He became lieutenant, 20 Dec., 1837, served as executive officer on board the bomb-brig "Stromboli" during the war with Mexico, and participated in the capture of Tabasco and other naval operations. During the latter part of the war Tucker succeeded to the command of the vessel. On 14 Sept., 1855, he received his commission as a commander, and was ordered to take charge of the receiving-ship "Pennsylvania" at Norfolk. His next post was that of ordnance-officer of the Norfolk navy-yard. He resigned his commission on 18 April, 1861, after the passage by Virginia of a secession ordinance, and on 21 April was appointed a commander in the Virginia navy. On 22 April he was directed by Gov. Letcher to "conduct the naval defences of James river," but on 3 June he was ordered to the command of the steamer "Yorktown," which afterward became the "Patrick Henry." When Virginia joined the Confederate states, Tucker, with all other officers of the state navy, was transferred to the Confederate service with the same rank he had held in the U. S. navy. The "Patrick Henry" participated in the various conflicts in Hampton Roads, including the battle between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" on 9 March, and on the 13th Tucker was placed in command of the wooden fleet. Soon after the repulse of the National squadron at Drewry's Bluff, in which his vessel took part, Tucker was promoted on 13 May, 1863, to the rank of captain, and ordered to Charleston, S. C., where he commanded the Confederate naval forces as flag-officer of the station. When Charleston was evacuated in February, 1865, Capt. Tucker returned to Drewry's Bluff, organized the naval brigade, and commanded it there until Richmond was evacuated, when he reported to Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was attached to Custis Lee's division of Gen. Ewell's corps, which formed the rear-guard of the Confederate army on the retreat from Richmond. In 1866 Capt. Tucker was appointed to the command of the Peruvian navy with the rank of rear-admiral. During the war between Peru, Chili, and Spain he commanded the combined fleets of the two republics. When that war ceased, his rank and emoluments were continued, and he was made president of the Peruvian hydrographic commission of the Amazon. His last service was the exploration and survey of the upper Amazon and its tributaries. In a short time he returned to Petersburg, Va., where he died.

TUCKER, Tilghman M., lawyer, b. in North Carolina; d. in Alabama, 30 April, 1859. He received a good education, studied law, and practised in Columbus, Miss. He was for many years a member of the legislature in one branch or the other, was governor of Mississippi in 1841–'3, and served a term in congress, which ended on 4 March, 1845.

TUCKER, William Jewett, clergyman, b. in Griswold, Conn., 13 July, 1839. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1861, and in 1863, after teaching for two years, entered Andover theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1866. After a ministry of eight years in Manchester, N. H., where he became noted for the grace and eloquence of his sermons, he removed to New York city in 1875, and was pastor of the Madison square Presbyterian church until he entered on the professorship of sacred rhetoric at Andover seminary in 1879. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth in 1875.

TUCKERMAN, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 Jan., 1778; d. in Havana, Cuba, 20 April, 1840. His father, Edward Tuckerman, a citizen of Boston, was one of the founders of the first fire insurance company in New England. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1798, where he was the classmate of William Ellery Channing, and room-mate of Joseph Story. He entered the Unitarian ministry in 1801, and first settled in Chelsea.

In 1826 he was appointed by the American Unitarian association minister at large in Boston. The remainder of his life was devoted to a scientific study of pauperism and the administration of charity. The philanthropy and practical wisdom that he brought to the work revolutionized the methods of dealing with the poor, and gained for him a great reputation. "To the system inaugurated by him," says Rev. Edward E. Hale, "Boston owes it that in every revulsion of business, or in any great calamity, her ordinary institutions of charitable relief have proved sufficient for whatever exigency." Justice Story declared that his work "entitles him to a prominent rank among the benefactors of mankind." In France his principles were adopted by the celebrated Baron Degerando. In England they resulted in the Tuckerman institute of Liverpool, and other associations that still survive. He visited England in 1833 and formed friendships with Lady Byron, Joanna Baillie, and others, with whom he maintained a constant correspondence. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1824. He published numerous discourses, tracts, and reports, chiefly in furtherance of the work in which he was engaged. His principal writings, under the title of "Elevation of the Poor," have been collected (Boston, 1874). See memoirs of Dr. Tuckerman, by William E. Channing, D. D. (Boston, 1841), and by Mary Carpenter (London, 1849).—His nephew, **Henry Theodore,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 April, 1813; d. in New York city, 17 Dec., 1871, was prepared to enter college, but the condition of his health compelled a cessation of study, and in 1833 he went to Europe, where he remained nearly a year, passing most of the time in Italy. "The Italian Sketch-Book" (Philadelphia, 1835) was the fruit of his sojourn abroad. His academical studies were resumed on his return, but were again relinquished, and he made a second voyage to Europe in 1837, remaining abroad until the summer of 1839. This journey embraced a tour of Sicily and lengthened residences in Palermo and Florence. The literary outcome of this second trip was "Isabel, or Sicily: a Pilgrimage" (1839). With greatly improved health, he now devoted himself to letters, and was for years a regular and frequent contributor to periodicals. These writings were in due course collected and published at intervals. Scholarly taste, wide reading, and varied learning are displayed in these numerous compositions. The criticisms are well tempered and sympathetic; the sentiments are wholesome; the style, if perhaps lacking in vigor, is graceful, melodious, and refined. In the works that relate especially to art and artist life a command of knowledge and just appreciation are clearly exhibited. Mr. Tuckerman's prose writings are a valuable contribution to polite literature. The two volumes of poetry are not remarkable, though "Love and Fame," "Mary," and "The Apollo Belvidere" are still admired. He was much beloved socially, in virtue of grace of manners and irreproachable personal worth. He spent many summers at Newport, where a pleasant memorial of him, presented by his sister, may be seen in the "Redwood Library," consisting of a complete set of Mr. Tuckerman's writings in a beautiful ebony case. His works, besides those mentioned above, include "Rambles and Reveries" (1841); "Thoughts on the Poets," principally English (1846; German translation by Dr. Emile Müller, Marburg, 1856); "Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters" (New York, 1847); "Characteristics of Literature" (Philadelphia, 1849; 2d series, 1851); "The Optimist," a volume of miscellaneous essays (New York, 1850); "Life of Commodore Silas Talbot" (1851); "Poems" (Boston, 1851); "A Month in England" (1853); "Memorial of Horatio Greenough" (New York, 1853); "Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer" (1853); "Mental Portraits, or Studies of Character" (London, 1853; revised and enlarged as "Essays, Biographical and Critical, or Studies of Character," Boston, 1857); "Essay on Washington, with a Paper on the Portraits of Washington" (New York, 1859); "America and Her Commentators" (1864); "A Sheaf of Verse" (1864); "The Criterion, or the Test of Talk about Familiar Things" (1866); "Maga Papers about Paris" (1867); "Book of the Artists," a study of the rise and progress of art in America (1867); and "Life of John Pendleton Kennedy" (1871). See addresses by Henry W. Bellows and Evert A. Duyckinck (New York, 1872).—Another nephew, **Edward,** lichenologist, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Dec., 1817; d. in Amherst, Mass., 15 March, 1886, was graduated at Union in 1837, and at the Harvard law-school in 1839, after which for two years he continued at Cambridge, pursuing studies in law, and taking a special course at the divinity-school. In 1841 he went to Europe for further study, and in Upsala met Elias Fries, who confirmed his fondness for botany. On his return in 1842, he made with Asa Gray a botanical excursion in the White mountains, and contributed to the "American Journal of Science" a paper descriptive of the plants that he had collected. He had previously published several papers on the New England lichens, giving the results of his individual experiences. In 1847 he took the A. B. degree at Harvard, having entered the senior class a year previous. He completed the course of study at the Harvard divinity-school in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer on history in Amherst, and until 1873 he continued to give instruction in that branch, during a part of the time filling the chair of oriental history. He was appointed professor of botany in 1858, which chair he then held until the end of his life, although during his later years he was relieved from class instruction. His botanical studies were various, but he made a specialty of lichenology, in which branch he had no superior in the United States. Prof. Tuckerman's papers on this subject number nearly fifty, and are devoted to descriptions of the lichens not only of New England, but of other parts of North America. Specimens collected by the U. S. exploring expedition, the Pacific railroad surveys, and later by the U. S. geological surveys, were referred to him for examination and classification. Early in life Thomas Nuttall dedicated to him the genus Tuckermania, one of the finest of California Compositæ, and several species have been named in his honor. Tuckerman's ravine, on Mount Washington, also bears his name. The degree of LL. D. was given him by Amherst in 1865, and he was a member of various scientific societies, among which were the American academy of arts

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and sciences after 1865, and the National academy of sciences after 1868. Prof. Tuckerman contributed to the New York "Churchman," between 1834 and 1841, numerous articles, under the titles of "Notitia Literaria" and "Adversaria," on subjects in history, biography, and theology. He also contributed short articles on antiquarian topics to the "Mercantile Journal" in 1832, and in 1832–'3 he aided Samuel G. Drake in the preparation of his "Book of the Indians" and "Indian Wars." Besides his paper on botany, he edited "New England's Rarities Discovered," by John Josselyn (1860), and published "Genera Lichenum: An Arrangement of North American Lichens" (Amherst, 1872); "A Catalogue of Plants growing without Cultivation within Thirty Miles of Amherst College" (1882); and "A Synopsis of the North American Lichens" (part i., Boston, 1882). The second part of the last-named work, left by Prof. Tuckerman, has been issued, with an appendix, by Henry Willey (New Bedford, 1888). See "Memoir of Edward Tuckerman" (Washington, 1887), by William G. Farlow.—Edward's brother, **Frederick Goddard,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Aug., 1821; d. there, 14 May, 1877, entered Harvard in the class of 1841, and, leaving before he had passed through the entire course, went to the law-school, where he was graduated in 1842. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1845. Mr. Tuckerman published a volume of "Poems" (Boston, 1860; London, 1863), and was a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly."—Henry Theodore's brother, **Charles Keating,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 March, 1821, was U. S. minister to Greece in 1868–'72, and since his retirement from that post has resided in Europe. He has edited A. R. Rangabe's "Greece: Her Progress and Present Position" (New York, 1867), and is the author of "The Greeks of To-day" (1873); and "Poems" (London, 1885).—His son, **Arthur Lyman,** architect, b. in New York, 14 Sept., 1861, was prepared for his profession in Europe, and was appointed superintendent of the Metropolitan museum art-schools in 1888. Mr. Tuckerman has published a "History of Architecture" (New York, 1887).—Another cousin, **Bayard,** author, b. in New York, 2 July, 1855, studied in Europe, was graduated at Harvard in 1878, and has become a writer on historical and literary subjects. He is the author of "History of English Prose Fiction" (New York, 1882), and has in course of publication a "Life of General Lafayette."—Henry Theodore's cousin, **Stephen Salisbury,** artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Dec., 1830, at first engaged in business, but subsequently studied drawing in Birmingham, England, and on his return to Boston became principal of the New England school of design. He went abroad again in 1860, and studied in Paris for a year. After this he taught drawing in Boston until 1864, when he devoted himself entirely to painting. Since 1872 he has worked chiefly abroad, and he has exhibited in London, Paris, and in Holland, as well as in his native country. He is noted especially for his marine views, among which are "Beach at Hastings"; "U. S. Frigate 'Constitution' escaping from the British Fleet in 1812," which is in the Boston museum of fine arts; and "Dutch Fishing-Boats Beaching in a Gale."—Stephen Salisbury's cousin, **Samuel Parkman,** musician, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 Feb., 1819, had his first instruction in music from Charles Zeuner, and was then for several years organist at St. Paul's church, Boston. During this time he published "The Episcopal Harp" (1844) and "The National Lyre" (1848), the latter with Silas A. Bancroft and Henry K. Oliver. He went to England in 1849, and the degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury in 1853. In the preceding year he had received a diploma from the Academy of St. Cecilia in Rome. After returning to the United States he lectured on sacred music, and gave performances of church music of the period from the 4th to the 19th centuries. He went again to England in 1856, and a third time in 1868, returning in 1879. As a composer he has given his attention chiefly to sacred music, and he has compiled "Cathedral Chants" (London, 1852) and "Trinity Collection of Church Music" (1864).

TUDOR, William, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 28 March, 1750; d. there, 8 July, 1819. He was graduated at Harvard in 1769, studied law with John Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, 27 July, 1772, rising to a high rank in his profession. He was attached to Gen. Washington's staff in 1775–'8 as judge-advocate with the rank of colonel, was a member of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1809–'10 served as secretary of state. Col. Tudor was vice-president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1816, and delivered an address before that body. Among his other published orations is one that he delivered on the anniversary of the "Boston Massacre" (Boston, 1779), and one before the Massachusetts charitable fire society (1798). A memoir of Col. Tudor is printed in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society, of which he was a founder.—His son, **William,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 28 Jan., 1779; d. in Rio Janeiro, 9 March, 1830, was graduated at Harvard in 1796, became a clerk in the employ of John Codman, and visited Europe on business. On his return he was active in founding the Anthology club, and wrote much for its magazine, the "Monthly Anthology," during its publication in 1803–'11. In 1807 he was a founder of the Boston athenæum, which grew out of the club. In December, 1814, he projected the "North American Review," the first number of which appeared in May, 1815, under his editorship. Three fourths of the matter in the first four volumes were written by him. Mr. Tudor was for some time a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and he originated the present Bunker Hill monument. Hearing that the ground on which it stands was to be sold, he interested men of means in the purchase, and the work was begun by his suggestion. He was engaged in various European commercial transactions, and in November, 1805, as the agent of his brother Frederic, went to the West Indies, where he founded the ice trade with tropical countries. In 1823 he was appointed U. S. consul at Lima, Peru, and in 1827 he became chargé d'affaires in Brazil, where he negotiated a treaty. Besides his contributions to current literature and separate orations and addresses, he wrote "Letters on the Eastern States" (New York, 1820); "Miscellanies," from his contributions to the "Anthology" and the "North American Review" (1821); "Life of James Otis, of Massachusetts" (1823); and "Gebel Teir," an anonymous political allegory, written at Rio Janeiro (1829). He left valuable unpublished manuscripts.

TUFTS, Charles, donor, b. in Medford, Mass., 16 July, 1781; d. in Somerville (formerly a part of Charlestown), Mass., 24 Dec., 1876. He received a common-school education, inherited a large property in land, became a manufacturer and active business man, promoted the prosperity of his town, and added to his fortune by sagacious investments. He was a liberal friend of education, and gave the site and seventy acres of valuable land to found

Tufts college, Medford, Mass. It stands on a site that was purchased in 1690 by Peter Tufts, the emigrant ancestor.

TUFTS, Cotton, physician, b. in Medford, Mass., 30 May, 1734; d. in Weymouth, Mass., 8 Dec., 1815. He was the grandson of Peter Tufts, who emigrated to this country in 1654 and died in Malden, Mass., in 1700, aged eighty-two. Cotton was graduated at Harvard in 1749, studied medicine, and settled at Weymouth, where he was highly esteemed as a physician. He was one of the original members of the Massachusetts medical society, its president in 1787–'95, and one of the founders of the Academy of arts and sciences. In 1765 he wrote spirited and patriotic instructions to the representatives of Weymouth against the stamp-act. He was a representative of the state and a councillor, for many years an active member of the state senate, and supported in the convention the adoption of the U. S. constitution.—His grandson, **Quincy,** b. in Weymouth, Mass., 4 July, 1791; d. there, 18 April, 1872, was a citizen of Boston, and distinguished for his liberality. He left by his will $10,000 to Harvard for the education of indigent students, $2,000 each to Amherst college and Atkinson academy, N. H., for a like purpose, $10,000 to the town of Weymouth for a free library, $10,000 to the Massachusetts general hospital for free beds; and about $40,000 to be distributed among the charitable institutions of the city.

TUFTS, John, clergyman, b. in Medford, Mass., 5 May, 1689; d. in Amesbury, Mass., August, 1750. He was graduated at Harvard in 1708, and was minister at Newbury, Mass., from 1714 till 1738. He published "Introduction to the Singing of Psalm-Tunes, with a Collection of Tunes in Three Parts" (Boston, 1715), and a sermon, "Humble Call to Archippus" (1829). His work on the singing of psalm-tunes was the first publication of the kind in New England, if not in this country, and was regarded as a great novelty, since not more than four or five tunes were known in many of the congregations, and those were sung by rote.

TUIGG, John, R. C. bishop, b. in County Cork, Ireland, in 1820. He entered the missionary college of All-Hallows, near Dublin, and, emigrating to the United States, finished his theological course in St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg. He was ordained priest on 14 May, 1850, and placed as assistant pastor at Pittsburg cathedral, being also appointed secretary to the bishop. In 1853 he organized the congregation of St. Bridget and erected a church. He was transferred the same year to the mission of Altoona, where he founded a school, placing it under the Sisters of Charity, built a pastoral residence, and enlarged the church. He was also in charge of several other missions at the same time, and in 1869 was appointed vicar forane of the eastern part of the diocese. He then erected a new church, which was dedicated in 1875. He was consecrated bishop of Pittsburg, 19 March, 1876, and soon afterward made administrator of the diocese of Alleghany. Bishop Tuigg's constitution gave way under the labors that were entailed by the government of these two dioceses, and in 1882 he had three strokes of paralysis. Although his life was despaired of, he recovered, and resumed his episcopal duties. In 1888 the united dioceses contained 212 priests, 140 members of male religious orders and 726 of female religious orders, 14 ecclesiastical students, 133 churches and 44 chapels, 8 monasteries, 55 convents, 3 colleges, 6 academies for girls, an industrial school and reformatory, 3 orphanages, 2 hospitals, and 70 parochial schools, which were attended by 21,000 pupils.

TULANE, Paul, philanthropist, b. in Cherry Valley, near Princeton, N. J., in May, 1801; d. in Princeton, 27 March, 1887. He was the son of a French emigrant, a native of Tours, who was engaged in the lumber trade between Philadelphia and the French West Indies. The office of probate judge of Tours was held by members of his family for 150 years. Paul Tulane had no taste for books, but a marked talent for trade from early youth. In 1818 he made a tour of the southwest with a wealthy cousin and namesake, and in 1822 emigrated to New Orleans. It was a yellow-fever summer, and he went while the epidemic was at its height, because there were better openings then for young men. His first ventures were marked with success, and he soon engaged in a general supply business which proved lucrative. In the latter part of his business career this was narrowed down to a trade in clothing. Until 1856 he continued in active business in New Orleans with unvarying success. In 1840 he visited France to see his father, who pointed out to him the decadence of Tours and Bordeaux due to the emancipation of the West India slaves, and warned him of a like probable fate to New Orleans. In consequence, from this time Mr. Tulane began to transfer a large part of his estate to the north, but he continued his residence in New Orleans until 1873, when he permanently removed to Princeton, N. J. During his entire career in New Orleans he was looked up to as a man of great industry, sound judgment, and perfect integrity. His mode of life was unostentatious, but he was a generous giver both to public and private charities, especially for educational objects. His affection for the city of New Orleans was strong and unwavering, and this took definite shape in an act of donation on 2 May, 1882, by which he conveyed his real estate in New Orleans to a board of seventeen administrators for the higher education of the white youth of Louisiana. This and subsequent donations aggregated about $1,100,000, and he avowed his purpose of dedicating a large part of the residue of his estate, amounting to about $1,000,000 more, to the same purpose; but, as he died intestate, it fell to his legal heirs. The Tulane education fund has been used to found the Tulane university of Louisiana at New Orleans, which has had a rapid and prosperous development, and is now the first institution in the south in endowment and number of students. (See illustration.)

TULLY, John, astrologer, b. in England, 9 Sept., 1638; d. in Middletown, Conn., 5 Oct., 1701. For twenty years, from 1681 till the time of his death, he was engaged in compiling almanacs, and was popularly known as the "New-England astrologer." The first publication of his almanac preceded William Bradford's by six years, and Benjamin Franklin's by half a century.

TULLY, William, physician, b. in Saybrook, Conn., 18 Nov., 1785; d. in Springfield, Mass., 28 Feb., 1859. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, and, after studying medicine in Philadelphia, set-

tled in practice in Milford, Conn. Subsequently he removed to Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), where he became intimate with Dr. Thomas Miner, whose views on the nature and treatment of spotted fever he adopted. In 1824 he was called to the presidency of the Vermont academy of medicine in Castleton, Vt., where he also lectured on the theory and practice of medicine. He removed to Albany in 1826, and was associated with Dr. Alden March in the practice of medicine. In 1829 he settled in New Haven, where he was appointed professor of materia medica in the medical department of Yale, which chair he held until 1842, when he resigned. He removed to Springfield in 1851, and there spent the remainder of his life in poverty. Dr. Tully was distinguished as a botanist, and was regarded as one of the most learned and thoroughly scientific physicians in New England. He contributed to the medical journals of his time, and assisted in the revision of Webster's "Dictionary of the English Language" (editions of 1840 and 1847). With Dr. Thomas Miner he published "Essays upon Fever and other Medical Subjects" (Middletown, 1823), and he was the author of "Materia Medica, or Pharmacology and Therapeutics" (Springfield, 1857–'8).

TUOMEY, Michael, geologist, b. in Cork, Ireland, 29 Sept., 1808; d. in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 30 March, 1857. He came to the United States in his youth, and after an unsuccessful experience in farming was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1835. Subsequently he taught in Somerset county, Md., and also followed civil engineering. In 1844 he was appointed state geologist of South Carolina, and in 1847 he was called to the chair of mineralogy, geology, and agricultural chemistry in the University of Alabama. This professorship he held until his death, and in 1848 he was appointed state geologist of Alabama. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him, and he was a member of the Boston society of natural history and of the American association for the advancement of science. His published reports include "Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State of South Carolina" (Columbia, 1844); "Report on the Geology of South Carolina" (1848); "First Biennial Report on the Geology of Alabama" (Tuscaloosa, 1850); "Geological Map of Alabama" (1853); and "Second Biennial Report of the Geology of Alabama," edited by John W. Mallett (Montgomery, 1858). With Francis S. Holmes he issued "Fossils of South Carolina" (10 parts, Charleston, 1855–'7).

TUPAC-AMARU (too'-pak-ah'-mah-roo), member of the Peruvian inca family, b. in Cuzco about 1540; d. there in 1573. He was the second son of Manco Inca Yupanqui, who, after the execution of Atahualpa, had been recognized by Pizarro as successor to the throne. After his father's death the eldest son, Sayri-Tupac, submitted to the Spanish rule, and was baptized and rewarded by a tract of land and an Indian commandery at Urubamba; but Tupac-Amaru refused to renounce his family claims, and retired to the mountains of Vilcabamba. When Sayri-Tupac died, the family claims devolved upon Tupac-Amaru, and as the Indians recognized him as the legitimate successor to the throne of the incas, the viceroy, Francisco de Toledo, resolved to capture the prince. In 1572, under pretext of sending auxiliaries to Chili, he ordered 250 men to march against the district of Vilcabamba, where they began hostilities against Tupac-Amaru. The latter resisted in self-defence, and, after he had been defeated several times, and his means of subsistence had been cut off, fled with his family and some followers to the mountain-fastnesses, where he thought himself secure. But receiving notice of his retreat, Capt. Martin de Loyola, with twenty men, crossed at night the mountain-stream that defended the inca's retreat, and captured the camp by surprise, carrying the unhappy prince with his family as prisoners to Cuzco. There the judge, Gabriel Loarte, by the viceroy's order, began a criminal process against Tupac, under the pretext that he had incited an armed revolt, and he was condemned to death and beheaded at Cuzco, while his children were transported as prisoners to Spain.—The name TUPAC-AMARU II. was adopted by Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui, who, claiming to be a lineal descendant of the incas, raised a rebellion against the Spaniards in 1780, and was executed in 1781.

TUPAC INCA YUPANQUI (too-pak-ing-kah-yoo-pang'-ke), eleventh inca of Peru, b. in Cuzco about 1420; d. there in 1483. He was a son of the inca Yupanqui and Mama Chimpu Ocllo, and succeeded his father on the throne in 1453, beginning his reign by visiting the different provinces of his empire, in which undertaking he spent four years. After gathering an army of more than 40,000 men at Cajamarca, he conquered the territories of Moyabamba, Chachapoyas, Ayabaca, and Huancabamba, and, on his return to Cuzco, completed the construction of the famous fortress of Sacsahuana, which had been begun under the reign of his father. Some years afterward he marched again to the conquest of the northern tribes and subjugated Huanuco and the Cañari territory. In his old age he sent another army northward, but remained in Cuzco, giving the command to his eldest son, Huayna Capac, who conquered Quito and Pasto, and by whom he was succeeded.

TUPPER, Benjamín, soldier, b. in Stoughton, Mass., in August, 1738; d. in Marietta, Ohio, in June, 1792. He served as a soldier in the French war of 1756–'63, and afterward taught. Soon after the battle of Lexington he was a major at Boston, and distinguished himself in a boat expedition at Castle island, Boston harbor. He became a lieutenant-colonel, 4 Nov., 1775, colonel of the 11th Massachusetts early in 1776, and in August of the same year commanded the gun-boats and galleys on the North river. He served under Gen. Horatio Gates at Saratoga, was at the battle of Monmouth in 1778, and was brevetted a general before the close of the war. With Gen. Rufus Putnam he originated the Ohio land company, was appointed in 1785 surveyor of Ohio lands, and served against Shays's rebellion in 1786. He settled at Marietta, Ohio, in 1787, and became a judge in 1788.—His son, EDWARD W., was a brigadier-general of Ohio volunteers, and served under Gen. Harrison in 1812. He died at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1823.

TUPPER, Charles, clergyman, b. in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 6 Aug., 1794; d. in Aylesford, N. S., 19 Jan., 1881. He was ordained to the work of the Baptist ministry, 17 July, 1817, and was

editor of the "Baptist Magazine" in 1832–'6. He was a liberal contributor to the press during the sixty-three years of his ministry, and gained a reputation for scholarly attainments. In 1859 he had read critically the whole Bible in eight languages and the New Testament in ten. Among his published writings are "Scriptural Baptism" (Halifax, N. S., 1850) and "Expository Notes on the Syriac Version of the Scriptures."—His son, Sir **Charles,** Canadian statesman, b. in Amherst, Nova Scotia, 2 July, 1821, was educated at various private and public schools, and at Horton academy, Wolfville, N. S. He studied medicine in Nova Scotia, and subsequently in Edinburgh university, where he gained the highest honors, and in 1843 became a fellow of the Royal college of surgeons, immediately returned home, began to practise in his native town, and soon stood at the head of his profession, and was president of the Canadian medical association from its formation in 1857 till 1870. He was a Conservative in politics, but took no active part in public matters until 1855, when he was elected to the provincial legislature for the county of Cumberland, his opponent being Joseph Howe, a Liberal. At once Tupper took a marked position in the legislature, and when in 1856 the Johnston cabinet was formed he became provincial secretary of Nova Scotia, serving till 1860, and identified himself with such measures as the abolition of the monopoly in mines and minerals, representation by population, and consolidation of the jury law. In 1858 he went to England on a mission connected with the Intercolonial railway, and while in that country he approached several statesmen on the subject of confederation of the British North American provinces. In 1864 Dr. Tupper became prime minister of Nova Scotia, which post he held until 1867. During those three years he passed the free-school law, which is still in operation in Nova Scotia. In 1864 Dr. Tupper was the active spirit in the maritime union movement, and he went with his fellow-delegates to the conference at Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, where he took a noteworthy part in the discussions that followed. Later in the year he went to the conference at Quebec, where a broader scheme was debated, and where it was decided to unite Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in one dominion, Prince Edward island declining to enter the compact. Dr. Tupper was also a member of the conference that met in London in 1866–'7, where the terms of union were settled in detail. In London Dr. Tupper carried on a vigorous contest with Joseph Howe, who, abandoning the "dream of his boyhood"—confederation—had become chief of the Nova Scotia anti-Confederates. Howe was answered by the pamphlets and speeches that he himself had published in former years, and his famous pamphlet, "Confederation, Considered in Relation to the Interests of the Empire," found its principal questioner in Tupper's "Letter to the Earl of Carnarvon" (London, 1866). Dr. Tupper was created a companion of the Bath (civil) in 1867. Owing to press of duties, he declined re-election. Sir John A. Macdonald, in forming his first Canadian ministry, offered Dr. Tupper a portfolio; but he declined it, and sat in the commons as a private member until June, 1870, when he entered the cabinet as president of the council. In 1868 he declined the chairmanship of the Intercolonial railway, and in the same year, in behalf of the Dominion government, he went to London to oppose Mr. Howe, who had gone there to urge the imperial authorities to grant Nova Scotia permission to leave the confederacy. In 1872 Tupper became minister of inland revenue, which office he relinquished in the following year to assume the department of customs, holding it till November, when the Conservatives passed out of power. In January, 1874, Tupper was elected by his old constituents for the ninth time. In 1878 he organized the canvass for the coming elections, the "National policy"—protection to native industries—proving his strongest battle-cry. The contest resulted in a return of Sir John A. Macdonald to power, and in October Dr. Tupper took office as minister of public works. This portfolio he held until the passing of the act to divide that department in 1879, after which he was minister of railways and canals until 24 May, 1884. On 24 May, 1879, he was created a knight of the order of St. Michael and St. George by the Marquis of Lorne, acting in behalf of the queen. In 1880 Sir Charles visited England with Sir John A. Macdonald and John H. Pope for the purpose of negotiating for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, the result being that the compact was ratified by parliament, and most of the subsequent acts that led to the completion of the road were introduced by him. In 1883, while yet minister of railways, Sir Charles was appointed high commissioner for Canada in London. The question arising as to the legality of his holding both posts at the same time, an act was passed in parliament relieving him from penalties under the independence of parliament act. At the close of the session Sir Charles resigned his seat in the cabinet and went to London to resume his duties as high commissioner. He received a diploma of honor for special services in connection with the international fisheries exhibition in London, and holds a patent of rank and precedence from the queen as an ex-councillor of Nova Scotia. Party exigency soon demanded his return, and in response to the call of his chief he re-entered active politics, becoming a member of the house of commons for Cumberland county, and minister of finance, his appointment bearing date 27 Jan., 1887. He was appointed executive commissioner for Canada at the international exhibition at Antwerp in 1885, and at the colonial and Indian exhibition at London in 1886. In January, 1886, he received the grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and in 1887 he was appointed by the imperial government a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the government of the United States in relation to the Canadian fisheries, his colleagues being Sir Lionel Sackville-West, British minister at Washington, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The commissioners concluded their labors in February, 1888. He carried a bill through the Canadian parliament for the ratification of the treaty, where it was passed in both houses without division. Sir Charles Tupper performed the duties of finance minister of Canada until 25 May, 1888, when he

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resigned his office and seat in the house of commons and returned to London as high commissioner for Canada. This post he still (1889) holds. His county has regularly returned him to parliament fourteen times. Sir Charles has identified himself with all the chief measures of the government, and has been instrumental in carrying through parliament the act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the northwest territories, the consolidation railway act of 1879, the act granting a charter to the Canadian Pacific railway company in 1881, the act of 1884 granting a loan to that company, the railway subsidies acts of 1883–'4, the act of 1884 respecting an agreement between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, and the customs act of 1887, inaugurating a policy of protection and promotion of the manufacture of iron and steel. In 1862 he was appointed by act of parliament a governor of Dalhousie college, Halifax, and received the degree of D. C. L. from Acadia college, N. S., in 1882, and from Cambridge in 1886. On 29 Aug., 1888 Sir Charles was created a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for services in connection with the fisheries treaty at Washington.—His son, **Charles Hibbert,** b. in Amherst, Nova Scotia, 3 Aug., 1855, was educated at McGill college university, Montreal, and at Harvard. In 1878 he was called to the bar of Nova Scotia, and entered politics for the first time in the Liberal-Conservative interest in June, 1882, when he was elected to the house of commons for the county of Pictou. In June, 1888, he was sworn as a member of the privy council of Canada, and invited by Sir John A. Macdonald to enter his government as minister of marine and fisheries. On presenting himself for re-election he was returned by acclamation.

TUPPER, Henry Allen, clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 29 Feb., 1828. His father, Tristram, a merchant of Charleston, was at one time president of the South Carolina railroad. The son was educated in part at Charleston college, and was graduated at Madison university, N. Y., in 1848, and at its theological seminary in 1850. Having entered the ministry, he became, after three years' service in Graniteville, S. C., pastor of the Baptist church at Washington, Ga., in which relation he continued for nearly twenty years. During the civil war he was chaplain of the 9th Georgia regiment of the Confederate army. In 1872 he was made corresponding secretary of the Foreign missionary board of the Southern Baptist convention, with his residence in Richmond, Va. He still (1889) holds this office, and is a trustee of Richmond college. In 1870 Madison university conferred on him the degree of D. D. Besides various published sermons and addresses, Dr. Tupper is the author of "The First Century of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Va." (Philadelphia, 1880), "Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention" (1880); and "Truth in Romance" (Baltimore, 1887).

TURCHIN, John Basil, or **Ivan Vasilevitch Turchininoff,** soldier, b. in the province of Don, Russia, 30 Jan., 1822. He entered the artillery-school at St. Petersburg in 1836, was graduated in 1841, and entered the horse-artillery service as an ensign. He participated in the Hungarian campaign, in 1849 entered the military academy for officers of the general staff, was graduated in 1852, and was assigned to the staff of the Imperial guards. During the Crimean war he was promoted till he reached the grade of colonel, was senior staff-officer of the active corps, and prepared the plan that was adopted for the defence of the coast of Finland. He came to the United States in 1856, and was employed in the engineer department of the Illinois Central railroad company until 19 June, 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 19th Illinois volunteers. He served with his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky, and Alabama, where he took an active part in the capture of Huntsville and Decatur. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 July, 1862, served in the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, and resigned, 10 Oct., 1864. After the close of the war he was a solicitor of patents in Chicago till 1870, for the next three years was employed as a civil engineer, and in 1873 he established the Polish colony of Radone, in Washington county, Ill., where he now (1889) resides on a farm. He is an occasional contributor of scientific and military articles to periodicals. In January, 1865, he wrote "Military Rambles," a series of criticisms, issued monthly at Chicago, and he has also published "The Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURCOTTE, Joseph Edouard, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Nicolet in 1808; d. in Three Rivers, 20 Dec., 1864. He was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1834, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislative assembly of Canada for the county of Nicolet, but afterward represented various constituencies in that body for many years. After having been solicitor-general, he was in 1862 elected speaker of the legislative assembly of Canada. Mr. Turcotte was noted for his eloquence as a parliamentary speaker. He was mainly instrumental in securing the construction of the Arthabasca branch railroad, planned a railway to connect the Grand piles on St. Maurice river with Three Rivers, and was an active agent in establishing the Radnor iron-works in the district of Three Rivers.—His son, **Henry René Arthur,** b. in Montreal, Canada, 19 Jan., 1846, was educated at the Jesuit's college in Montreal and at Stonyhurst college, England. He was admitted to the bar of Quebec in June, 1867, and was appointed queen's counsel in 1879. He has been mayor of Three Rivers, was speaker of the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec from 4 June, 1878, till December, 1881, and was appointed a member of the executive council, 29 Jan., 1887. He carried through several measures amending the civil code and simplifying legal procedure.

TURELL, Ebenezer, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Feb., 1702; d. in Medford, Mass., 8 Dec., 1778. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and was minister of Medford, Mass., from 25 Nov., 1724, till his death. He was eminent as a preacher and patriot. Mr. Turell published "Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. S. Cook" (Boston, 1740); "Dialogue About the Times" (1742); and "Life and Character of the Rev. Benjamin Colman" (1749); and he also collected and published poems by his wife, with a memoir of her (Boston, 1735). A tract of his on "Witchcraft" is in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections."—His wife, **Jane,** daughter of Rev. Benjamin Colman, b. in Boston, Mass., 25 Feb., 1708; d. in Medford, Mass., 26 March, 1735, displayed precocious mental powers at an early age, wrote poetry at eleven, and on 11 Aug., 1726, married Mr. Turell. She afterward wrote eulogies on Sir Richard Blackmore's works, and on "The Incomparable Mr. Waller," "An Invitation into the Country in Imitation of Horace," and some prose articles. Her poems were collected and published by her husband, with a memoir of her life (Boston, 1735). A notice of her by Prof. John

Wilson will be found in his "Noctes Ambrosianæ" (5 vols., New York, 1854).

TURGEON, Pierre Flavian, R. C. archbishop of Quebec, b. in Quebec, Canada, 12 Nov., 1787; d. there, 25 Aug., 1867. From 1808 till 1820 he was secretary to Bishop Joseph Octave Plessis, and on 29 April, 1810, was ordained priest. For many years he taught in the Seminary of Quebec until he became, by appointment and bulls of Pope Gregory XVI., bishop and coadjutor of the archbishop of Quebec. He was consecrated, under the title of Sidyme in Quebec, on 11 May, 1834. In 1849–'50 he was administrator of the diocese, and in the latter year became archbishop, and was vested with the pallium on 11 June, 1851. He resigned his office in 1855, owing to impaired health.

TURGOT, Anne Robert Joseph (toor-go), Baron de l'Aulne, French statesman, b. in Paris, 10 May, 1727; d. there, 20 March, 1781. He studied for the church and was prior of Sorbonne in 1749, but resigned in 1751, was made deputy attorney-general and councillor in the parliament of Paris in 1752, a master of the tribunal of the requests in 1753, and intendant of Limousin in 1761. He made many improvements in the administration of that province, and was named, 20 July, 1774, secretary of the navy. During his short administration he devised a plan that afterward gave a vigorous impulse to the prosperity of the French colonies in America. On 24 Aug., 1774, he succeeded Abbé Terray as comptroller of the finances. He set immediately to work to reform abuses and put France upon a sound financial basis. He found the greatest opposition at court and in the king's council to carrying on his proposed reforms that might have averted the revolution of 1789, and there were riots in Paris and other cities in May, 1775. Louis XVI., who said, "Only M. Turgot and I love the people," held a levee of justice at the parliament of Paris, 12 May, 1776, and obliged that body to register Turgot's edicts on finance. The Count d'Artois, Louis XVI.'s aunts, and Count de Maurepas secured Turgot's dismissal, 12 May, 1776, and he retired to Paris, where he devoted himself to philosophical labors. Owing to his friendship for Benjamin Franklin and his love for the cause of freedom, he was in part instrumental in 1778 in bringing about the treaty of alliance with the United States, and composed, at the request of Richard Price, with whom he corresponded to the last, "Réflexions sur la situation des Américains des États-Unis" (Paris, 1779). At the request of Franklin he wrote "Traité des vrais principes de l'imposition" (1780). Turgot's principal works are "Lettre sur le papier monnaie" (1745); "Sur la tolérance" (1752); "Réflexions sur la formation et la distribution des richesses" (1771); and "Sur la liberté du commerce des grains" (1772). His life has been written by the Marquis de Condorcet (London, 1786), and his complete works were edited by Pierre Samuel Dupont de Nemours (9 vols., Paris, 1808–'11).

TURGOT, Étienne François (toor'-go), Marquis de Coismont, French statesman, b. in Paris, 2 June, 1721; d. there, 21 Oct., 1789. After serving for some time with the Knights of Malta, he was created on his return to France in 1764 brigadier of the armies of the king. He made a proposal to the French minister, Choiseul, to regenerate the colony of Cayenne by establishing in Guiana a new settlement under the name of "France équinoxiale," strong enough to resist, without any aid from the mother country, an attack from any quarter, and even to give succor to the other American colonies in case of need. Turgot expected that such a colony, if successful, would counterbalance the recent loss of Canada. The plan was adopted, and Turgot received the title of governor-general of French Guiana; but the measures for its execution were badly carried out, the colonists perished in crowds, and loud complaints met him on his arrival as to the oppression of the intendant of the new colony, Chauvallon. He arrested the latter and sent him a prisoner to France. Turgot remained about four months, during which he made fruitless efforts to remedy the evils that preyed on the settlement. His health failed him, and he was forced to return to France, where he confirmed the reports that had already reached the government that it was impossible to realize the projects so lightly adopted in such a country as Guiana. He was for some time imprisoned on the complaint of Chauvallon, and, on his release, lived in retirement. He wrote several works, memoirs, and pamphlets, among them "Mémoire sur la flore de la Guiane" (Paris, 1766) and "Observations sur l'espèce de résine élastique de l'Île de France, semblable à celle de Cayenne" (1769).

TURINI, Giovanni (too-re'-ne), sculptor, b. near Verona, Italy, 23 May, 1841. He studied sculpture at Milan and Rome, and subsequently became professor in Milan. During the war with Austria in 1866 he served as a volunteer in the 4th regiment of Garibaldi's army. Later he came to this country and settled in New York. In 1867 he exhibited a group of statuary entitled "Angelica and Medora" at the World's fair in Paris, and in 1882 he made a bust of Leo XIII. for the Vatican in Rome. The statue of Garibaldi erected in Washington square by the Italians of New York city was designed by him. It was unveiled in June, 1888, and accepted by Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

TURNBULL, Laurence, physician, b. in Shotts, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 10 Sept., 1821. He was graduated at the Philadelphia college of pharmacy in 1842, taking as his thesis "Salicine," which he had found in the *populus tremuloides*, and then engaged in the business of manufacturing chemicals. For his success in the production of citrate of iron he received an award of merit from the Franklin institute, and he also discovered that biborate of sodium would bleach colored oils and ointments. Entering the office of Dr. John K. Mitchell, he studied medicine, and was graduated at the Jefferson medical college in 1845. He was appointed resident physician of the Philadelphia hospital in 1845, and was out-door physician to the guardians of the poor in 1846–'8, also vaccine physician to the city of Philadelphia in 1847–'50. Meanwhile, in 1848–'50, he was lecturer on chemistry applied to the arts in Franklin institute, and from 1857 till 1887 he was physician to the department of diseases of the eye and ear in the Howard hospital. At the beginning of the civil war he was a volunteer surgeon in the hospital-department service on Potomac river, for the relief of the Pennsylvania troops, in Emory hospital, and at Fort Monroe. Dr. Turnbull has made a specialty of diseases of the ear, and is aural surgeon of the Jefferson medical college hospital, and superintendent of the ear clinic in 1877–'88. Besides holding membership in various medical societies, he presided over the section in otology of the American medical association in 1880, and of the British medical association in 1881; and he was chosen delegate to the section in otology of the British medical association in 1888, and to the congress of otology that convened in Brussels, Belgium, in September, 1888. Dr. Turnbull has contributed largely to medical

literature, and, in addition to memoirs "On the Use of Belladonna," and "On Whooping-Cough," he has published "The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, with an Historical Account of its Rise, Progress, and Present Condition" (Philadelphia, 1859); "Defective and Impaired Vision, with the Clinical Use of the Ophthalmoscope in their Diagnosis and Treatment" (1859); "Hints and Observations on Military Hygiene" (1862); "Imperfect Hearing and Hygiene of the Ear" (1871); "The Nature and Treatment of Nervous Deafness," with an additional translation of Duchenne's work on the same subject (1874); "A Clinical Manual of the Diseases of the Ear" (1881); and "A Manual of Anæsthetic Agents and their Employment in the Treatment of Disease" (1885).—His son, **Charles Smith,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Nov., 1847, was graduated at the Philadelphia central high-school in 1868, and at the auxiliary department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, with the degree of Ph. D., also at the medical department of the same university in 1871. During the following year he was surgeon to the U. S. geological survey in Wyoming and Montana territories, and in 1873–'4 he was resident surgeon of the New York ophthalmic and aural institute. The years 1874–'5 were spent in study in the ophthalmic and aural departments of the Imperial general hospital in Vienna, and on his return he settled in Philadelphia, devoting his attention entirely to the practice of ophthalmology and otology. Dr. Turnbull is chief of the aural department of Jefferson medical college, and ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Howard, St. Christopher, German, and Jewish hospitals, and the Home for incurables. He is a member of the county, state, and National medical societies, and is a fellow of the Philadelphia college of physicians, and is associate editor in charge of the department of otology in the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences" (Philadelphia, 1888). During his residence abroad he contributed letters to the "Medical and Surgical Reporter" of Philadelphia, and he translated Arlt's "Injuries of the Eye and their Medico-Legal Aspects" (Philadelphia, 1878); Gruber's "Tenotomy of the Tensor Tympani Muscle" (1879); and Bruner's "On the Methods of Connections of the Ossicles" (1880).

TURNBULL, Robert, clergyman, b. in Whiteburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 10 Sept., 1809; d. at Hartford, Conn., 20 Nov., 1877. He was graduated at Glasgow university, and studied theology under Dr. Thomas Chalmers at Edinburgh. While thus engaged he became a Baptist, and preached for a short time in Scotland and England. In 1833 he came to this country, settling as pastor of the Baptist church in Danbury, Conn. After brief pastorates here, in Detroit, Hartford, and Boston, he returned in 1845 to Hartford, as minister of the 1st Baptist church, which relation continued for twenty-four years. Leaving the pastorate in 1869, he preached in various places, and served as secretary of the Connecticut Baptist state convention. In 1851 he received from Madison university the degree of D. D. He was for several years joint editor of the "Christian Review," and, besides numerous contributions to the periodical press, was the author of "The Theatre" (Boston, 1840); "Olympia Morata" (1842); Alexandre R. Vinet's "Vital Christianity," translated, with an introduction and notes (1846); "The Genius of Scotland" (New York, 1847); "The Genius of Italy" (1849); "Theophany, or the Manifestation of God in Christ" (Hartford, 1851); "Vinet's Miscellanies" (New York, 1852); "Pulpit Orators of France and Switzerland" (1853); "The Student Preacher" (1854); "The World We Live in" (1855); "Christ in History, or the Central Power" (Boston, 1856); and "Life Pictures, or Sketches from a Pastor's Note-Book" (New York, 1857). He also edited Sir William Hamilton's "Discussions on Philosophy."

TURNBULL, Robert James, political writer, b. in New Smyrna, Fla., in January, 1775; d. in Charleston, S. C., 15 June, 1833. He was the son of a British physician, who obtained grants from the government in 1772 to establish a Greek colony in Florida. About 15,000 Greeks, Moravians, and other inhabitants of the Mediterranean islands were induced to emigrate, and they founded New Smyrna, so named in honor of Mrs. Turnbull, who was of Greek descent and a native of Smyrna. The project was unsuccessful, and Dr. Turnbull forfeited his grants by adhering to the cause of the colonies during the Revolutionary war, when he settled in Charleston, S. C. The son was educated in England, and then studied law in Charleston and Philadelphia. After his admission to the bar he practised in Charleston until 1810, when he retired to a large plantation in the country. While in Europe he wrote a "Visit to the Philadelphia Penitentiary" (London, 1797), which was translated into French (Paris, 1800), and attracted attention both at home and abroad. He became a leader in the nullification movement, and wrote a series of articles on that subject in 1827 for the "Charleston Mercury," which were afterward issued as "The Crisis," and became the text-book of the nullification party. Mr. Turnbull was "reputed the ablest writer in favor of the principle of nullification." He argued that "each state has the unquestionable right to judge of the infractions of the constitution, and to interpose its sovereign power to arrest their progress and to protect its citizens," which principle he incorporated in his treatise on "The Tribunal of Dernier Ressort" (1830). In 1831 he was a member of the Free-trade convention that assembled at Columbia, S. C., and wrote the report of that body, and he was active in the similar convention in Charleston in February, 1832. He delivered an oration before an assemblage of the nullification party that showed its influence in the subsequent election, and in November of the same year he was a delegate to the convention of the people of South Carolina that passed the nullifying ordinance, and prepared the address of that convention to the people. After the proclamation of President Jackson was received in South Carolina he was the first to enlist when volunteers were called for, in addition to the organized militia, to resist the National government. A monument was erected to his memory in Charleston by his political admirers and associates.

TURNBULL, William, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Oct., 1800; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 9 Dec., 1857. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1819, and entered the army as 2d lieutenant in the artillery. After serving in garrison at Fort McHenry for a year he was on topographical duty until 1832, being made in 1831 assistant topographical engineer, with the brevet of captain. From 1832 till 1843 he was superintending topographical engineer of the construction of the Potomac aqueduct. This work, one of the earliest of the important undertakings of American engineers, gave Col. Turnbull a high rank among his professional associates. The piers of the aqueduct were founded by coffer-dams on rock, sometimes covered by twenty feet of mud, and nearly forty feet below the water surface. He was made major, 7 July, 1838, and had charge of the repairs of the Potomac (long) bridge in 1841–'3. Subsequently he

had charge of Lake Ontario harbor improvement, the extension of Buffalo harbor, and inspection of harbor improvements on Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie. In the war with Mexico he was topographical engineer of the army under Gen. Winfield Scott, and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the castles of Cerro Gordo, Pedregal, and Churubusco, and the operations that ended with the capture of the city of Mexico. His services gained for him the brevets of lieutenant - colonel and colonel. During 1848–'9 he had charge of the construction of the New Orleans custom-house, and he was assistant in the topographical bureau at Washington, D. C., in 1850–'2 and 1853–'4, where he examined into the practicability of bridging Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, and the expediency of an additional canal around the Falls of Ohio. He was light-house engineer for Oswego harbor, N. Y., in 1853–'5, in charge of harbor improvements of Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, and the eastern part of Lake Erie in 1853–'6, and of the improvement of Cape Fear river, N. C., in 1856–'7. The illustration shown above represents the Potomac aqueduct as designed by him. Among his various government reports that were published was one "On the Survey and Construction of the Potomac Aqueduct," with twenty-one plates (Washington, 1838).—His son, **Charles Nesbit,** engineer, b. in Washington, D. C., 14 Aug., 1832; d. in Boston, Mass., 2 Dec., 1874, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854, and made 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers. He was on the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico in 1854–'6, on that of the northern lakes in 1856–'9, and at the U. S. military academy as assistant professor of mathematics in 1859–'60. During the civil war he served at first on the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and in the Department of the Gulf, after which, in 1863–'4, he was with the Army of the Potomac. He received his promotion as captain of topographical engineers, 14 July, 1862, and was transferred to the corps of engineers on 3 March, 1863. In June, 1864, he was chief engineer of the cavalry corps, during Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's raid, and later chief engineer of the 8th army corps. He received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for his services, and after the war served on the repairs of Fort Hamilton. Col. Turnbull resigned on 31 Dec., 1865, and engaged in the commission business in Boston, Mass., where he continued until his death.

TURNBULL, William Paterson, ornithologist, b. in Fala, Scotland, 20 June, 1830; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 July, 1871. He was educated at the high-school in Edinburgh. For many years he occupied himself in collecting a complete library of works that relate to American ornithology, and also in securing manuscript letters and original drawings of Alexander Wilson. His home was in Philadelphia, where he was a member of the Academy of natural sciences. He published "Birds of East Lothian" (Glasgow), and "Birds of East Pennsylvania and New Jersey" (1869).

TURNER, Charles Coche, naval officer, b. in Virginia about 1805; d. in Baltimore, Md., 4 March, 1861. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 10 May, 1820, was commissioned lieutenant, 17 May, 1828, and served in the sloop "Vandalia," suppressing piracy, and in the Seminole war in 1834–'5. He was in the sloop "Peacock" in the East Indies in 1836–'8, during which time he had a narrow escape on a reef in the Persian gulf, in which it was necessary to throw the guns overboard in order to save the ship. He commanded the store-ship "Erie" in 1844–'7, visited the Mediterranean, African, and Pacific squadrons, and assisted in operations for the conquest of California during the Mexican war. He was promoted to master-commandant, 22 March, 1847, served on ordnance duty in Washington in 1849–'51, was fleet-captain in the Mediterranean squadron in 1852–'3, and commanded the sloop "Levant" on the coast of Africa in 1853–'6. He was on waiting orders in 1857, and served at the Washington navy-yard from 1857 till 1860.

TURNER, Charles Yardley, artist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 25 Nov., 1850. He came to New York in 1872 and studied at the Academy of design for three years. He was one of the founders of the Art students' league, and remained there until 1878, in which year he went abroad. In Paris he studied under Jean Paul Laurens, Michael Munkacsy (forming, with some other students, the "Munkacsy school"), and Léon Bonnât. In 1881 he returned to New York and first exhibited at the National academy the following year. He gained the Hallgarten prize by the "Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1883, was also elected an associate of the academy, and in 1886 was made an academician. His works in oil include "The Grand Canal at Dordrecht," "The Days that are No More," and "Afternoon Tea" (1882); "Dorothy Fox" and "Preparing for Yearly Meeting" (1883); and "The Last of the Montauks," "Hannah Thurston," and "The Bridal Procession," from "Miles Standish" (1886). Of his water-colors the principal are "Dordrecht Milkmaid" (1882); "Engaged" (1885); "Martha Hilton" (1886); and "At the Ferry" (1887). Mr. Turner has of late given much attention to etching.

TURNER, Daniel, naval officer, b. in Richmond, Staten island, N. Y., in 1794; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Feb., 1850. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Jan., 1808, and was promoted to lieutenant, 12 March, 1813. He served on the lakes with Com. Oliver H. Perry, and commanded the brig "Caledonia" in the victory of 10 Sept., 1813, on Lake Erie, for which he received a silver medal from congress and a sword from the state of New York. In the next season, 1814, he served on Lakes Huron and Superior, where he commanded a boat expedition, and captured two forts and several prize vessels. On 5 Sept., 1814, while he was in command of the schooner "Scorpion" on Lake Huron, his vessel was captured by a stratagem, and he was slightly wounded. After the war he cruised in the frigate "Java" on the Mediterranean station in 1815–'18. He commanded the schooner "Nonesuch" in the Mediterranean squadron in 1820–'4, was promoted to master-commandant, 5 March, 1825, was commissioned captain, 3 March, 1835, commanded the "Constitution" on the Pacific station in 1839–'41, and was commodore of the Brazil squadron in 1843–'6. He had charge of the Portsmouth navy-yard in 1846–'9. Capt. Turner was intrusted with negotiations in various countries, and he received the commendation of the government for the manner in which his duties were performed.

TURNER, Douglas Kellogg, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 17 Dec., 1823. He was graduated at Yale in 1843 and studied theology in Andover theological seminary and Yale divinity-school. In 1846–'8 he taught in Neshaminy, Pa., and he was ordained on 18 April, 1848, as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hartsville, Pa. He remained connected with this parish until his resignation in 1873. In 1873 he became corresponding secretary and librarian of the Presbyterian historical society. He has published "The History of the Neshaminy Church from 1726 to 1876" (Philadelphia, 1876) and historical papers.

TURNER, Edward, jurist, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 25 Nov., 1778; d. in Natchez, Miss., 23 May, 1860. He was educated at Transylvania university and studied law. In 1802 he emigrated to Mississippi and settled in Natchez, where he began the practice of his profession. The governor of the territory appointed Turner his aide-de-camp, and soon afterward he became clerk of the territorial house of representatives, also acting as the governor's private secretary. In 1803 he was appointed register of the land-office, and in 1811 he was elected to the legislature from Warren county. He was chosen city magistrate of Natchez and president of the board of select-men in 1813, and after 1815 was sent for several terms to the legislature as a representative from Adams county. In 1818 he was elected to the first legislature that assembled under the state government, and, except for one year, when he was attorney-general of the state, he continued a member of the house until 1822, during which time he was twice elected speaker. He was appointed judge of the criminal court of Adams county in 1822, in 1824 judge of the supreme court of Mississippi, and in 1829 chief justice, which place he held until he was superseded by the amended constitution of 1832. He was chancellor of the state from 1834 till 1839, in 1840 was again elected judge of the supreme court, and at the expiration of his term in 1843 was chosen to the state senate. Judge Turner was appointed in 1815 by the legislature to prepare a digest of the statute laws of the territory, which was completed and adopted in 1816. This digest contains all the statutes in force at that period, and is entitled "Statutes of the Mississippi Territory" (Natchez, 1816).

TURNER, Henry McNeal, A. M. E. bishop, b. in Newberry Court-House, S. C., 1 Feb., 1833. He is of African descent. After he was licensed to preach in 1853 his native eloquence created quite a sensation, and in 1858 he was admitted into the Missouri conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and transferred to the Baltimore conference. He studied four years as a non-matriculated student in Trinity college, and was stationed at Israel church, Washington, D. C., in 1863. He greatly assisted in the organization of the 1st colored regiment, U. S. infantry, of which President Lincoln commissioned him the chaplain. At the close of the civil war President Johnson commissioned him to a chaplaincy in the regular army, but he declined. He was sent into Georgia to assist in the work of reconstruction, called the first Republican state convention, and was elected twice to the Georgia legislature. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Macon, but resigned, and in the same year was made coast inspector of customs. In 1876 he was elected book agent of his denomination, and in 1880 he became bishop. His chief work is "Methodist Polity."

TURNER, James, senator, b. in Southampton county, Va., 20 Dec., 1766; d. in Bloomsbury, Warren co., N. C., 15 Jan., 1824. He early removed with his parents to Bute (now Warren) county, N. C., and there received such education as the common schools of that district afforded. During the Revolutionary war he served with Nathaniel Bacon in a company of North Carolina volunteers commanded by Col. John Macon. His public career began by his election to the legislature in 1798, with re-election in 1799 and 1800, and was continued by his service in the upper house in 1801–'2. He was then chosen governor of North Carolina, which place he held until 1805. Gov. Turner was then elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, and served from 4 March, 1805, till 1816, when he retired on account of failing health. —His son, **Daniel,** soldier, b. in Warren county, N. C., 21 Sept., 1796; d. at Mare island, Cal., 21 July, 1860, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1814, and entered the army as 2d lieutenant in the corps of artillery. He served during the second war with England as acting assistant engineer in erecting temporary defences for New York city, after which he was ordered to Plattsburg. On the reduction of the army, he resigned on 17 May, 1815, and then spent two years at William and Mary college. He was elected to the lower branch of the North Carolina legislature, serving from 1819 till 1823. Mr. Turner was elected to congress, and served from 3 Dec., 1827, till 3 March, 1829, after which, in 1847–'54, he was principal of the Warrenton, N. C., female seminary. His last office was that of superintending engineer of the construction of the public works at Mare island navy-yard, San Francisco harbor, which he held from the establishment of that navy-yard in 1854 till the time of his death.

TURNER, John Wesley, soldier, b. in Saratoga county, N. Y., 19 July, 1833. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He took part with his battery in the war against the Seminoles in 1857–'8, and served in garrisons till 1861, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and then captain and commissary of subsistence, in which capacity and in command of a breaching battery in the reduction of Fort Pulaski he rendered valuable service. He was appointed colonel and chief of staff of the Department of the South, was active in the operations against Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter, and in September, 1863, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. Gen. Turner assumed command of a division of the 10th corps, Army of the James, participating in the campaigns in front of Richmond till August, 1864. Subsequently he served as chief of staff in the Department of North Carolina and Virginia till March, 1865, when, in command of an independent division of the 24th corps, he was present in the closing incidents of the war, terminating in the surrender at Appomattox. He was brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious services" at Fort Wagner, lieutenant-colonel for similar services "in action at the explosion of the Petersburg mine," colonel for the capture of Fort Gregg, major-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service on several occasions before the enemy," and brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, for services "in the field during the rebellion." Gen. Turner was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1866, was depot commissary at St. Louis till 1871, and on duty in the Indian Department till 4 Sept. of that year, when he resigned from the army. Since that time he has been engaged as a civil engineer, and since 1877 he has been a street commissioner and member of the board of public works of St. Louis, Mo.

TURNER, Nat, insurgent, b. in Virginia about 1800; d. in Jerusalem, Va., 11 Nov., 1831. He was a negro slave who believed himself chosen of the Lord to lead his people to freedom. For a long time he claimed to have heard voices in the air and to have seen signs in the sky. Portents were written on the fallen leaves of the woods and in spots of blood upon the corn in the field to inform him of a divine mission. In his Bible, which he knew by heart, he found prophecies of the great work he was called upon to do. He was regarded as having unusual mental power and resources, but he failed to make plans that promised success. Taking six men into his confidence in the autumn of 1831, he set out at an appointed time to go from house to house and kill every white person, irrespective of age or sex, to inspire universal terror, and arouse the whole slave population. They began at Turner's own home, where they killed his master, and then, going to other plantations, were joined by other slaves. An advance-guard on horseback surrounded each house in turn, holding it until their followers on foot, armed with axes, scythes, and muskets, came up to complete the work of destruction, while the horsemen rode on to the next house. In forty-eight hours fifty-five white persons were killed without loss to the negroes, whose numbers had increased to sixty. The insurgents then moved toward Jerusalem, where they expected to find plenty of fire-arms and to be joined by large numbers; but they separated and were attacked by two bodies of white men and dispersed. Turner escaped to the woods, and, after spending nearly two months in hiding, was captured, taken to Jerusalem, and after a trial hanged. This outbreak, known as the Southampton insurrection, resulted in the trial of fifty-three negroes, of whom seventeen were hanged, and many others, suspected of complicity, were tortured, burned, shot, and mutilated. Terror spread through the states as far west as Kentucky, and south and southwest to Georgia and Louisiana; but no evidences were ever discovered of a concerted movement among the slaves.

TURNER, Peter, naval officer, b. in Rhode Island, 17 Feb., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Feb., 1871. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 4 March, 1823, became a passed midshipman, 23 March, 1829, and was commissioned lieutenant, 21 June, 1832. During the Mexican war he was present at the fall of Vera Cruz, and participated in the boat expedition at Tuspan and the second expedition at Tabasco, where he served with credit. He commanded the store-ship "Southampton" in the Pacific squadron in 1851–'2. He was placed on the reserved list in 1855, and was on waiting orders until 1861, when he was commissioned commander on 1 July, and was governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia during the civil war. He was promoted to commodore, 25 July, 1862.

TURNER, Philip, surgeon, b. in Norwich, Conn., 25 Feb., 1740; d. in New York city, 20 April, 1815. He was left an orphan at the age of twelve, and adopted by Dr. Elisha Tracy, under whom he studied medicine and whose daughter he married. In 1759 he was appointed an assistant surgeon to a provincial regiment that served under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst at Fort Ticonderoga. After the peace of 1763 he settled in Norwich, where at the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was unrivalled as a surgeon. In 1775 he was the first surgeon of the Connecticut troops before Boston, and in 1776 he accompanied the Continental army to New York, attending it at the battles of Long Island and White Plains. Dr. Turner was appointed surgeon-general of the Eastern department in 1777, and filled that post with great ability till near the close of the Revolutionary war. He then resumed his private practice in Norwich, but removed in 1800 to New York city, and soon afterward was appointed a surgeon to the staff of the U. S. army and stationed on Manhattan island. Dr. Turner was interred with military honors in the church-yard of St. Paul's in New York city.

TURNER, Samuel Hulbeart, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Jan., 1790; d. in New York city, 21 Dec., 1861. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in 1807, studied for the ministry in the Episcopal church for three years under Bishop White's direction, and was ordained deacon in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, 27 Jan., 1811, by Bishop White, and priest in 1814 by the same bishop. He accepted a call to the Episcopal church in Chestertown, Md., and served in that post in 1812–'17. He was appointed superintendent of the theological school in Philadelphia in 1818, and had Alonzo Potter (afterward bishop of Pennsylvania) as his first pupil. At the close of the same year he was appointed professor of historic theology in the General theological seminary of the Episcopal Church, toward establishing and endowing which efforts were then and subsequently made to good purpose. In 1820 the institution was removed to New Haven, Conn., but at the close of 1821 it was brought back again to New York city. The seminary was reorganized and Dr. Turner was appointed professor of biblical learning and interpretation of Holy Scriptures. He occupied this post until the time of his death. In 1830 he was appointed professor of the Hebrew language and literature in Columbia college, but there was little or no call for active service at any time. The professor delivered in 1831 a course of three lectures on the Hebrew language, which were afterward printed. Dr. Turner was always a diligent student, especially in his own department, and published a large number of works in the way of scripture exposition and in defence of his views of theology and church principles. They include "Notes on the Epistle to the Romans" (New York, 1824; enlarged ed., 1853); "Companion to the Book of Genesis" (1841); "Biographical Notices of the Most Distinguished Jewish Rabbis" (1847); "Essay on our Lord's Discourse at Capernaum, in St. John's Gospel, with Strictures on Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the Real Presence" (1851); "Thoughts on the Origin, Character, and Interpretation of Scripture Prophecy" (1852); "St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, Greek and English, with Commentary" (1852); "Epistle to the Ephesians, with Commentary" (1856); "Epistle to the Galatians, with Commentary" (1856); and "Spiritual Things compared to Spiritual" (1859). In conjunction with Rev. Dr. William R. Whittingham, he translated "Jahn's Introduction to the Old Testament" (1827) and "Introduction to Sacred Philology and Interpretation, by Dr. Gottlieb J. Planck" (1834). He published also various sermons on special occasions, tractates, articles in reviews, etc. Shortly after his death was published "Autobiography of Samuel H. Turner, D. D." (New York, 1863).

TURNER, Thomas, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 23 Dec., 1808; d. in Glen Mills, Pa., 24 March, 1883. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 21 April, 1825, became a passed midshipman, 4 June, 1831, and was commissioned a lieutenant, 22 Dec., 1835. He served in the frigate "Macedonian" in the exploring expedition of 1837–'8, and in the frigate "Columbia," the flag-

ship of the East India squadron, in 1838–'41, during which time he participated in the destruction of the Malay pirates' towns of Quallat Battoo and Mucke, on the island of Sumatra, 1 Jan., 1839. He commanded the store-ship "Fredonia," of the Gulf squadron, from June till October, 1847, was then transferred to the sloop "Albany," and commanded the schooner "Reefer" in the attack on Tuspan in April, 1847. He was promoted to commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and had charge of the sloop "Saratoga," on the Home squadron, in 1858–'60. On 6 March, 1860, he captured at Vera Cruz the steamers "Miramon" and "Marques de Habana," which had been purchased in Spain by Gen. Miramon, and had attempted to blockade the port of Vera Cruz in the interests of the revolutionary party. He commanded the armored ship "New Ironsides" in the South Atlantic squadron, and was highly commended for the skill and ability with which he handled this vessel in the attacks on the forts at Charleston, 7 April, 1863, and in other operations there until August, 1863. He was promoted to commodore, 13 Dec., 1862, and to rear-admiral, 24 June, 1868, and commanded the South Pacific squadron in 1868–'70 during the great earthquake in Peru, where he rendered timely assistance to the sufferers. He was retired, 21 April, 1870, after forty-five years of active service.

J. Turner

TURNER, William Wadden, philologist, b. in London, England, 23 Oct., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Nov., 1859. He came to New York in 1818, and, after a public-school education, was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, but subsequently became a printer. At the age of twenty-six he was master of French, Latin, German, and Hebrew. Afterward he studied Arabic with Prof. Isaac Nordheimer, and they proposed to write together an Arabic grammar, but, receiving no encouragement, they prepared instead "A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language" (2 vols., New York, 1838); and "Chrestomathy: or A Grammatical Analysis of Selections from the Hebrew Scriptures, with an Exercise in Hebrew Composition" (1838), also a "Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance to the Old Testament" (1842). In order to superintend the printing of these books, Mr. Turner removed to New Haven, as the only sufficient supply of oriental type was to be found there and at Andover. He was engaged in setting the type during the day, and spent his evenings in preparing the manuscript. On the completion of the works, Mr. Turner added to his linguistic attainments a knowledge of Sanskrit and most of the other chief Asiatic languages, and later he turned his attention to the languages of the North American Indians. He edited a "Vocabulary of the Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon" (1853), and "Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba Language" (1858), which was issued by the Smithsonian institution. In 1842 he was elected professor of oriental literature in Union theological seminary, New York city, and he continued in that office until 1852, when he was called to Washington by the commissioner of patents to take charge of the library of that department. He was a member of the American oriental society, and secretary of the National institute for the promotion of science. Mr. Turner was considered in his day the most skilful proof-reader in the United States. In addition to the literary labors that have been already mentioned, he translated from the German Friedrich L. G. von Raumer's "America and the American People" (New York, 1845), and was associated with Dr. P. J. Kaufmann in the translation of the 12th German ed. of Ferdinand Mackeldey's "Compendium of Modern Civil Law" (London, 1845). He also translated William Freund's "Latin-German Lexicon" for Ethan A. Andrews's "Latin-English Lexicon" (New York, 1851).

TURNEY, Hopkins Lacey, senator, b. in Smith county, Tenn., 3 Oct., 1797; d. in Winchester, Tenn., 1 Aug., 1857. He was apprenticed as a boy to the tailor's trade, and in 1818 served in the war against the Seminole Indians. When he became of age he was unable to write, but began the study of law, and, after admission to the bar, practised in Winchester. In 1828 he was chosen to the legislature, and he was annually re-elected until 1838. He was then chosen as a Democrat to congress, and served from 4 Sept., 1837, till 3 March, 1843, after which he was U. S. senator from Tennessee from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1851.

TURPIE, David, senator, b. in Hamilton county, Ohio, 8 July, 1829. He was graduated at Kenyon in 1848, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice at Logansport, Ind. He was a member of the legislature in 1852, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1854, and of the circuit court in 1856, which post he resigned. He was again a member of the state house of representatives in 1858, and was elected to the U. S. senate from Indiana as a Democrat in place of Jesse D. Bright, who had been expelled, serving from 22 Jan. till 3 March, 1863. He was chosen for the full term in the spring of 1887.

TURPIN, Louis Georges François, French naval officer, b. in Nantes, 20 July, 1790; d. in Toulon, 7 Oct., 1848. He entered the navy as a cabin-boy when ten years old, was promoted midshipman in 1808, lieutenant in 1812, and in 1820–'2 performed three remarkable voyages to the Windward islands and Brazil, making valuable astronomical observations and preparing charts of the Gulf of Mexico and the South American coast, which are preserved in the archives of the navy department at Paris. In 1822–'3 he participated as 1st lieutenant in the expedition around the world under Bougainville, a grandson of the noted navigator, and he afterward commanded a sloop-of-war in the battle of Navarin. He became captain in 1831 and commodore in 1837, and was second commander in 1838 under Baudin of the expedition to Mexico, taking part in the capture of San Juan de Ulua, 28 Nov., 1838. He was promoted rear-admiral, 5 Feb., 1843, and was afterward naval prefect of Toulon.

TURPIN, Pierre Jean François, French botanist, b. in Vire, Calvados, France, 11 March, 1775; d. in Paris, 1 May, 1840. He enlisted when he was fourteen years old in the battalion of Calvados, and sailed with it for Santo Domingo in 1794. There he made the acquaintance of the botanist Poiteau, who gave him lessons in botany. After studying, with great care, the flora of the island, he returned to France, but received permission some time afterward to pay a second visit to Santo Domingo. He next explored the flora of

the island of Tortuga, funds for the purpose having been supplied by the consul of the United States. He spent more than a year there, and made a rich collection of plants and designs. Poiteau went to the United States in 1800, and Turpin was pharmacist to the French army in Santo Domingo during Leclerc's expedition, and then sailed for the United States, where he became a teacher in New Orleans and Philadelphia, and, meeting Baron von Humboldt, returned with him to France. He afterward executed the iconographic part of several of Humboldt's works. Turpin wrote many works, among them "Leçons de flore" (Paris, 1819); "Essai d'une iconographie élémentaire et philosophique des végétaux, avec un texte explicatif" (1820); and "Iconographie végétale, ou organisation des végétaux" (1841).

TURREAU DE GARAMBOUVILLE, Louis Marie, Baron de Linières, French soldier, b. in France in 1756; d. in Conches, department of the Eure, 15 Dec., 1816. He entered the army in youth, fought under Count Rochambeau for American independence, and attained the rank of captain. He served as a general of division in Vendée, Italy, and Switzerland, and in 1804 was made a baron. He was minister to the United States in 1804–'11, and vainly attempted to induce the government of this country to adopt a French policy. After his return he published "Aperçu sur la situation politique des États-Unis" (1815), a bitter critique of the government of the United States, which he says in the preface "the author has studied eight years without being able to comprehend it." Some time before his death he retired to his estate at Conches, in the department of the Eure. He also published "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la guerre de la Vendée" (1815).

TUTHILL, Louisa Cornelia, author, b. in New Haven, Conn., 6 July, 1798; d. in Princeton, N. J., 1 June, 1879. Her maiden name was Huggins, and in 1817 she married Cornelius Tuthill, lawyer, who was for two years editor of the "Microscope" and died in 1825. During the last thirty years of her life she resided at Princeton. She contributed anonymously to magazines, and among other works published "James Somers, the Pilgrim's Son" (Boston, 1827); "Mary's Visit to Boston" (1829); "Ancient Architecture" (New Haven, 1830); "Calisthenics" (Hartford, 1831); "Young Lady's Home" (New Haven, 1841); "I will be a Lady" (Boston, 1845); "I will be a Gentleman" (1846); "A Strike for Freedom" (1848); a series of "Tales for the Young" (1844–'50); a new series for the young (1852–'4); "True Manliness, or the Landscape Gardener" (1865); and "The Young Lady at Home and in Society" (New York, 1869). With others she prepared "The Juvenile Library for Boys and Girls," and edited "Young Lady's Reader" (New Haven, 1840); "Mirror of Life" (Philadelphia, 1848); and "Beauties of De Quincey" (Boston, 1861). Many of her books were republished in England.—Her daughter, **Cornelia,** b. in New Haven, Conn., 9 April, 1820; d. in New York, 11 Aug., 1870, married John L. Pierson, of New York, in 1866, and published many popular books for the young.

TUTTLE, Albert Henry, naturalist, b. in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 19 Nov., 1844. He was graduated in the scientific course at the State college of Pennsylvania in 1868, and during the two years following was professor of natural sciences in the State normal school in Platteville, Wis. In 1870 he became instructor of microscopy in Harvard, and in 1874 he was called to the chair of zoölogy and comparative anatomy in Ohio state university, where he remained for fourteen years. As a member of the faculty of that institution from its organization, in addition to establishing one of the earliest laboratories for biological work in the western states, he took a large part in the development of the university and in fixing its policy, as well as devoting considerable labor to the determination and establishment of intimate relations between it and the public schools of the state. In 1888 he was elected professor of biology and agriculture at the University of Virginia. Prof. Tuttle was elected a fellow of the Royal microscopical society of London in 1882, and in the same year was a vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, having charge over the section of microscopy. He has written for scientific and educational periodicals, and is the author of reports of state commissions of which he has been a member.

TUTTLE, Charles Wesley, astronomer, b. in Newfield, Me., 1 Nov., 1829; d. in Boston, Mass., 17 July, 1881. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in Dover, where he learned the trade of a carpenter with his uncle, devoting his leisure to study. While still a lad he constructed a telescope, which was a remarkable piece of mechanism considering that he had never seen such an instrument. He removed to Cambridge in 1849, in 1850 entered the observatory at Harvard as a student, and was in 1851 appointed assistant observer. Owing to impaired eyesight, he was forced to resign his post, and then studied law at Harvard. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in Newburyport, and afterward in Boston until his death. In 1855 he was sent to England in charge, with his friend Sidney Coolidge, of a chronometric expedition of the U. S. coast survey for determining the difference of longitude between Liverpool and Cambridge. Harvard gave him the degree of A. M. in 1854, and Dartmouth that of Ph. D. in 1880. His leisure was devoted to historical and antiquarian research, and he won a high reputation as an original investigator. He was active in procuring the act of incorporation of the Prince society, of which he was treasurer and corresponding secretary, and was a member of various historical societies, before which he frequently read papers. He delivered the bi-centennial address before the New Hampshire historical society in 1880, in commemoration of the establishment of the first civil government over that province in 1680. He frequently delivered lectures upon astronomy, and contributed largely to astronomical journals. He was the author of a monograph on "Capt. John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire," edited, with historical illustrations, by John Ward Dean, and published by the Prince society (Boston, 1887).—His brother, **Horace Parnell,** astronomer, b. in Newfield, York co., Me., 24 March, 1839, was educated by his brother in Cambridge. He entered the U. S. navy, and became acting assistant paymaster, 17 Feb., 1863, assistant paymaster, 2 July, 1864, paymaster, 4 May, 1866, and was honorably dismissed on 3 March, 1875. In 1857 he invented a method of inserting a steel rifled core into brass or iron cannon, which method is extensively used by European governments, but a patent for which was refused by the U. S. patent-office. In 1861 he devised a method of signalling at long distances by using flashes made by a Drummond light, to correspond with the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraph system. He discovered thirteen comets between 1857 and 1866, and in 1861–'2 the asteroids Maïa and Clytie. At present he is assistant computer in the U. S. naval observatory. Mr. Tuttle

has computed "Pay Tables of the United States Navy" (Washington, 1872).

TUTTLE, Daniel Sylvester, P. E. bishop, b. in Windham, Greene co., N. Y., 26 Jan., 1837. He was graduated at Columbia in 1857, entered the General theological seminary, New York, and completed his course in 1862. He was ordered deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter, 29 Jan., 1862, and ordained priest in Zion church, Morris, Otsego co., N. Y., which parish he had organized during his diaconate, by the same bishop, 19 July, 1863. He remained rector of this church until his consecration to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1866. Dr. Tuttle was consecrated missionary bishop of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, in Trinity chapel, New York, 1 May, 1867. In 1868 he was elected to the bishopric of Missouri, but declined. In 1880 Montana was set off as a separate missionary jurisdiction, and Idaho and Utah remained under the charge of Bishop Tuttle. In 1884 Columbia college appointed him as its representative at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh. For years Bishop Tuttle has been active in the discussion of the Mormon question in Utah. On the death of Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, which occurred 1 May, 1886, Bishop Tuttle was again elected to the episcopate, and was transferred, becoming the third bishop of Missouri.

Daniel S. Tuttle

TUTTLE, Herbert, educator, b. in Bennington, Vt., 29 Nov., 1846. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1869, followed journalism till 1880, was a lecturer in the University of Michigan in 1880–'1, and has since been associate professor of the history and theory of politics and of international law in Cornell. He has published "German Political Leaders" (New York and London, 1876); "History of Prussia to the Accession of Frederic the Great" (Boston, 1884); and "History of Prussia under Frederic the Great" (2 vols., New York, 1888).

TUTTLE, Hudson, author, b. in Berlin Heights, Erie co., Ohio, 4 Oct., 1836. He was educated at the common schools and the Homœopathic college, Cleveland, Ohio. He has contributed extensively to spiritualistic papers and to secular and scientific journals, and has made original observations in microscopy. He has published "Life in the Spheres" (New York, 1855); "Arcana of Nature" (Boston, 1859); "Career of the God-Idea" (1869); "Career of the Christ-Idea" (1869); "Career of Religious Ideas" (New York, 1869); "Origin and Development of Man" (Boston, 1871); "Stories for Children" (Toledo, 1874); "The Cross and Steeple" (1875); and several novels, including "Clair, a Tale of Mormon Perfidy" (Chicago, 1881); "Heloise: Love or Religion" (1882); and "Camile, or Love and Labor" (1882).—His wife, **Emma Rood,** b. in Braceville, Trumbull co., Ohio, 21 July, 1839, was educated at Western Reserve seminary, Farmington, Ohio, and at Hiram college. Mrs. Tuttle has been a constant contributor to newspaper literature, has worked for the ethical education of the young, and also with great zeal to effect some reform in the manner of treating animals. She has been successful as a lecturer, an elocutionist, and a reader, and has composed many songs, which have been set to music and published, the best-known being "The Unseen City," "Beautiful Claribel," "My Lost Darling," and "We shall meet Our Friends in the Morning." Many of her poems are popular as selections for recitation. She has published "Blossoms of Our Spring" (Boston, 1864); "Gazelle" (1866); "The Lyceum Guide" (1870); "Stories for Our Children" (Toledo, 1874); and "Poems: From Soul to Soul" (1888).

TUTTLE, James Madison, soldier, b. in Summerfield, Monroe co., Ohio, 24 Sept., 1823. He was brought up on a farm in Iowa, afterward engaged in trade in Van Buren county in the same state, was elected its sheriff in 1855, and in 1859 recorder and treasurer. At the opening of the civil war he joined the 2d Iowa regiment as a captain, and became successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served with credit at Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh commanded a brigade until Gen. William H. L. Wallace was mortally wounded, after which he led the 2d division. For his services in these battles he was promoted brigadier-general, 9 June, 1862. He afterward commanded at Cairo, Ill., and resigned, 14 June, 1864.

TUTTLE, Joseph Farrand, educator, b. in Bloomfield, Essex co., N. J., 12 March, 1818. He was graduated at Marietta college, Ohio, in 1841, and at Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, in 1844, and was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Delaware, Ohio, in 1845–'7, and Rockaway, N. J., in 1847–'62. Since 1863 he has been president of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., and his chief work has been in connection with the enlargement of this institution. He has been five times a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church since 1850, a trustee of Wabash college since 1862, and of Lane theological seminary since 1863. He has published "The Life of William Tuttle, compiled from Autobiography under the name of John Homespun" (New York, 1852); "The Way Lost and Found" (1870); "Annals of Morris County, N. J.," and other articles prepared for the New Jersey historical society and published in its "Proceedings," and addresses, review articles, etc.

TUTWILER, Henry (tut-wy-ler), educator, b. in Harrisonburg, Va., 16 Nov., 1807; d. in Greene Springs, Ala., 22 Sept., 1884. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1829, and studied law, but never practised. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Alabama from its organization in 1831 till 1837, professor in the Industrial college at Marion, Ala., in 1837–'9, and professor of mathematics and chemistry in Lagrange college, Ala., in 1837–'47. In the autumn of 1847 he established at Greene Springs, Ala., a high-school for boys and young men, where he continued with great success until his death. He was frequently offered the presidency of the University of Alabama and similar institutions. He wrote much for journals and periodicals, and was one of the first discoverers in this country of the wonderful temporary star T Coronæ Borealis.

TWACHTMAN, John Henry, artist, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 Aug., 1853. His art studies were begun at the Cincinnati school of design in 1873–'4, and during 1874–'5 he was a pupil of Frank Duveneck, in the same city. During 1875–'8 he studied at the academy in Munich under Ludwig Löfftz, and for a year under Duveneck in Venice. In 1880

he went abroad again, and during 1883–'5 he was a pupil at the École Julien, Paris, under Gustave Rodolphe Clarence Boulanger and Jules Joseph Lefebvre. In 1886 he returned to the United States. He was elected a member of the Society of American artists in 1879, and at the society's exhibition in 1888 gained the Webb prize for his "Windmills," which now belongs to Smith college, Northampton, Mass. Other works by him are "Arque la Bataille," "Winter," "The Pond," and "On the Seine."

TWEED, William Marcy, politician, b. in New York city, 3 April, 1823; d. there, 12 April, 1878. He was the son of a chair-maker, and, after receiving a common-school education, learned the same trade himself. He assisted in organizing "Americus" fire-engine company No. 6, known commonly as "Big Six," and became its foreman; and it was his popularity in this capacity that first made him a power in local politics. He was an alderman of New York in 1852–'3, served in congress in 1853–'5, was supervisor of the city and chairman of the board in 1856, school commissioner in 1856–'7, deputy street commissioner in 1861–'70, and state senator in 1867–'71. In 1870 he was appointed commissioner of the department of public works in New York city, and while in this office he organized, with others, the "ring" of which he was chief, he and his associates appropriating vast sums of public money. These corrupt practices were exposed, and on 28 Oct., 1871, Mr. Tweed was arrested on a civil suit that was brought by Charles O'Conor in behalf of the city. He furnished bail in $1,000,000, and in November of the same year he was elected to the state senate, but did not take his seat. On 16 Dec. he was arrested on a criminal charge of fraud, but was released on $5,000 bail. The first of the suits against him was tried, 30 Jan., 1873, the jury disagreeing; but on 19 Nov. he was found guilty of fraud, and sentenced by Judge Noah Davis to twelve years' imprisoment on as many different counts (a year for each count) in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island, and to pay a fine of $12,550. In April, 1875, an action was instituted against him in behalf of the people of New York for the recovery of $6,000,000, and judgment was rendered for this amount with interest. On 15 June his further imprisonment was declared illegal by the court of appeals, on the assumption that the lower court had exceeded its powers in its cumulative sentence, and his discharge was ordered. He was then required to furnish bail in $3,000,000 pending the civil suits, and in default of this was confined in Ludlow street jail. He escaped on 4 Dec., 1875, succeeded in reaching Cuba, and thence went to Spain, where he was arrested by the Spanish government, and, being delivered to officers of the United States, was brought back to New York and recommitted to Ludlow street jail, where he remained a prisoner till his death.

TWEEDALE, William, civil engineer, b. in Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, 18 May, 1823. He came with his parents to New York in 1833, and was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1853. In 1855 he was a bridge engineer and contractor in Chicago, and in 1859, having obtained the contract for the construction of bridges and buildings on the Dubuque and Sioux City railway, he removed to the former place. At the opening of the civil war he raised a company for an engineer regiment, and was mustered in as captain. He was engaged in the engineering operations against New Madrid, which resulted in its capture, and cut a passage for a fleet of transports across the lower end of Island No. 8. This was used for the transportation of troops across the river from New Madrid to operate against Island No. 10, and resulted in the evacuation of the latter. He was in command of advanced parties of engineers with Gen. John Pope's division in the siege of Corinth, and in the pursuit that followed its evacuation under Gen. James B. McPherson. He was afterward engaged in the reconstruction of railroads, dredging of rivers, and the removal of débris at various points on Mississippi river. He was promoted brevet-colonel of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and was mustered out on 31 May the same year. He moved to Topeka, Kansas, in 1867, superintended the erection of the east wing of the state capitol in 1867–'8, and the west wing in 1879–'80, and was engineer of the bridge across the Kansas river at Topeka.

TWIBILL, George W., artist, b. in Lampeter, Lancaster co., Pa., about 1806; d. in New York, 15 Feb., 1836. He began to study with Henry Inman in 1828, was elected an associate of the National academy in 1832, and an academician the following year. The academy owns his portrait of John Trumbull, painted in 1835, and in the New York historical society hangs the portrait of Fitz-Greene Halleck, painted from the original by Inman, also in the possession of that association. Thomas S. Cummings wrote of him: "Of the young artists of the day there were none more promising than Twibill. His portraits in oil in small were of excellence seldom equalled."

TWICHELL, Ginery, member of congress, b. in Athol, Mass., 26 Aug., 1811; d. in Brookline, Mass., 23 July, 1883. He was educated at the public schools, engaged in the business of carrying the mails in 1830, and was the first to establish a daily line of coaches between Boston and Brattleboro, Vt. He afterward made important mail contracts with the U. S. government. In 1847 he became connected with the Boston and Worcester railway, of which he was chosen superintendent in 1848, and president in 1857. He afterward sat in congress for three consecutive sessions in 1867–'73, having been chosen as a Republican.

TWIGGS, David Emanuel, b. in Richmond county, Ga., in 1790; d. in Augusta, Ga., 15 Sept., 1862. His father, Gen. John Twiggs, raised a brigade at his own expense at the opening of the Revolution. The son was appointed captain in the 8th infantry, 12 March, 1812, became major of the 28th infantry, 21 Sept., 1814, and was disbanded, 15 June, 1815. He was reinstated on 2 December, 1815, as captain in the 7th infantry, served throughout the war with Great Britain, and became major of the 1st infantry, 14 May, 1825, lieutenant-colonel of the 4th infantry, 15 July, 1831, and colonel, 2d dragoons, 8 June, 1836. He served in the Mexican war under Gen. Zachary Taylor at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was promoted

brigadier-general, 30 June, 1846, and brevetted major-general for gallantry at Monterey and presented with a sword by congress. Being transferred to Gen. Winfield Scott's army, he commanded a brigade at Vera Cruz. During the operations against the city of Mexico he led the 2d division of regulars, and in 1848 he was military governor of Vera Cruz. He was in command of the Department of Texas in February, 1861, and surrendered his army and military stores to the Confederate Gen. Ben. McCulloch, for which he was dishonorably dismissed from the army. He was appointed a major-general in the Confederate army, 22 May, 1861, and assigned to the command of the district of Louisiana, but resigned toward the end of the year.—His brother, **Levi,** soldier, b. in Richmond county, Ga., 21 May, 1793; d. in Chapultepec, Mexico, 13 Sept., 1847, was educated at Franklin college in his native state, which he left to serve in the war of 1812, and in 1813 joined the marine corps as 2d lieutenant. He was in the frigate "President" under Com. Stephen Decatur on her last cruise, was promoted 1st lieutenant, and by his skill elicited the applause of his commander. On 2 June, 1847, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war, and was killed at Chapultepec.

TWING, Alvin Tabor, clergyman, b. in Topsham, Vt., 9 Feb., 1811; d. in New York, 11 Nov., 1882. He was educated at Kimball union academy, Meriden, N. H., at the University of Vermont, and studied theology under the direction of Bishop John H. Hopkins, by whom he was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837. He was afterward rector of St. Paul's church, Vergennes, Vt., and of Trinity church, West Troy, N. Y., and in 1840 took charge of Trinity church, Lansingburg, N. Y., where he continued twenty-three years. In November, 1863, he was appointed to present the claims of the domestic mission field throughout the country, and in August, 1866, he became secretary and general agent of the domestic committee of the board of missions, continuing as such till 1877, when the office of general agent was discontinued, and he was elected secretary. He organized a domestic missionary army in 1865, which enrolled many thousands of children, in 1867 established "The Young Christian Soldier," in 1868 organized "The ladies' domestic missionary relief association," and in 1870 he introduced "mite-chests," which in a few years brought into the treasury of the domestic committee $74,000. He succeeded in infusing a spirit of enthusiasm for missions into a large part of the church. In 1864 Hobart college gave him the degree of D. D.

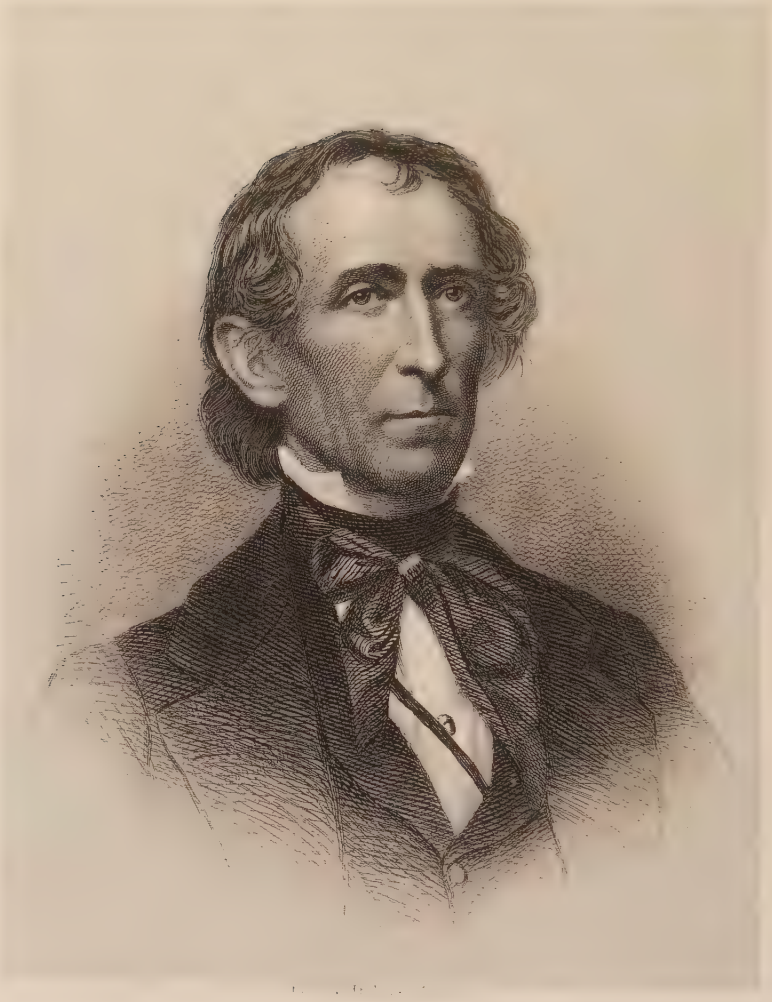
TWINING, Alexander Catlin, engineer, b. in New Haven, Conn., 5 July, 1801; d. there, 22 Nov., 1884. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, was a tutor there in 1824–'6, and professor of mathematics, civil engineering, and astronomy at Middlebury college from 1839 till 1849. He was employed as a civil engineer on various railways and canals, and invented the first practical method of producing ice in considerable quantities by artificial means. He claimed to have first established the theory of the cosmical origin of meteors, and was devoted to abstruse problems in higher mathematics. He was the author of papers on the doctrine of parallels and other points in mathematics. For several years preceding his death he lectured on constitutional law in the Yale law-school.—His son, **Kingsley,** clergyman, b. in West Point, N. Y., 18 July, 1832, was graduated at Yale in 1853, and at Yale theological seminary in 1856, and was a resident licentiate at Andover seminary in 1857. He held pastorates in Congregational churches in Hinsdale, Mich., San Francisco, Cal., Cambridgeport, Mass., and Providence, R. I., in 1872–'6. He spent 1876–'8 in Europe, and two years later he became literary editor of the New York "Independent," a position which he still retains.

TYDINGS, Richard, clergyman, b. in Anne Arundel county, Md., 16 June, 1783; d. in Bullitt county, Ky., 3 Oct., 1865. His father, Keely Tydings, was a soldier of the Revolution. The son was licensed to preach in 1807, joined the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1809, and the Kentucky conference in 1826. He labored in many fields, and was held in high esteem for his talents and success as a preacher. He was a member of the Louisville conference at the time of his death. He wrote a work on "Apostolical Succession," which was favorably received (Louisville, 1844).

TYLER, Bennet, clergyman, b. in Middlebury, Conn., 10 July, 1783; d. in South Windsor, Conn., 14 May, 1858. He was the son of a farmer, was graduated at Yale in 1804, and, after studying theology, was pastor of the Congregational church in South Britain, Conn., from 1808 till 1822. From that date until 1828 he was president of Dartmouth college, and was pastor of the 2d Congregational church in Portland, Me., from 1828 till 1833. The controversy on the "new divinity" awakened by the writings of Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, of whom he was the principal opponent, resulted in the formation of a pastoral union in September, 1833, by the Connecticut clergymen, who held to Dr. Taylor's opinions and the resolution of the other faction to found a theological seminary in East Windsor, in which he was president and professor of Christian theology from 1833 until his death. Middlebury gave him the degree of D. D. in 1823. His principal works are "History of the New Haven Theology, in Letters to Clergymen" (Hartford, 1837); "A Review of Day on the Will" (1837); "Memoir of Rev. Asahel Nettleton, D. D." (1844); "Nettleton's Remains" (1845); "A Treatise on the Sufferings of Christ" (New York, 1845); "A Treatise on New England Revivals" (1846); and two series of "Letters to Dr. Horace Bushnell on Christian Nurture" (1847–'8). After his death his "Lectures on Theology" were published with a memoir by his son-in-law, the Rev. Nahum Eale, D. D. (Boston, 1859).

TYLER, Charles Humphrey, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1826; d. in West Point, Ga., 17 April, 1865. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, and became 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, 25 April, 1849. He served in garrison in the cavalry-school at Carlisle, Pa., on frontier duty, and in the Utah expedition of 1857–'9. On 28 June, 1861, he was promoted captain, but he was dismissed from the army on 1 June, 1861, for deserting his post. He then entered the Confederate service, became a brigadier-general, and was killed in battle at West Point, Ga.

TYLER, Daniel, engineer, b. in Brooklyn, Windham co., Conn., 7 Jan., 1799; d. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1882. His father served in the Revolutionary army, and his mother was a granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards. After graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1819, as 2d lieutenant of light artillery, he served in garrison in New England in 1819–'24, and on the reorganization of the army, 1 June, 1821, he was made 2d lieutenant in the 5th infantry. In 1824–'6 he served in the Fort Monroe artillery-school for practice, of which he was for a time adjutant. He became 1st lieutenant in the 1st artillery on 6 May, 1824, and in 1826 commanded the Pikesville arsenal, near Baltimore, Md. While there he translated from the French



John Tyler

a work on "Manœuvres of Artillery," which led to his being sent to Europe in January, 1828, to obtain data for a more comprehensive work for the regular army. In April, 1829, he was admitted into the artillery-school of practice at Metz, and began a translation of the latest French system of artillery. The task was completed at the end of a year, and 300 lithographed copies in three volumes were sent to the war department in Washington, D. C. He also collected copies of every drawing and memoir connected with the French system of field, siege, sea-coast, and mountain artillery at a personal expense of about $2,000, which he offered to the government at Washington, provided a board should adopt the system for the U. S. artillery. This was not done, but he received from the government $1,600 for his collection of drawings. After his return in 1829 he was kept on ordnance duty to prepare a translation of the "School of the Driver," which in the French service is separate from the artillery. In 1830 he was sent to the Springfield armory to report upon the manufacture of small arms, and he was a member of the board that met to reorganize the national armories. In 1832 he was made superintendent of the inspectors of contract arms. He resigned on 31 May, 1834, became president of an iron and coal company in Lycoming county, Pa., and was sent to Great Britain to examine the methods of coal-mining and operating furnaces and rolling-mills. On his return in 1835 he erected the first coke hot-blast furnace that was built in this country, and succeeded in making pig-iron, but the operations of the company were suspended. In 1840 he became president of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, and completed the road. In 1843 he was appointed president and engineer of the Morris canal and banking company. In 1845–'9 he was president of the Macon and Western railroad, and he was afterward superintending engineer of the Dauphin and Susquehanna railroad and coal company and of the Auburn and Allentown railroad, and president and engineer of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad company. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 1st Connecticut volunteers, 23 April, 1861, and commanded a division at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run, 18–21 July, 1861. He was mustered out at the expiration of service on 11 Aug., 1861, but was reappointed in the U. S. volunteer service, with the rank of brigadier-general, on 13 March, 1862. He served with the Army of the Mississippi, engaged in the siege of Corinth from 29 April till 8 June, 1862, organized volunteer regiments in Connecticut from 13 Aug. till 15 Sept., 1862, served on the military commission that investigated Gen. Don Carlos Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, 24 Nov., 1862, till 10 May, 1863, and guarded the upper Potomac, and was in command of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights in June. Afterward he was in command of troops in Baltimore, Md., and of the district of Delaware, and resigned his commission on 6 April, 1864. Gen. Tyler then travelled extensively in the south, in Cuba, and in Europe, and on his return in 1872 founded large cotton and iron manufactories in Alabama, and built the town of Anniston, Ala. In 1873–'9 he was president of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad. Subsequently he invested in Texas land, and established the "Capote farm" of 20,000 acres, which was his winter residence.

TYLER, Erastus B., soldier, b. in West Bloomfield, Ontario co., N. Y., 24 April, 1822. He removed to Ohio, and was educated at Granville college. In 1845 he engaged in business, which he continued until the beginning of the civil war. He was commissioned colonel of the 7th Ohio volunteers in April, 1861, and led his men into western Virginia, where he was assigned by Gen. Frederick W. Lander to a brigade, which he commanded with credit at Cross Lanes, W. Va., 26 Aug., 1861, Winchester, Va., 23 March, 1862, and Port Republic, Va., 9 June, 1862. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., where he was wounded, 13 Dec., 1862. On 14 May, 1862, he was made brigadier-general, and on 24 Aug., 1865, was mustered out of service.

TYLER, John, tenth president of the United States, b. at Greenway, Charles City co., Va., 29 March, 1790; d. in Richmond, Va., 18 Jan., 1862. He was the second son of Judge John Tyler and Mary Armistead. In early boyhood he attended the small school kept by a Mr. McMurdo, who was so diligent in his use of the birch that in later years Mr. Tyler said "it was a wonder he did not whip all the sense out of his scholars." At the age of eleven young Tyler was one of the ringleaders in a rebellion in which the despotic McMurdo was overpowered by numbers, tied hand and foot, and left locked up in the school-house until late at night, when a passing traveller effected an entrance and released him. On complaining to Judge Tyler, the indignant school-master was met with the apt reply, "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" The future president was graduated at William and Mary in 1807. At college he showed a strong interest in ancient history. He was also fond of poetry and music, and, like Thomas Jefferson, was a skilful performer on the violin. In 1809 he was admitted to the bar, and had already begun to obtain a good practice when he was elected to the legislature, and took his seat in that body in December, 1811. He was here a firm supporter of Mr. Madison's administration, and the war with Great Britain, which soon followed, afforded him an opportunity to become conspicuous as a forcible and persuasive orator. One of his earliest public acts is especially interesting in view of the famous struggle with the Whigs, which in later years he conducted as president. The charter of the first Bank of the United States, established in 1791, was to expire in twenty years; and in 1811 the question of renewing the charter came before congress. The bank was very unpopular in Virginia, and the assembly of that state, by a vote of 125 to 35, instructed its senators at Washington, Richard Brent and William B. Giles, to vote against a recharter. The instructions denounced the bank as an institution in the founding of which congress had exceeded its powers and grossly violated state rights. Yet there were many in congress who, without approving the principle upon which the bank was founded, thought the eve of war an inopportune season for making a radical change in the financial system of the nation. Of the two Virginia senators, Brent voted in favor of the recharter, and Giles spoke on the same side, and although, in obedience to instructions, he voted contrary to his own opinion, he did so under protest. On 14 Jan., 1812, Mr. Tyler, in the Virginia legislature, introduced resolutions of censure, in which the senators were taken to task, while the Virginia doctrines, as to the unconstitutional character of the bank and the binding force of instructions, were formally asserted.

Mr. Tyler married, 29 March, 1813, Letitia, daughter of Robert Christian, and a few weeks afterward was called into the field at the head of a company of militia to take part in the defence of Richmond and its neighborhood, now threatened

by the British. This military service lasted for a month, during which Mr. Tyler's company was not called into action. He was re-elected to the legislature annually, until in November, 1816, he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the U. S. house of representatives. In the regular election to the next congress, out of 200 votes given in his native county, he received all but one. As a member of congress he soon made himself conspicuous as a strict constructionist. When Mr. Calhoun introduced his bill in favor of internal improvements, Mr. Tyler voted against it. He opposed the bill for changing the *per diem* allowance of members of congress to an annual salary of $1,500. He opposed, as premature, Mr. Clay's proposal to add to the general appropriation bill a provision for $18,000 for a minister to the provinces of the La Plata, thus committing the United States to a recognition of the independence of those revolted provinces. He also voted against the proposal for a national bankrupt act. He condemned, as arbitrary and insubordinate, the course of Gen. Jackson in Florida, and contributed an able speech to the long debate over the question as to censuring that gallant commander. He was a member of a committee for inquiring into the affairs of the national bank, and his most elaborate speech was in favor of Mr. Trimble's motion to issue a *scire facias* against that institution. On all these points Mr. Tyler's course seems to have pleased his constituents; in the spring election of 1819 he did not consider it necessary to issue the usual circular address, or in any way to engage in a personal canvass. He simply distributed copies of his speech against the bank, and was re-elected to congress unanimously.

The most important question that came before the 16th congress related to the admission of Missouri to the Union. In the debates over this question Mr. Tyler took ground against the imposition of any restrictions upon the extension of slavery. At the same time he declared himself on principle opposed to the perpetuation of slavery, and he sought to reconcile these positions by the argument that in diffusing the slave population over a wide area the evils of the institution would be diminished and the prospects of ultimate emancipation increased. "Slavery," said he, "has been represented on all hands as a dark cloud, and the candor of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Whitman] drove him to the admission that it would be well to disperse this cloud. In this sentiment I entirely concur with him. How can you otherwise disarm it? Will you suffer it to increase in its darkness over one particular portion of this land till its horrors shall burst upon it? Will you permit the lightnings of its wrath to break upon the south, when by the interposition of a wise system of legislation you may reduce it to a summer's cloud?" New York and Pennsylvania, he argued, had been able to emancipate their slaves only by reducing their number by exportation. Dispersion, moreover, would be likely to ameliorate the condition of the black man, for by making his labor scarce in each particular locality it would increase the demand for it, and would thus make it the interest of the master to deal fairly and generously with his slaves. To the objection that the increase of the slave population would fully keep up with its territorial expansion, he replied by denying that such would be the case. His next argument was that if an old state, such as Virginia, could have slaves, while a new state, such as Missouri, was to be prevented by Federal authority from having them, then the old and new states would at once be placed upon a different footing, which was contrary to the spirit of the constitution. If congress could thus impose one restriction upon a state, where was the exercise of such a power to end? Once grant such a power, and what was to prevent a slave-holding majority in congress from forcing slavery upon some territory where it was not wanted? Mr. Tyler pursued the argument so far as to deny "that congress, under its constitutional authority to establish rules and regulations for the territories, had any control whatever over slavery in the territorial domain." (See life, by Lyon G. Tyler, vol. i., p. 319.) Mr. Tyler was unquestionably foremost among the members of congress in occupying this position. When the Missouri compromise bill was adopted by a vote of 134 to 42, all but five of the nays were from the south, and from Virginia alone there were seventeen, of which Mr. Tyler's vote was one. The Richmond "Enquirer" of 7 March, 1820, in denouncing the compromise, observed, in language of prophetic interest, that the southern and western representatives now "owe it to themselves to keep their eyes firmly fixed on Texas; if we are cooped up on the north, we must have elbow-room to the west."

Mr. Tyler's further action in this congress related chiefly to the question of a protective tariff, of which he was an unflinching opponent. In 1821, finding his health seriously impaired, he declined a re-election, and returned to private life. His retirement, however, was of short duration, for in 1823 he was again elected to the Virginia legislature. Here, as a friend to the candidacy of William H. Crawford for the presidency, he disapproved the attacks upon the congressional caucus begun by the legislature of Tennessee in the interests of Andrew Jackson. The next year he was nominated to fill the vacancy in the United States senate created by the death of John Taylor; but Littleton W. Tazewell was elected over him. He opposed the attempt to remove William and Mary college to Richmond, and was afterward made successively rector and chancellor of the college, which prospered signally under his management. In December, 1825, he was chosen by the legislature to the governorship of Virginia, and in the following year he was re-elected by a unanimous vote. A new division of parties was now beginning to show itself in national politics. The administration of John Quincy Adams had pronounced itself in favor of what was then, without much regard to history, described as the "American system" of government banking, high tariffs, and internal improvements. Those persons who were inclined to a loose construction of the constitution were soon drawn to the side of the administration, while the strict constructionists were gradually united in opposition. Many members of Crawford's party, under the lead of John Randolph, became thus united with the Jacksonians, while others, of whom Mr. Tyler was one of the most distinguished, maintained a certain independence in opposition. It is to be set down to Mr. Tyler's credit that he never attached any importance to the malicious story, believed by so many Jacksonians, of a corrupt bargain between Adams and Clay. (See Adams, John Q., Clay, Henry, and Jackson, Andrew.) Soon after the meeting of the Virginia legislature, in December, 1826, the friends of Clay and Adams combined with the members of the opposite party who were dissatisfied with Randolph, and thus Mr. Tyler was elected to the U. S. senate by a majority of 115 votes to 110. Some indiscreet friends of Jackson now

attempted to show that there must have been some secret and reprehensible understanding between Tyler and Clay; but this scheme failed completely. In the senate Mr. Tyler took a conspicuous stand against the so-called "tariff of abominations" enacted in 1828, which Benton, Van Buren, and other prominent Jacksonians, not yet quite clear as to their proper attitude, were induced to support. There was thus some ground for the opinion entertained at this time by Tyler, that the Jacksonians were not really strict constructionists. In February, 1830, after taking part in the Virginia convention for revising the state constitution, Mr. Tyler returned to his seat in the senate, and found himself first drawn toward Jackson by the veto message of the latter, 27 May, upon the Maysville turnpike bill. He attacked the irregularity of Jackson's appointment of commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Turkey without duly informing the senate. On the other hand, he voted in favor of confirming the appointment of Van Buren as minister to Great Britain. In the presidential election of 1832 he supported Jackson as a less objectionable candidate than the others, Clay, Wirt, and Floyd. Mr. Tyler disapproved of nullification, and condemned the course of South Carolina as both unconstitutional and impolitic. At the same time he objected to President Jackson's famous proclamation of 10 Dec., 1832, as a "tremendous engine of federalism," tending to the "consolidation" of the states into a single political body. Under the influence of these feelings he undertook to play the part of mediator between Clay and Calhoun, and in that capacity earnestly supported the compromise tariff introduced by the former in the senate, 12 Feb., 1833. On the so-called "force bill," clothing the president with extraordinary powers for the purpose of enforcing the tariff law, Mr. Tyler showed that he had the courage of his convictions. When the bill was put to vote, 20 Feb., 1833, some of its opponents happened to be absent; others got up and went out in order to avoid putting themselves on record. The vote, as then taken, stood: yeas, thirty-two; nay, one (John Tyler).

As President Jackson's first term had witnessed a division in the Democratic party between the nullifiers led by Calhoun and the unconditional upholders of the Union, led by the president himself, with Benton, Blair, and Van Buren, so his second term witnessed a somewhat similar division arising out of the war upon the United States bank. The tendency of this fresh division was to bring Mr. Tyler and his friends nearer to co-operation with Mr. Calhoun, while at the same time it furnished points of contact that might, if occasion should offer, be laid hold of for the purpose of forming a temporary alliance with Mr. Clay and the National Republicans. The origin of the name "Whig," in its strange and anomalous application to the combination in 1834, is to be found in the fact that it pleased the fancy of President Jackson's opponents to represent him as a kind of arbitrary tyrant. On this view it seemed proper that they should be designated "Whigs," and at first there were some attempts to discredit the supporters of the administration by calling them "Tories." On the question of the bank, when it came to the removal of the deposits, Mr. Tyler broke with the administration. Against the bank he had fought, on every fitting occasion, since the beginning of his public career. In 1834 he declared emphatically: "I believe the bank to be the original sin against the constitution, which, in the progress of our history, has called into existence a numerous progeny of usurpations. Shall I permit this serpent, however bright its scales or erect its mien, to exist by and through my vote?" Nevertheless, strongly as he disapproved of the bank, Mr. Tyler disapproved still more strongly of the methods by which President Jackson assailed it. There seemed at that time to be growing up in the United States a spirit of extreme unbridled democracy quite foreign to the spirit in which our constitutional government, with its carefully arranged checks and limitations, was founded. It was a spirit that prompted mere majorities to insist upon having their way, even at the cost of overriding all constitutional checks and limits. This spirit possessed many members of Jackson's party, and it found expression in what Benton grotesquely called the "*demos krateo*" principle. A good illustration of it was to be seen in Benton's argument, after the election of 1824, that Jackson, having received a plurality of electoral votes, ought to be declared president, and that the house of representatives, in choosing Adams, was "defying the will of the people."

In similar wise President Jackson, after his triumphant re-election in 1832, was inclined to interpret his huge majorities as meaning that the people were ready to uphold him in any course that he might see fit to pursue. This feeling no doubt strengthened him in his determined attitude toward the nullifiers, and it certainly contributed to his arbitrary and overbearing method of dealing with the bank, culminating in 1833 in his removal of the deposits. There was ground for maintaining that in this act the president exceeded his powers, and it seemed to illustrate the tendency of unbridled democracy toward despotism, under the leadership of a headstrong and popular chief. Mr. Tyler saw in it such a tendency, and he believed that the only safeguard for constitutional government, whether against the arbitrariness of Jackson or the latitudinarianism of the National Republicans, lay in a most rigid adherence to strict constructionist doctrines. Accordingly, in his speech of 24 Feb., 1834, he proposed to go directly to the root of the matter and submit the question of a national bank to the people in the shape of a constitutional amendment, either expressly forbidding or expressly allowing congress to create such an institution. According to his own account, he found Clay and Webster ready to co-operate with him in this course, while Calhoun held aloof. Nothing came of the project; but it is easy to see in Mr. Tyler's attitude at this time the basis for a short-lived alliance with the National Republicans, whenever circumstances should suggest it. On Mr. Clay's famous resolution to censure the president he voted in the affirmative. In the course of 1835 the seriousness of the schism in the Democratic party was fully revealed. Not only had the small body of nullifiers broken away, under the lead of Calhoun, but a much larger party was formed in the southern states under the appellation of "state-rights Whigs." They differed with the National Republicans on the fundamental questions of tariff, bank, and internal improvements, and agreed with them only in opposition to Jackson as an alleged violator of the constitution. Even in this opposition they differed from the party of Webster and Clay, for they grounded it largely upon a theory of state rights which the latter statesmen had been far from accepting. The "state-rights Whigs" now nominated Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, for president, and John Tyler for vice-president. The National Republicans wishing to gather votes from the other parties, nominated for president Gen. William H.

Harrison as a more colorless candidate than Webster or Clay. The Democratic followers of Jackson nominated Van Buren, who received a large majority of both popular and electoral votes, in spite of the defections above mentioned. There was a great deal of bolting in this election. Massachusetts threw its vote for Webster for president, and South Carolina for Willie P. Mangum. Virginia, which voted for Van Buren, rejected his colleague, Richard M. Johnson, and cast its twenty-three electoral votes for William Smith, of Alabama, for vice-president. Mr. White obtained the electoral votes of Tennessee and Georgia, twenty-six in all, but Mr. Tyler made a better showing; he carried, besides these two states, Maryland and South Carolina, making forty-seven votes in all. The unevenness of the results was such that the election of a vice-president devolved upon the senate, which chose Mr. Johnson. In the course of the year preceding the election an incident occurred which emphasized more than ever Mr. Tyler's hostility to the Jackson party. Benton's famous resolutions for expunging the vote of censure upon the president were before the senate, and the Democratic legislature of Virginia instructed the two senators from that state to vote in the affirmative. As to the binding force of such instructions Mr. Tyler had long ago, in the case of Giles and Brent, above mentioned, placed himself unmistakably upon record. His colleague, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, was known to entertain similar views. On receiving the instructions, both senators refused to obey them. Both voted against the Benton resolutions, but Mr. Leigh kept his seat, while Mr. Tyler resigned and returned home, 29 Feb., 1836. About this time the followers of Calhoun were bringing forward what was known as the "gag resolution" against all petitions and motions relating in any way to the abolition of slavery. (See ATHERTON, CHARLES G.) Mr. Tyler's resignation occurred before this measure was adopted, but his opinions on the subject were clearly pronounced. He condemned the measure as impolitic, because it yoked together the question as to the right of petition and the question as to slavery, and thus gave a distinct moral advantage to the Abolitionists. On the seventh anniversary of the Virginia colonization society, 10 Jan., 1838, he was chosen its president. In the spring election of that year he was returned to the Virginia legislature. In January, 1839, his friends put him forward for re-election to the U. S. senate, and in the memorable contest that ensued, in which William C. Rives was his principal competitor, the result was a deadlock, and the question was indefinitely postponed before any choice had been made.

Meanwhile the financial crisis of 1837—the most severe, in many respects, that has ever been known in this country—had wrecked the administration of President Van Buren. The causes of that crisis, indeed, lay deeper than any acts of any administration. The primary cause was the sudden development of wild speculation in western lands, consequent upon the rapid building of railroads, which would probably have brought about a general prostration of credit, even if President Jackson had never made war upon the United States bank. But there is no doubt that some measures of Jackson's administration—such as the removal of the deposits and their lodgment in the so-called "pet banks," the distribution of the surplus followed by the sudden stoppage of distribution, and the sharpness of the remedy supplied by the specie circular—had much to do with the virulence of the crisis. For the moment it seemed to many people that all the evil resulted from the suppression of the bank, and that the proper cure was the reinstatement of the bank, and because President Van Buren was too wise and clear-sighted to lend his aid to such a policy, his chances for re-election were ruined. The cry for the moment was that the hard-hearted administration was doing nothing to relieve the distress of the people, and there was a general combination against Van Buren. For the single purpose of defeating him, all differences of policy were for the moment subordinated. In the Whig convention at Harrisburg, 4 Dec., 1839, no platform of principles was adopted. Gen. Harrison was again nominated for the presidency, as a candidate fit to conciliate the anti-Masons and National Republicans whom Clay had offended, and Mr. Tyler was nominated for the vice-presidency in order to catch the votes of such Democrats as were dissatisfied with the administration. In the uproarious canvass that followed there was probably less appeal to sober reason and a more liberal use of clap-trap than in any other presidential contest in our history. Borne upon a great wave of popular excitement, "Tippecanoe, and Tyler too," were carried to the White House. By the death of President Harrison, 4 April, 1841, just a month after the inauguration, Mr. Tyler became president of the United States. The situation thus developed was not long in producing startling results. Although no platform had been adopted in the nominating convention, it soon appeared that Mr. Clay and his friends intended to use their victory in support of the old National Republican policy of a national bank, a high tariff, and internal improvements. Doubtless most people who voted for Harrison did so in the belief that his election meant the victory of Clay's doctrines and the re-establishment of the United States bank. Mr. Clay's own course, immediately after the inauguration, showed so plainly that he regarded the election as his own victory that Gen. Harrison felt called upon to administer a rebuke to him. "You seem to forget, sir," said he, "that it is I who am president."

Tyler, on the other hand, regarded the Whig triumph as signifying the overthrow of what he considered a corrupt and tyrannical faction led by Jackson, Van Buren, and Benton; he professed to regard the old National Republican doctrines as virtually postponed by the alliance between them and his own followers. In truth, it was as ill-yoked an alliance as ever was made. The elements of a fierce quarrel were scarcely concealed, and the removal of President Harrison was all that was needed to kindle the flames of strife. "Tyler dares not resist," said Clay; "I'll drive him before me." On the other hand, the new president declared: "I pray you to believe that my back is to the wall, and that, while I shall deplore the assaults, I shall, if practicable, beat back the assailants"; and he was as good as his word. Congress met in extra session, 31 May, 1841, the senate standing 28 Whigs to 22 Democrats, the house 133 Whigs to 108 Democrats. In his opening message President Tyler briefly recounted the recent history of the United States bank, the sub-treasury system, and

other financial schemes, and ended with the precautionary words: "I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may, in my view of it, conflict with the constitution or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country, a power which I could not part with, even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition." Congress disregarded the warning. The ground was cleared for action by a bill for abolishing Van Buren's sub-treasury system, which passed both houses and was signed by the president. But an amendment offered by Mr. Clay, for the repeal of the law of 1836 regulating the deposits in the state banks, was defeated by the votes of a small party led by William C. Rives. The great question then came up. On constitutional grounds, Mr. Tyler's objection to the United States bank had always been that congress had no power to create such a corporation within the limits of a state without the consent of the state ascertained beforehand. He did not deny, however, the power of congress to establish a district bank for the District of Columbia, and, provided the several states should consent, there seemed to be no reason why this district bank should not set up its branch offices all over the country. Mr. Clay's so-called "fiscal bank" bill of 1841 did not make proper provision for securing the assent of the states, and on that ground Mr. Rives proposed an amendment substituting a clause of a bill suggested by Thomas Ewing, secretary of the treasury, to the effect that such assent should be formally secured. Mr. Rives's amendment was supported not only by several "state-rights Whigs," but also by senators Richard H. Bayard and Rufus Choate, and other friends of Mr. Webster. If adopted, its effect would have been conciliatory, and it might perhaps have averted for a moment the rupture between the ill-yoked allies. The Democrats, well aware of this, voted against the amendment, and it was lost. The bill incorporating the fiscal bank of the United States was then passed by both houses, and on 16 Aug. was vetoed. An attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed of the requisite two-third majority.

The Whig leaders had already shown a disposition to entrap the president. Before the passage of Mr. Clay's bill, John Minor Botts was sent to the White House with a private suggestion for a compromise. Mr. Tyler refused to listen to the suggestion except with the understanding that, should it meet with his disapproval, he should not hear from it again. The suggestion turned out to be a proposal that congress should authorize the establishment of branches of the district bank in any state of which the legislature at its very next session should not expressly refuse its consent to any such proceeding; and that, moreover, in case the interests of the public should seem to require it, even such express refusal might be disregarded and overridden. By this means the obnoxious institution might first be established in the Whig states, and then forced upon the Democratic states in spite of themselves. The president indignantly rejected the suggestion as "a contemptible subterfuge, behind which he would not skulk." The device, nevertheless, became incorporated in Mr. Clay's bill, and it was pretended that it was put there in order to smooth the way for the president to adopt the measure, but that in his unreasonable obstinacy he refused to avail himself of the opportunity. After his veto of 16 Aug. these tortuous methods were renewed. Messengers went to and fro between the president and members of his cabinet on the one hand, and leading Whig members of congress on the other, conditional assurances were translated into the indicative mood, whispered messages were magnified and distorted, and presently appeared upon the scene an outline of a bill that it was assumed the president would sign. This new measure was known as the "fiscal corporation" bill. Like the fiscal bank bill, it created a bank in the District of Columbia, with branches throughout the states, and it made no proper provision for the consent of the states. The president had admitted that a "fiscal agency" of the United States government, established in Washington for the purpose of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue, was desirable if not indispensable; a regular bank of discount, engaged in commercial transactions throughout the states, and having the United States government as its principal share-holder and Federal officers exerting a controlling influence upon its directorship, was an entirely different affair—something, in his opinion, neither desirable nor permissible. In the "fiscal corporation" bill an attempt was made to hoodwink the president and the public by a pretence of forbidding discounts and loans and limiting the operations of the fiscal agency exclusively to exchanges. While this project was maturing, the Whig newspapers fulminated with threats against the president in case he should persist in his course; private letters warned him of plots to assassinate him, and Mr. Clay in the senate referred to his resignation in 1836, and asked why, if constitutional scruples again hindered him from obeying the will of the people, did he not now resign his lofty position and leave it for those who could be more compliant? To this it was aptly replied by Mr. Rives that "the president was an independent branch of the government as well as congress, and was not called upon to resign because he differed in opinion with them." Some of the Whigs seem really to have hoped that such a storm could be raised as would browbeat the president into resigning, whereby the government would be temporarily left in the hands of William L. Southard, then president *pro tempore* of the senate. But Mr. Tyler was neither to be hoodwinked nor bullied. The "fiscal corporation" bill was passed by the senate on Saturday, 4 Sept., 1841; on Thursday, the 9th, the president's veto message was received; on Saturday, the 11th, Thomas Ewing, secretary of the treasury, John Bell, secretary of war, George E. Badger, secretary of the navy, John J. Crittenden, attorney-general, and Francis Granger, postmaster-general, resigned their places. The adjournment of congress had been fixed for Monday, the 13th, and it was hoped that, suddenly confronted by a unanimous resignation of the cabinet and confused by want of time in which to appoint a new cabinet, the president would give up the game. But the resignation was not unanimous, for Daniel Webster, secretary of state, remained at his post, and on Monday morning the president nominated Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, for secretary of the treasury; John McLean, of Ohio, for secretary of war; Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, for secretary of the navy; Hugh S. Legaré, of South Carolina, for attorney-general; and Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, for postmaster-general. These appointments were duly confirmed.

Whether the defection of Mr. Webster at this moment would have been so fatal to the president as some of the Whigs were inclined to believe, may well be doubted, but there can be no doubt that his adherence to the president was of great value.

By remaining in the cabinet Mr. Webster showed himself too clear-sighted to contribute to a victory of which the whole profit would be reaped by his rival, Mr. Clay, and the president was glad to retain his hold upon so strong an element in the north as that which Mr. Webster represented. Some of the leading Whig members of congress now issued addresses to the people, in which they loudly condemned the conduct of the president and declared that "all political connection between them and John Tyler was at an end from that day forth." It was open war between the two departments of government. Although many Whig members, like Preston, Talmadge, Johnson, and Marshall, really sympathized with Mr. Tyler, only a few, commonly known as "the corporal's guard," openly recognized him as their leader. But the Democratic members came to his support as an ally against the Whigs. The state elections of 1841 showed some symptoms of a reaction in favor of the president's views, for in general the Whigs lost ground in them. As the spectre of the crisis of 1837 faded away in the distance, the people began to recover from the sudden and overmastering impulse that had swept the country in 1840, and the popular enthusiasm for the bank soon died away. Mr. Tyler had really won a victory of the first magnitude, as was conclusively shown in 1844, when the presidential platform of the Whigs was careful to make no allusion whatever to the bank. On this crucial question the doctrines of paternal government had received a crushing and permanent defeat. In the next session of congress the strife with the president was renewed: but it was now tariff, not bank, that furnished the subject of discussion. Diminished importations, due to the general prostration of business, had now diminished the revenue until it was insufficient to meet the expenses of government. The Whigs accordingly carried through congress a bill continuing the protective duties of 1833, and providing that the surplus revenue, which was thus sure soon to accumulate, should be distributed among the states. But the compromise act of 1833, in which Mr. Tyler had played an important part, had provided that the protective policy should come to an end in 1842. Both on this ground, and because of the provision for distributing the surplus, the president vetoed the new bill. Congress then devised and passed another bill, providing for a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, but still contemplating a distribution of the surplus, if there should be any. The president vetoed this bill. Congress received the veto message with great indignation, and on the motion of ex-President John Q. Adams it was referred to a committee, which condemned it as an unwarrantable assumption of power, and after a caustic summary of Mr. Tyler's acts since his accession to office, concluded with a reference to impeachment. This report called forth from the president a formal protest; but the victory was already his. The Whigs were afraid to go before the country in the autumn elections with the tariff question unsettled, and the bill was accordingly passed by both houses, without the distributing clause, and was at once signed by the president. The distributing clause was then passed in a separate bill, but a "pocket veto" disposed of it. Congress adjourned on 31 Aug., 1842, and in the elections the Whig majority of twenty-five in the house of representatives gave place to a Democratic majority of sixty-one.

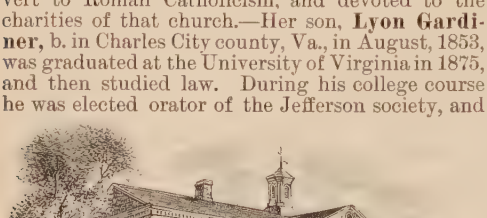
On the remaining question of National Republican policy, that of internal improvements, the most noteworthy action of President Tyler was early in 1844, when two river-and-harbor bills were passed by congress, the one relating to the eastern, the other to the western states. Mr. Tyler vetoed the former, but signed the latter, on the ground that the Mississippi river, as a great common highway for the commerce of the whole country, was the legitimate concern of the national government in a sense that was not true of any other American river. An unsuccessful attempt was made to pass the other bill over the veto. The rest of Mr. Tyler's administration was taken up with the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain (see WEBSTER, DANIEL), the Oregon question, and the annexation of Texas. Texas had won its independence from Mexico in 1836, and its governor, as well as the majority of its inhabitants, were citizens of the United States. From a broad national standpoint it was in every way desirable that Texas, as well as Oregon, should belong to our Federal Union. In the eastern states there was certainly a failure to appreciate the value of Oregon, which was nevertheless claimed as indisputably our property. On the other hand, it was felt, by a certain element in South Carolina, that if the northern states were to have ample room for expansion beyond the Rocky mountains, the southern states must have Texas added to their number as a counterpoise, or else the existence of slavery would be imperilled, and these fears were strengthened by the growth of anti-slavery sentiment at the north. The Whigs, who by reason of their tariff policy found their chief strength at the north, were disposed to avail themselves of this anti-slavery sentiment, and accordingly declared themselves opposed to the annexation of Texas. In the mean time the political pressure brought to bear upon Mr. Webster in Massachusetts induced resignation of his portfolio, and he was succeeded in the state department by Hugh S. Legaré, 9 May, 1843. In a few weeks Legaré was succeeded by Mr. Upshur, after whose death, on 28 Feb., 1844, the place was filled by John C. Calhoun. After a negotiation extending over two years, a treaty was concluded, 12 April, 1844, with the government of Texas, providing for annexation. The treaty was rejected by the senate, by a vote of 35 to 16, all the Whigs and seven Democrats voting in the negative. Thus by the summer of 1844 the alliance between the Whig party and Mr. Tyler's wing of the Democrats had passed away. At the same time the division among the Democrats, which had become marked during Jackson's administration, still continued; and while the opposition to Mr. Tyler was strong enough to prevent his nomination in the Democratic national convention, which met at Baltimore on 27 May, 1844, on the other hand he was able to prevent the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, who had declared himself opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas. The result was the nomination of James K. Polk, as a kind of compromise candidate, in so far as he belonged to the "loco-foco" wing of the party, but was at the same time in favor of annexation. On the same day, 27 May, another convention at Baltimore nominated Mr. Tyler for a second term. He accepted the nomination in order to coerce the Democrats into submitting to him and his friends a formal invitation to re-enter the ranks; and accordingly a meeting of Democrats at the Carleton house, New York, on 6 Aug., adopted a series of resolutions commending the principal acts of his administration, and entreating that in the general interests of the opposition he should withdraw. In response to this appeal, Mr. Tyler accordingly withdrew his name. The northern opposition to the annexation of Texas seemed to have weakened the strength of

the Whigs in the south, and their candidate, Henry Clay, declared himself willing to see Texas admitted at some future time. But this device cut both ways; for while it was popular in the south, and is supposed to have acquired for Clay many pro-slavery votes, carrying for him Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware, and Maryland by bare majorities, it certainly led many anti-slavery Whigs to throw away their votes upon the "Liberty" candidate, James G. Birney, and thus surrender New York to the Democrats. The victory of the Democrats in November was reflected in the course pursued in the ensuing congress. One of the party watchwords, in reference to the Oregon question, had been "fifty-four forty, or fight," and the house of representatives now proceeded to pass a bill organizing a territorial government for Oregon up to that parallel of latitude. The senate, however, laid the bill upon the table, because it prohibited slavery in the territory. A joint resolution for the annexation of Texas was passed by both houses. Proposals for prohibiting slavery there were defeated, and the affair was arranged by extending the Missouri compromise-line westward through the Texan territory to be acquired by the annexation. North of that line slavery was to be prohibited; south of it the question was to be determined by the people living on the spot. The resolutions were signed by President Tyler, and instructions in accordance therewith were despatched by him to Texas on the last day of his term of office, 3 March, 1845. The friends of annexation defended the constitutionality of this proceeding, and the opponents denounced it.

After leaving the White House, Mr. Tyler took up his residence on an estate that he had purchased three miles from Greenway, on the bank of James river. To this estate he gave the name of "Sherwood Forest," and there he lived the rest of his life. (See illustration on page 196.) In a letter published in the Richmond "Enquirer" on 17 Jan., 1861, he recommended a convention of border states—including New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, as well as Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri—for the purpose of devising some method of adjusting the difficulties brought on by the secession of South Carolina. The scheme adopted by this convention was to be submitted to the other states, and, if adopted, was to be incorporated into the Federal constitution. In acting upon Mr. Tyler's suggestion, the Virginia legislature enlarged it into a proposal of a peace convention to be composed of delegates from all the states. At the same time Mr. Tyler was appointed a commissioner to President Buchanan, while Judge John Robertson was appointed commissioner to the state of South Carolina, the object being to persuade both parties to abstain from any acts of hostility until the proposed peace convention should have had an opportunity to meet and discuss the situation. In discharge of this mission Mr. Tyler arrived on 23 Jan. in Washington. President Buchanan declined to give any assurances, but in his message to congress, on 28 Jan., he deprecated a hasty resort to hostile measures. The peace convention, consisting of delegates from thirteen northern and seven border states, met at Washington on 4 Feb. and chose Mr. Tyler as its president. Several resolutions were adopted and reported to congress, 27 Feb.; but on 2 March they were rejected in the senate by a vote of 28 to 7, and two days later the house adjourned without having taken a vote upon them. On 28 Feb., anticipating the fate of the resolutions in congress, Mr. Tyler made a speech on the steps of the Exchange hotel in Richmond, and declared his belief that no arrangement could be made, and that nothing was left for Virginia but to act promptly in the exercise of her powers as a sovereign state. The next day he took his seat in the State convention, where he advocated the immediate passing of an ordinance of secession. His attitude seems to have been substantially the same that it had been twenty-eight years before, when he disapproved the heresy of nullification, but condemned with still greater emphasis the measures taken by President Jackson to suppress that heresy. This feeling that secession was unadvisable, but coercion wholly indefensible, was shared by Mr. Tyler with many people in the border states. On the removal of the government of the southern Confederacy from Montgomery to Richmond, in May, 1861, he was unanimously elected a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate states. In the following autumn he was elected to the permanent congress, but he died before taking his seat. His biography has been ably written by one of his younger sons, Lyon Gardiner Tyler, "Letters and Times of the Tylers" (2 vols., Richmond, 1884–'5). See also "Seven Decades of the Union," by Henry A. Wise (Philadelphia, 1872).—His wife, **Letitia Christian,** b. at Cedar Grove, New Kent co., Va., 12 Nov., 1790; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Sept., 1842, was the daughter of Robert Christian, a planter in New Kent county, Va. She married Mr. Tyler on 29 March, 1813, and removed with him to his home in Charles City county. When he became president she accompanied him to Washington; but her health was delicate, and she died shortly afterward. Mrs. Tyler was unable to assume any social cares, and the duties of mistress of the White House devolved upon her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Tyler. She possessed great beauty of person and of character, and, before the failure of her health, was especially fitted for a social life.—Their son, **Robert,** b. in New Kent county, Va., in 1818; d. in Montgomery, Ala., 3 Dec., 1877, was educated at William and Mary, and adopted the profession of law. He married Priscilla, a daughter of Thomas Apthorpe Cooper, the tragedian, in 1839, and when his father became president his wife assumed the duties of mistress of the White House till after Mrs. John Tyler's death, when they devolved upon her daughter, Mrs. Letitia Semple. Mr. Tyler removed to Philadelphia in 1843, practised law there, and held several civil offices. In 1844 he was elected president of the Irish repeal association. A little later he became prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in 1858 he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the state. He removed to Richmond at the beginning of the civil war, and was appointed register of the treasury. After the war he edited the "Mail and Advertiser" in Montgomery, Ala. He published "Ahasuerus," a poem (New York, 1842); "Death, or Medora's Dream," a poem (1843); "Is Virginia a Repudiating State? and the States' Guarantee," two letters (Richmond, Va., 1858).—President Tyler's second wife, **Julia Gardiner,** b. on Gardiner's island, near Easthampton, N. Y., in 1820, was the eldest daughter of David Gardiner, a descendant of the Gardiners of Gardiner's island. She was educated at the Chegary institute, New York city, spent several months in Europe, and in the winter of 1844 accompanied her father to Washington, D. C. A few weeks afterward he was killed by the explosion of a gun on the war-steamer "Princeton," which occurred during a pleasure excursion in which he and his daughter were of the presi-

dential party. His body was taken to the White House, and Miss Gardiner, being thrown in the society of the president under these peculiar circumstances, became the object of his marked attention, which resulted in their marriage in New York city, 26 June, 1844. For the succeeding eight months she presided over the White House with dignity and grace, her residence there terminating with a birth-night ball on 22 Feb., 1845. Mrs. Tyler retired with her husband to "Sherwood Forest" in Virginia at the conclusion of his term, and after the civil war resided for several years at her mother's residence on Castleton Hill, Staten island, and subsequently in Richmond, Va. She is a convert to Roman Catholicism, and devoted to the charities of that church.—Her son, **Lyon Gardiner,** b. in Charles City county, Va., in August, 1853, was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1875, and then studied law. During his college course he was elected orator of the Jefferson society, and

Julia G Tyler



obtained a scholarship as best editor of the "Virginia University Magazine." In January, 1877, he was elected professor of belles-lettres in William and Mary college, which place he held until November, 1878, when he became head of a high-school in Memphis, Tenn. He settled in Richmond, Va., in 1882, and entered on the practice of law, also taking an active interest in politics. He was a candidate for the house of delegates in 1885, and again in 1887, when he was elected. In that body he advocated the bills to establish a labor bureau, to regulate child labor, and to aid William and Mary college. In 1888 he was elected president of William and Mary, which office he now fills. He has published "The Letters and Times of the Tylers" (2 vols., Richmond, 1884–'5).

TYLER, Moses Coit, educator, b. in Griswold, Conn., 2 Aug., 1835. He was graduated at Yale in 1857, studied theology there and at Andover, and was pastor of the 1st Congregational church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1860–'2. He was professor of the English language and literature in the University of Michigan in 1867–'81, and since that time has occupied the chair of American history in Cornell university. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in St. Andrew's, Ann Arbor, Mich., 16 Oct., 1881, by Bishop Harris, and priest in St. John's, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1883, by Bishop Coxe. In 1873–'4 he was literary editor of "The Christian Union" in New York, and he has contributed to reviews and magazines. He received the degree of LL. D. from Wooster university in 1875, and that of L. H. D. from Columbia in 1888. Prof. Tyler has published "Brawnville Papers" (Boston, 1868); "History of American Literature" (first 2 vols., New York, 1878); "Manual of English Literature" (1879); and "Life of Patrick Henry" (Boston, 1888).

TYLER, Ransom Hebbard, author, b. in Leyden, Franklin co., Mass., 18 Nov., 1813; d. in Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., 27 Nov., 1881. At an early age he removed with his parents to Oswego county, was educated at Mexico academy, N. Y., studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession in Fulton, where he was also president of a bank. He held various local offices, including those of district attorney and county judge for Oswego county, and was also a general in the New York state militia. He travelled in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Hamilton gave him the degree of M. A. in 1853. Judge Tyler edited the "Oswego Gazette," contributed to magazines, law-journals, and newspapers, and published "The Bible and Social Reform, or the Scriptures as a Means of Civilization" (Philadelphia, 1863); "American Ecclesiastical Law" (Albany, 1866); "Commentaries on the Law of Infancy and Covertures" (1868); "Ejectment and Adverse Enjoyment" (1870); "Tyler on Usury, Pawns, and Loans" (1873); "Tyler on Boundaries, Fences, and Window-Lights" (1874); "On Fixtures" (1877); and biographical sketches of early settlers of Oswego county.

TYLER, Robert Ogden, soldier, b. in Greene county, N. Y., 22 Dec., 1831; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 Dec., 1874. When he was seven years old his parents took him to Hartford, Conn., and he was appointed from that state to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1853. He was assigned to the 3d artillery, and served on frontier duty till the civil war, being engaged against hostile Indians in the Spokane expedition of 1858. In April, 1861, he was on the expedition to relieve Fort Sumter, and witnessed its bombardment, and on 17 May, after opening communication through Baltimore in command of a light battery, after the attack on the 6th Massachusetts regiment, he was made assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, and served in the defences of Washington. On 29 Aug., at the special request of the Connecticut authorities, he was allowed by the war department to undertake the reorganization of the 4th Connecticut regiment, which had become demoralized, and was commissioned its colonel. Under Col. Tyler the regiment became one of the best in the army, and in January, 1862, it was made the 2d Connecticut heavy artillery. With it he took part in the peninsular campaign, and on 29 Nov., 1862, he was made brigadier-general

R. O. Tyler

of volunteers. At Fredericksburg he had charge of the artillery of the centre grand division and was brevetted major for gallantry, and on 2 May, 1863, he was given command of the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac. In this capacity he did efficient service at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, where two horses were shot under him, and in the Rapidan campaign. He was subsequently a division commander in the 22d corps, covering Washington, and in May, 1864, was assigned a division of heavy artillery that acted as infantry. On 19 May, while on the extreme right in the actions about Spottsylvania, he drove back an attack of Ewell's corps, and was publicly thanked, with his men, by Gen. Meade for "gallant conduct and brilliant success." At Cold Harbor he led a brigade of picked regiments and received a severe wound in the ankle which lamed him for life and permanently shattered his constitution. He saw no more active service. At the close of the war he had received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel for Gettysburg, colonel for Spottsylvania, major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general, U. S. army, for Cold Harbor, and major-general, U. S. army, for services throughout the war. The Connecticut legislature thanked him in a resolution, and the citizens of Hartford presented him with a sword. After the war Gen. Tyler served as chief in the quartermaster's department successively at Charleston, Louisville, San Francisco, New York city, and Boston, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

TYLER, Royall, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 July, 1757; d. in Brattleborough, Vt., 16 Aug., 1826. He studied law in the office of John Adams and was for a short time aide to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, in which station he served in the Shays rebellion in 1786. In 1790 he settled as a lawyer in Guilford, Vt. In 1794 he was made a judge of the supreme court, and in 1800 he became chief justice. Judge Tyler published "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont" (2 vols., 1809). He was also a successful dramatist and the author of "The Contrast," the first American play ever acted on a regular stage by an established company of comedians. In this comedy the Yankee dialect and story-telling, now very familiar, were first employed. It was produced in New York in 1786. He also wrote "May-Day, or New York in an Uproar" (1787); "The Georgia Spec. or Land in the Moon" (1797); and "The Algerine Captive," a fictitious memoir (2 vols., 1799). Judge Tyler contributed to the "Farmer's Weekly Museum," published at Walpole, N. H., a *melange* of light verse and social and political squibs purporting to come "from the shop of Messrs. Colon and Spondee." He contributed to the "Portfolio" "An Author's Evenings," a series of papers that were subsequently collected in a volume and entitled "The Spirit of the Farmer's Museum and Lay Preacher's Gazette." He also wrote for the "New England Galaxy" and other journals, besides composing a variety of songs, odes, and prologues.—His son, **Edward Royall,** clergyman, b. in Guilford, Vt., in 1800; d. in New Haven, Conn., 28 Sept., 1848, was graduated at Yale in 1825 and at the divinity-school in 1828. He was pastor of the South church in Middletown, Conn., from 1827 till 1832, and of the Congregational church in Colebrook, Conn., in 1833–'6. In 1836–'7 he was agent of the American anti-slavery society. From 1838 till 1842 he was editor of the "Connecticut Observer," and he was the founder, editor, and proprietor of the "New Englander."

TYLER, Samuel, author, b. in Prince George county, Md., 22 Oct., 1809; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 15 Dec., 1878. His father, Grafton, was a tobacco-planter. The son was educated at Dr. James Carnahan's school in Georgetown, devoting himself especially to Greek. He studied at Middlebury in 1827, and, after reading law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began to practise in Frederick, Md. In 1852 he was elected one of three commissioners to simplify the pleadings and practice in all the courts of the state, and rendered important service in this capacity. His report, a profound discussion on the relative merits of the common and civil law, won wide approbation. In 1867 he was elected professor of law in Columbian college (now university), Washington, D. C., which office he held until his death. He received the degree of LL. D. from the College of South Carolina in 1858, and from Columbia in 1859. Early devoting himself to metaphysics, he contributed articles on this subject to various magazines, one of which, a "Discourse on the Baconian Philosophy," published in the "Princeton Review," was afterward issued in book-form (Baltimore, 1844). This "Discourse" gained him the friendship and correspondence of Sir William Hamilton, the Scottish philosopher, who wrote to the author in 1848, advising him to abandon the practice of law and to devote himself exclusively to philosophy. On the death of her husband, Lady Hamilton presented Mr. Tyler with a portrait of Sir William as a token of her esteem. He also published "Robert Burns as a Poet and as a Man" (New York, 1848); "The Progress of Philosophy in the Past and in the Future" (Philadelphia, 1858; 2d ed., 1868); and a "Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney" (Baltimore, 1872).

TYLER, William, R. C. bishop, b. in Derby, Vt., 5 June, 1806; d. in Providence R. I., 18 June, 1849. At the age of sixteen he became a Roman Catholic, with his parents and all the members of his family. He was educated at a seminary that was conducted by his uncle, the Rev. Virgil Barber, at Claremont, N. H., studied theology under the guidance of Bishop Fenwick, and was ordained a priest in 1828. He was stationed at the cathedral at Boston for several years, and was then sent to Aroostook, but returned to Boston, and was appointed vicar-general. In 1843 the new diocese of Hartford was created, and Father Tyler was nominated its first bishop. He was consecrated on 17 March, 1844, and went to Providence, R. I., which he made his episcopal residence. Although he was subject to constant illness, his administration was active and successful, and, principally through the aid he received from missionary societies in Europe, he increased largely the number of churches and priests. Bishop Tyler took part in the sixth and seventh councils of Baltimore.

TYLER, William Seymour, clergyman, b. in Hartford, Susquehanna co., Pa., 2 Sept., 1810. Job, his ancestor, was an early settler of Andover, Mass. After graduation at Amherst in 1830, William was tutor there until 1834, and studied in Andover theological seminary. He was licensed to preach in 1836, and from that date until 1847 was professor of Latin and Greek at Amherst, but since 1847 he has been professor of Greek only. On 6 Oct., 1859, he was ordained without charge by a Congregational council at Amherst, and, although he was never a pastor, he has frequently preached in turn with the other professors of the college, and often as a supply for churches. He has twice visited Europe and the East. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1857, and Amherst that of LL. D. in 1871. He is the author of "Germania and Agricola of Tacitus with Notes for Colleges" (New York, 1847; enlarged eds., 1852 and 1878); "Histories of Taci-

tus" (1848); "Prayer for Colleges" (1854; revised and enlarged repeatedly); "Plato's Apology and Crito" (1859); "Memoir of Dr. Henry Lobdell, Missionary to Assyria" (Boston, 1859); "Theology of the Greek Poets" (1867); "Plutarch on the Delay of the Deity," with Prof. Horatio B. Hackett (New York, 1867); "Address at Semi-Centennial of Amherst College, with other Addresses on that Occasion" (1871); "History of Amherst College" (1873); "Demosthenes de Corona" (Boston, 1874); "Demosthenes's Philippics and Olynthiacs" (1875); and nine books of the "Iliad" (New York, 1886).

TYNDALE, Hector, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, 24 March, 1821; d. there, 19 March, 1880. His father was a merchant engaged in the importation of china and glassware, and young Tyndale succeeded to the business in 1845, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Edward P. Mitchell. He made several tours of Europe, inspecting closely all the chief factories, and becoming practically familiar with the whole art of pottery. His natural taste, thus cultivated, made him a most expert connoisseur, and led to his selection in 1876 as one of the judges of that section of the Centennial exhibition, in which capacity he wrote the elaborate report on pottery. His private collection was one of the most complete in the country. He first became interested in politics in 1856 as a Free-soiler, and was a member of the first Republican committee in Philadelphia. He was not an Abolitionist, and had neither knowledge of nor sympathy with John Brown's raid, but when Mrs. Brown came to Philadelphia on her way to pay her last visit to her husband and bring back his body after his execution, she was without escort and was believed to be in personal danger. An appeal was made to Tyndale, who at once accepted the risks and dangers of escorting her. In the course of this self-imposed duty he was subjected to insults and threats, and on the morning of the execution was shot at by an unseen assassin. It had been threatened in the more violent newspapers of the south that John Brown's body should not be restored to his friends, but ignominiously treated, and a "nigger's" body substituted for his friends. When the coffin was delivered to Tyndale by the authorities, he refused to receive it until it was opened and the body was identified. He was in Europe when he heard the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, and at once returned home and offered his services to the government. He was commissioned major of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment in June, 1861, and in August was put in command of Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry. The regiment fought in twenty-four battles and nineteen smaller engagements, in all of which Tyndale took part, except when he was disabled by wounds. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in April, 1862, and served in Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's corps in the Shenandoah valley, under Gen. John Pope at Chantilly and the second battle of Bull Run, and later in Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield's corps. At Antietam, as the senior officer, he commanded a brigade in Gen. George S. Greene's division of the 12th corps, holding the ground in front of the Dunker church against three separate assaults of the enemy, in which the brigade captured seven battle-flags and four guns. Early in the day he received a wound in the hip, but he kept the field until the afternoon, when he was struck in the head by a musket-ball and carried off the field. For "conspicuous gallantry, self-possession, and good judgment at Antietam" he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862. After slow and partial recovery from his wounds he applied for active duty, and in May, 1863, was assigned to a brigade under Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes near Yorktown, and served with the Army of the Potomac until September, when he was sent with Gen. Joseph Hooker to the relief of Chattanooga. In the battle of Wauhatchie he carried by a bayonet charge a hill (subsequently known as Tyndale's hill), thus turning the flank of the enemy and relieving Gen. John W. Geary's division from an assault by superior numbers. He also participated in the series of battles around Chattanooga, and in the march to the relief of Knoxville. He was sent home on sick-leave in May, 1864, and, finding his disability likely to be lasting, he resigned in August. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In 1868 he was the Republican nominee for mayor of Philadelphia, and was defeated by 68 votes in a poll of more than 120,000. In 1872 his kinsman, Prof. John Tyndall, of London, delivered a series of lectures in this country, and resolving to devote the proceeds to the establishment of a fund "for the promotion of science in the United States by the support in European universities or elsewhere of American pupils who may evince decided talents in physics," he appointed Gen. Tyndale with Prof. Joseph Henry and Dr. Edward L. Youmans trustees. Prof. Tyndall in 1885 changed the trust and established three scholarships, in Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania. The last-named institution called its share the Hector Tyndale scholarship in physics.

Hector Tyndale

TYNER, James Noble, postmaster-general, b. in Brookville, Ind., 17 Jan., 1826. He was graduated at Brookville academy in 1844, and from 1846 till 1854 was associated with his father in business. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practised in Peru, Ind. He was secretary of the Indiana senate in 1857–'61, a presidential elector in 1860, and from 1861 till 1866 served as a special agent of the post-office department. He was chosen to congress as a Republican, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Daniel D. Pratt to the U. S. senate, and served from 1869 till 1875, being a member of the committees on appropriations and post-offices. President Grant then appointed him second assistant postmaster-general, and from the resignation of Marshall Jewell till the end of Grant's administration, 3 March, 1877, he was postmaster-general. In April, 1877, he became first assistant postmaster-general, which office he resigned in October, 1881. Mr. Tyner was the delegate from the United States to the International postal congress in Paris in 1878.

TYNG, Dudley Atkins, lawyer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 3 Sept., 1760; d. there, 1 Aug., 1829. He was a son of Dudley Atkins, and changed his name on inheriting the estates of James Tyng, of Tyngsborough, Mass. After serving as U. S. collector of Newburyport, he succeeded Ephraim

Williams as reporter of the Massachusetts supreme court, holding this office until his death. He edited "Reports of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, September, 1804, to March, 1822" (17 vols., Newburyport, 1805–'23).—His son, **Stephen Higginson**, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 1 March, 1800; d. in Irvington, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1885, was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and for two years was occupied in mercantile pursuits. He then studied theology in Bristol, R. I., under the direction and oversight of Bishop Griswold in 1819–'21, and was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church by the same bishop, 4 March, 1821. His first parish was in Georgetown, D. C., in 1821–'3, and then he was rector of Queen Anne parish, Prince George co., Md., in 1823–'9. He was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, in 1829, then to the Church of the Epiphany in 1833, where he served for twelve years. In 1844 he was invited to St. George's church, New York city, where, entering upon his duties in 1845, he labored for more than thirty years as rector, and was retired as rector emeritus in 1878. He received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1832, and from Harvard in 1851. He was distinguished for eloquence in the pulpit, and also for able and effective temperance and patriotic addresses. For many years he was a leader among that part of the clergy known as low churchmen. He was active in organizing the Evangelical knowledge society, the American church missionary society, and the Evangelical education society, and was editor for several years of "The Episcopal Recorder" and "The Protestant Churchman." Dr. Tyng held a ready pen, and published numerous volumes of interest and value. Chief among these were "Lectures on the Law and the Gospel" (Philadelphia, 1832); "Memoir of Rev. Gregory T. Bedell" (1835); "Sermons preached in the Church of the Epiphany" (1839; republished as "The Israel of God," 1854); "Recollections of England" (New York, 1847); "Christ is All," sermons (1852); "The Rich Kinsman: the History of Ruth, the Moabitess" (London, 1856); "Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-Schools" (New York, 1860); "The Captive Orphan: Esther, the Queen of Persia" (1860); "The Prayer-Book Illustrated by Scripture" (8 vols., 1863–'7); "The Child of Prayer, a Father's Memorial of D. A. Tyng" (1866); and "The Office and Duty of a Christian Pastor" (1874). Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, published an interesting "Memorial of the Rev. Dr. Tyng" (New York, 1886), and his son, C. Rockland Tyng, is writing his life.—Stephen Higginson's son, **Dudley Atkins**, clergyman, b. in Prince George county, Md., 12 Jan., 1825; d. in Brookfield, near Philadelphia, Pa., 19 April, 1858, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, studied theology at Alexandria seminary, Va., and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1846. He was assistant to his father at St. George's church, New York, held charges in Columbus, Ohio, Charlestown, Va., and Cincinnati, Ohio, and was rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, from 1854 until shortly before his death, when he was obliged to leave his pastorate in consequence of his opposition to slavery. A new parish, under the title of the Church of the Covenant, was then organized for him. He was also known as a lecturer on religious and secular subjects. He was the author of "Vital Truth and Deadly Error" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Children of the Kingdom, or Lectures on Family Worship" (1854; republished as "God in our Dwelling," London, 4th ed., 1859); and "Our Country's Troubles" (Philadelphia, 1856–'7; New York, 1864). See "The Child of Prayer, a Father's Memorial of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng," by Stephen H. Tyng (New York and London, 1858). His death was the result of an accident.—Another son of Stephen Higginson, **Stephen Higginson**, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 June, 1839, was graduated at Williams in 1858, studied theology at the Alexandria seminary, Va., and was ordained deacon, 8 May, 1861. He assisted his father at St. George's church, New York, in 1861–'3, was made priest, 11 Sept., 1863, and became rector of the Church of the Mediator, New York. In 1864 he served in the U. S. army as chaplain of the 12th New York volunteers. In 1865 he organized the parish of the Holy Trinity, New York, building, on Forty-second street, a church that was replaced by a larger edifice in 1873–'4, and of which he had charge till his resignation in April, 1881. After that he was manager of the interests of a large insurance company in Paris, and he still (1889) resides there. In 1867 Dr. Tyng was tried by an ecclesiastical tribunal for preaching in a Methodist church in New Jersey, which was a violation of the canon law of the church. He was found guilty, and was censured by the bishop of New York. An official account of this trial was published by the diocese of New York (1868). He took an active part in the revival movement of 1875, directed by Moody and Sankey, and in the summer of 1876 he began Sunday services in a tent near his church. He was also active in building mission-chapels. In 1864–'70 he edited "The Working Church" and "The Christian at Work." Williams gave him the degree of D. D. in 1872, and he was a trustee of that college from 1872 till 1884. He has published "The Square of Life" (New York, 1876); "He will Come" (1877); and several volumes of sermons entitled "The Peoples' Pulpit."

Stephen H. Tyng

TYNG, Edward, naval officer, b. in Massachusetts in 1683; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 Sept., 1755. His father, Edward, a councillor, was appointed governor of Annapolis, N. S., but was captured by the French on his passage and taken to France, where he died. The son was commissioned captain of the south and north batteries and fortifications in Boston on 16 April, 1740, and, succeeding Capt. Southac as commander of the vessel "Prince of Orange," he took the first privateer on this coast, 24 June, 1744. He commanded the frigate "Massachusetts" in the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745, and was made commodore of the provincial fleet. He also captured the "Vigilante," a French man-of-war of sixty-four guns.

TYRKER, the German foster-father of Leif, son of Eric the Red, lived in the 11th century. He accompanied Leif on his voyage of discovery in the year 1000. After the Scandinavian navigator had built Leifsbudir, near the present site of Newport, R. I., as is supposed by many, he divided his men into two parties, which alternated

in exploring the neighborhood. He cautioned his followers to keep together and return to sleep at their quarters. But one evening Tyrker did not return with his party. In great sorrow Leif, at the head of twelve men, went in search of him. He had not gone far when he discovered the old German, evidently greatly excited and gesticulating wildly. "Why, my fosterer," cried Leif, "have you come so late? What made you leave your companions?" Tyrker answered in German, but, remembering that the Scandinavians could not understand him, he spoke, after some time, in Norsk. "I have not gone very far; still I have some news for you. I have discovered vines loaded with grapes." "Are you telling the truth, my fosterer?" exclaimed Leif. "I am sure of telling the truth," he returned, "for in my native land there are vines in plenty." This caused Leif to give the country the name of Vinland. See Adam of Bremen's "Historia Ecclesiastica."

TYSON, Elisha, philanthropist, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1749; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Feb., 1824. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and an early member of the Maryland society for the abolition of slavery, appeared frequently before the judicial tribunals in behalf of negroes, and procured the passage of several laws to ameliorate their condition. In 1818 he retired from business to devote his attention to the abolition movement, and established the Protection society of Maryland, to insure the colored population of the state the enjoyment of their legal privileges. See his "Life," by a citizen of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1825).—His grandson, **Philip Thomas,** chemist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 23 June, 1799; d. there, 16 Dec., 1877, was educated in his native city. At the beginning of the gold fever he went to California, and there made numerous geological researches. On his return he published "Geology and Industrial Resources of California" (Baltimore, 1851). In 1856 he was appointed state agricultural chemist, which place he held until 1860, and in that capacity made two biennial reports that were published by the house of delegates of Maryland (2 vols., Annapolis, 1860–'2). He was first president of the Maryland academy of sciences, and contributed papers to its proceedings.

TYSON, James, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Oct., 1841. His father, Henry (1815–'72), was graduated at Pennsylvania medical college in 1843, and practised in Reading until his death. He was active in prison-reform, and established the first Sunday-school in the Hicksite Society of Friends. The son was graduated at Haverford college, Pa., in 1860, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He was appointed lecturer on microscopy there in 1868, and on urinary chemistry in 1870. In 1870–'8 he was professor of physiology and microscopy in the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery. On the organization of the new university hospital in 1874 he was made lecturer on pathological anatomy and histology. In 1876 he was elected professor of general pathology and morbid anatomy in the medical department of the university. He is now (1889) dean of the medical faculty, president of the board of the Philadelphia hospital, and a member of various medical societies. In 1871–'2 he assisted in editing the "Philadelphia Medical Times," and he also edited four volumes of the publications of the Pathological society of Philadelphia (1871–'7). In addition to numerous papers on histology and pathology, and clinical lectures, he has published "The Cell Doctrine: its History and Present State" (Philadelphia, 1870); "An Introduction to Practical Histology" (1873); "Practical Examination of the Urine" (1875); and "A Treatise on Bright's Disease and Diabetes" (1881).

TYSON, Job Roberts, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Feb., 1803; d. at Woodlawn Hall, Montgomery co., Pa., 27 June, 1858. Entering business at an early age, he devoted his leisure to self-education, became a proficient linguist, and taught in Hamburg, Pa., and afterward in the first public school of the state, which was established in 1822. At this period he was director of the public schools of Pennsylvania, a member of the prison society, manager of the apprentice's library, and among the first to organize the temperance movement in Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and became solicitor for the Pennsylvania railroad, the completion of which had been secured mainly through his efforts. He was a member of the city council and of the legislature, and was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1857. Dickinson gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1851. Mr. Tyson was instrumental in the publication of the archives of Pennsylvania. He was vice-president of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, and vice-provost of the Philadelphia law academy. He was the author of an "Essay on the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1827); "The Lottery System of the United States" (1833); "Social and Intellectual State of the Colony of Pennsylvania Prior to 1743" (1843); "Discourse on the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of William Penn" (1844); "Letters on the Resources and Commerce of Philadelphia" (1852); and a "Report on the Arctic Explorations of Dr. Elisha K. Kane," with a resolution to provide for the publication of Dr. Kane's book by congress, which was adopted by the house. His reports on the Delaware breakwater, and suggestions for improvement of the navigation of that river, exhibit a clear comprehension of the commercial interests of his state and city. He had collected material for a history of Pennsylvania.

TYTLER, James, scholar, b. in Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1747; d. near Salem, Mass., in 1805. He was educated for the church, and afterward for the medical profession. He was commonly called "Balloon Tytler," from being the first in Scotland to ascend in a fire-balloon on the plan of Montgolfier. He belonged to the Friends of the People, and, to avoid political persecution, fled to Ireland about 1793, and to this country about 1796. He was drowned near Salem, Mass. Robert Burns describes him as "a mortal who, though he drudges about Edinburgh as a common printer, with leaky shoes, a sky-lighted hat, and knee-buckles as unlike as George-by-the-grace-of-God and Solomon-the-son-of-David, yet that same unknown mortal is author and compiler of three fourths of Elliot's pompous 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' which he composed at half a guinea a week!" Besides contributing to magazines, he was the author of anonymous works and of popular songs, including "I ha'e laid a Herring in Saut," or "I canna Come ilka Day to Woo," and "The Pleasures of the Abbey." His publications include "Essays on the Most Important Subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion," which he set in type without manuscript in Holyrood (Edinburgh, 1772); "System of Geography" (1788); "History of Edinburgh"; "Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar" (2 vols.); "Review of Dritchken's Theory of Inflammation"; "Answer to Paine's 'Age of Reason'"; "On the Excise"; "System of Surgery"; and "Treatise on the Plague and Yellow Fever" (Salem, 1799).

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UBILLA, Andrés (oo-beel'-yah), Mexican R. C. bishop, b. in Guipuzcoa, Spain, about 1540; d. in Chiapa, Mexico, in 1601. He went in his youth with his parents to Mexico, where he entered the Dominican order in 1559, and was graduated in law and theology in 1568. He became professor of theology in the University of Mexico, superior of the convents of Mexico and Oaxaca, rector of the College of San Luis de la Puebla, and provincial of his order in 1582. In 1589 he went to Spain to complain against the viceroy, the Marquis of Villamanrique, who was oppressing the Indians, and by his dispute with the audiencia of Guadalajara threatened to precipitate a civil war. Ubilla was well received by King Philip II., obtaining the removal of Villamanrique and the appointment of Luis de Velasco. Shortly after his return to Mexico, Ubilla was appointed bishop of Chiapa and consecrated in 1592. He founded during his government a convent for the nuns of the Incarnation, extended his cathedral, and added to his diocese the province of Soconusco, which had belonged to Guatemala. In 1600 he was named bishop of Michoacan, but he died before receiving the papal bull of confirmation. Besides many Latin works on ecclesiastical law which are in the Dominican convent of Oaxaca, he wrote "El Sitio y Destrucción de Jerusalem por Tito y Vespasiano," a manuscript in the Aztec language, which formerly was in the Franciscan convent of Texcoco, but is now preserved in the National library of Mexico.

UFFENBACH, Bernard von (oof-fen-bok). German historian, b. in Liebenthal in 1691; d. in Vienna in 1759. He received his education at Vienna, became a Jesuit when he was twenty-three years of age, and in 1722 was sent to the South American missions. After residing for some time at Montevideo, where he learned the Indian tongues, he became a missionary among the Guaranis, with whom he lived about twenty years. He also studied the customs, manners, and habits of the Indians, took detailed notes of his observations and of the natural resources of the country, and formed valuable collections in natural history. He returned to Germany about 1745, and was presented to Prince Lichtenstein, who appointed him librarian. Father Uffenbach lived in Vienna, became a favorite in society, and was received at the imperial court, where he narrated stories of Indian life and the experiences of the early Spanish adventurers. His works include "Historia de Guaranibus" (2 vols., Vienna, 1755), and "Guarani Lexicon," which is considered as the only reliable monument that is left of the Guarani language (1756). In his "Litteræannuæ Societatis Jesu," sent from South America from 1739 till 1744, and afterward collected and edited by Johann Theophilus Büshing (1785), are to be found interesting details about the country of the Guaranis and the Jesuit missions in South America. Uffenbach's collections in natural history are preserved in the museum at Vienna, and were utilized for an "Historia naturalis Americæ meridionalis" (4 vols., Vienna, 1790).

UGARTE, Juan (oo-gar'-tay), Mexican clergyman, b. in San Miguel, Teguzigalpa, Honduras, 22 July, 1662; d. in San Pablo, Sonora, 29 Dec., 1730. He entered the Society of Jesus in August, 1679, and was afterward professor of Latin in Zacatecas and of philosophy in Mexico, where he learned the Indian languages. In 1700 he devoted himself to the Californian missions, and spent about thirty years in evangelizing the natives. Finding that the guard of soldiers that accompanied him deterred them from approaching him, he dismissed it after reaching the country of the Yaquis, where he founded the missions of San Javier, San Pablo, Santa Rosalia, and San Miguel. He then joined Father Salvatierra in Loreto, and was successful in his missionary labors, teaching the natives agriculture, the art of spinning and weaving, how to build cottages, and even how to prepare vessels for sea. In 1705 he visited the coast of Sinaloa to find a good port for the Manilla fleet, but without success, and in 1708 was directed by the Spanish government to explore the Gulf of California. With the aid of his converts, he built a vessel which he called the "Triumph of the Cross," and manned it with twenty-six Chinese and native Californians. He landed among the Tepoquis and Seris, by whom he was well received, and reached the mouth of Colorado river, which violent storms prevented him from ascending. After encountering many dangers, the little vessel returned to Loreto. Ugarte was successful in the object of his mission. He proved that California was a peninsula, gave for the first time a proper idea of the coast, and noted such places as would be afterward suitable for missionary stations. He subsequently founded several missions, of which the principal were San Luis de Gonzaga, consisting of two villages, and Our Lady of Guadalupe, of six villages. He wrote "Noticia del Viage de la Balandra nombrada el Triumfo de la Santa Cruz, hecho en 1709 al Golfo de Californias, y Costa del Sur de la América Septentrional" and "Diarios, Relaciones, y Cartas de las Cosas de Californias." Miguel Venegas used these manuscripts in his "Historia de Californias."

UHLAND, Maximilian (oo'-lond), called Father Bernardino de San José, German missionary, b. near Crefeld about 1475; d. in Mexico in 1538. He became a Franciscan friar, and, being assigned to the American missions, went to Hispaniola in 1520 with the newly appointed Bishop Geraldini. After learning the Indian language, he was attached to a mission in the interior, but as he opposed the policy of the conquerors, which brought about the depopulation of the island, he was ordered to leave the country, and went to New Spain in 1526. There he was appointed guardian of the newly founded convent of Santiago de Tlaltelolco, but subsequently he was sent to labor in Guatemala. In 1535 he was a member of the commission headed by Father Betanzos which laid before Pope Paul III. the wretched condition of the Indians. Uhland, who was a Latinist of reputation, was instructed to speak before the congregation of the propaganda, and induced the pope to issue his celebrated bull entitled "Veritas Ipsa." This for a time improved the condition of the Indians, but the promoters of the bull were never forgiven by the Spanish authorities, and Uhland, to avoid persecution, on his return to Mexico did not leave his convent till his death. He left a valuable manuscript, which is preserved in the National library at Paris, entitled "Historia de la fundación de la provinciá de Santiago de Tlaltelolco."

UHLE, Albrecht Bernhard (oo'-le), artist, b. in Chemnitz, Saxony, 15 Oct., 1847. He was brought to the United States in 1851, and had his first instruction in art from his father, and at the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. During 1867–'75

he was engaged principally in photography. He went in 1875 to Munich, where he studied at the academy under Ferdinand Barth and Alexander Wagner until 1877, in which year he went to Italy. In the same year he returned to Philadelphia and opened a studio. He visited Paris in 1879, returning the following year. He is the instructor of the portrait class at the Pennsylvania academy, and has become known as an excellent artist. Among his portraits are those of Isaac Lea and Peter McCall (1879); Joseph Leidy, painted for the Academy of natural sciences (1882); Wayne McVeagh, for the department of justice, Washington (1884); and John D. Lankenau, for the German hospital, Philadelphia (1886).

UHLER, Philip Reese (you'-ler), naturalist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 3 June, 1835. He studied natural science at Harvard under Louis Agassiz in 1863, and was assistant in charge of entomology at that institution and librarian of the Museum of comparative zoölogy. Subsequently he returned to Baltimore, and in 1876 he became an associate in natural sciences at Johns Hopkins university. He is also librarian of the Peabody institute in that city. Mr. Uhler is a member of scientific societies, has been corresponding secretary and was elected president of the Maryland academy of sciences in 1873, which place he has since held, except during 1884–'8. His papers on geology, entomology, and other natural sciences have been published in the journals of most of the learned societies of the United States and Canada, in the annual reports to the trustees of Harvard, and as special reports in the volumes of the U. S. geological survey. He translated and edited, with a glossary, Dr. Hermann A. Hagen's "Synopsis of Neuroptera of North America," issued by the Smithsonian institution (Washington, 1861).

ULLMANN, Daniel, soldier, b. in Wilmington, Del., 28 April, 1810. He was graduated at Yale in 1829, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in New York, where he was master in chancery from 1839 till 1844. In 1854 he was the candidate of the American or Know-Nothing party for governor of New York, and received a very large vote. In 1861 he raised the 78th New York volunteers, in which he served as colonel, was captured in August, 1862, and confined in Libby prison until October of that year, when he was released on parole. He was promoted brigadier-general on 13 Jan., 1863, and ordered to appoint a *cadre* of officers and to go to Louisiana to raise five regiments of colored troops, afterward increased to a corps. This was the first order issued by the U. S. government for the raising of colored troops. He was brevetted major-general of U. S. volunteers on 13 March, 1865, was mustered out, 24 Aug., 1865, and was made major-general in November, 1865. Gen. Ullmann received the degree of LL. D. from Madison university in 1861.

ULLOA, Antonio de (ool-lo'-ah), Spanish naval officer, b. in Seville, 12 Jan., 1716; d. on the island of Leon, 3 July, 1795. After studying at Seville, he entered the navy in 1733, and was ordered to serve under the French astronomers who measured an arc of the meridian in South America. With Jorge Juan he sailed from Cadiz in May, 1735, and arrived in Carthagena five months before the French scientists, but occupied his time with botanical explorations. In the geodetic observations that followed, which were begun in June, 1736, and continued four years, Ulloa was attached to La Condamine, the head of the expedition. In September, 1740, in the midst of their astronomical observations, the Spanish officers were called away by the war with England, and received orders from the viceroy to put the port of Callao in a state of defence, and in 1742 he organized the forces at Guayaquil against the British under Admiral Anson which captured Payta. For two years afterward he cruised, in command of a frigate, along the coast of Chili and the island of Juan Fernandez, and on his return to Quito in 1744, where he found only Godin, the other French academicians having terminated their labors, he assisted in the observation of the comet that appeared in that year. In October, 1745, he embarked at Callao on a French merchant vessel which entered for repairs in the harbor of Louisburg, Canada, decoyed by the French flag which the victorious English floated on the fortress. He was taken prisoner, and his valuable collections were confiscated, but he was released in England and recovered his collections through the intercession of the Royal society of London, which elected him an associate member in 1746. On his return to Spain in July he was promoted post-captain, and appointed superintendent of the mercury-mines at Jalapa in Peru. He was made rear-admiral in 1760, and became in 1764 governor of Louisiana, which had just been ceded by France; but, failing in his efforts to win over the colonists to Spain, he was recalled in 1766. In 1770 he was made lieutenant-general of the naval forces, and in 1779 he was sent with a fleet to the Azores with sealed orders to proceed to Havana and take command of an expedition for the reconquest of Florida. But, being entirely occupied with scientific observations, Ulloa forgot to open his sealed orders, and, returning to Cadiz after a cruise of two months, was arrested and tried by a court-martial in December, 1780, which acquitted him, but recommended him for land duty. During the remainder of his life Ulloa was president of the naval school for cadets at Cadiz. Ulloa formed the first cabinet of natural history in Spain and the first school of metallurgy, established at Legovia a factory where cloth was made from American products, and founded a naval observatory at San Fernando, and other useful institutions. His works include "Relación histórica del viage á la América Meridional y observaciones sobre Astronomía y Física" (5 vols., Madrid, 1748; with Jorge Juan, French translation, Paris, 1752; English, London, 1758); "Noticias Americanas; entretenimientos phisico-historicos, sobre la América Meridional y la Septentrional" (1772); "Observaciones hechas en el oceano sobre un eclipse de sol con el anillo refractario" (1779; French translation, Toulouse, 1780); and "La Marina y fuerzas navales de la Europa y del Africa" (1781). David Barry published in 1828 a secret memoir on South America which he claimed to be Ulloa's work, but its authenticity is doubted.

ULLOA, Francisco de, Spanish friar, b. in Andalusia about 1498; d. in Seville in 1574. He united with the Dominicans at Salamanca, and was among the few that accompanied Bishop Vicente Valverde when he sailed for Cuzco in 1538. Ulloa was afterward prior of a convent in Lima, and visitor of the order. Having learned the Indian dialects, he explored the country, founded convents at Arequipa and Huanuco, and preached the gospel to the Indians in their own language with success. His influence was great in Peru, and Gonzalo Pizarro undertook to win him over to his cause, but Ulloa rejected his offers, and joined Pedro de La Gasca. The latter despatched Ulloa with letters and proclamations for the officials and inhabitants along the coast, and instructed him to buy supplies and prepare everything for the advance of the royal army. Ulloa's mission was so

successful that Pizarro sent a party of cavalry that succeeded in taking him a prisoner, and he was carried to Lima, where he was imprisoned and suffered greatly. When peace was restored, La Gasca despatched Ulloa to Spain, in 1549, but he shortly afterward returned to this country and went to Caracas, being later made visitor of the province of Guatemala. Toward the close of his life he retired to Seville, where he died with the reputation of a saint. He wrote a curious account of his voyage from Panama to Peru, published in the 44th volume of Antonio Salva's collection, and contributed memoirs to the council of the Indies, printed in "Cartas de Indias" (Madrid, 1872).

ULLOA, Francisco de, Spanish explorer, d. on the Pacific coast in 1540. He went to Mexico with Hernan Cortes, and did good service in the fleet that the latter constructed on Lake Texcoco for the siege and capture of the city of Mexico. Of his later life little is known, except that when Cortes, on his return from Spain, resolved to make new conquests on the northern Pacific coast, he constructed in Acapulco the ship "Santa Agueda," of which he gave the command, together with that of two caravels, to Ulloa, with orders to explore the coast as far northward as possible, and to obtain all the necessary information about the country. Ulloa sailed from Acapulco on 8 July, 1539, entered on 28 Aug. the Gulf of California, where he lost a vessel in a storm, and, after putting for repairs into the Bay of Santa Cruz, which he left on 12 Sept., discovered Cape Rojo, San Andres and Santa Marta (now Cape Tosco), San Lazaro and San Eugenio, and the island of Cedros or Cerros. After despatching a messenger to Cortes, who had meanwhile sailed for Spain, Ulloa set out again for the north. On 5 April, 1540, he parted company with his consort, which arrived safely at Santiago toward the end of April. Some assert that he was never heard of afterward, but others say that he advanced fifty miles farther than Cape San Quentin, 30° 30′ north latitude, and anchored safely at Acapulco on 30 May following. The latter narratives state that he was killed shortly afterward by a soldier whom he had slighted. The journal of the expedition, written by his clerk, Francisco Preciado, under the title "Relación de los descubrimientos, hechos por Don Francisco de Ulloa en un viage por la Mar del Morte, en el navio Santa Agueda," was preserved in the archives of Seville and translated into Italian by Ramusio in the third volume of his "Voyages," and into English by James Burney in his "History of the Discoveries in the South Sea" (London, 1803), under the title "The Voyage of the Right Worshipful Knight Francisco de Ulloa, with Three Ships, set forth at the Expense of the Right Noble Fernando Cortés, Marquis del Valle, by the Coast of Nueva Galicia, Culiacan, into the Gulf of California, called el Mar Berniego, as also to the West of Cape California as far as 30 degrees North, begun from Acapulco, the 8th of July, 1539."

ULPHILAS, Herman (ool-fee'-lahs), German naturalist, b. in Paderborn, Westphalia, in 1702; d. in Berlin in 1761. He followed the sea in the Dutch service, visited the Antilles, Guiana, South America, and Batavia, and held offices at Batavia, St. Eustatius, and Demerara. He made valuable collections in natural history, which he presented to the Museum of natural history at Berlin. Toward the close of his life he was editor of the "Magazin für Naturwissenschaft." His works include "Historia naturalis Americana" (Leipsic, 1756) and "Abhandlung über die baumartigen Schotenpflanzen des Orinoco-Thales" (1757).

ULRICH, Charles Frederick, artist, b. in New York city, 18 Oct., 1858. He began his art studies at Cooper institute and the National academy, New York, and during 1875–'81 continued them under Ludwig Löfftz and Wilhelm Lindenschmit in Munich. In 1879 he gained a bronze medal at the academy there. For several years he followed his profession in New York, but about 1884 he went to Venice, Italy. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1883, and received the Thomas B. Clarke prize there the following year for his "In the Land of Promise." He has executed several carefully and truthfully painted genre pictures, among which are "The Wood-Engraver" (1882); "The Glass-Blowers" and "The Carpenter" (1883); "A Dutch Type-Setter"; "The Waifs" (1885); and "Washing of Feet in the Venice Cathedral."

UMBSCHEIDEN, Franz, journalist, b. in Gruenstadt, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in 1821; d. in Newark, N. J., 13 Dec., 1874. He was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Munich, where he studied law and national economy, and in 1848 took an active part in revolutionary movements, travelling and making inflammatory speeches, on account of one of which on the death of Robert Blum he was compelled to flee to France. When the revolution began in Rhenish Bavaria he returned, served in the army, and was present at the occupation of Worms and at the storming of Landau, after which he went to Baden under Gen. Franz Sigel, and afterward to Switzerland, where he became a private tutor. Being expelled to appease Louis Napoleon in 1852, he went to Newark, N. J., and taught there. During the Frémont canvass in 1856 he joined the Republican party, but in 1859 he co-operated with the Democrats. In 1860 he became editor of the New York "Staats-Zeitung," which post he held until 1864, when he established the Newark "Volksmann." In 1867 he was editor of the "New Jersey Democrat," and he again edited the "Volksmann" in 1869–'74.

UNANDER, Eric, clergyman, b. in Sweden; d. after 1759. He arrived at Philadelphia with Rev. Israel Acrelius, the Swedish-American historian, 6 Nov., 1749, and took charge of Swedish Lutheran congregations at Racoon and Penn's Neck, in New Jersey, where he labored under Acrelius and afterward as regular pastor until 1756. His parish embraced a wide extent of territory. He conducted services in Swedish and English almost every Sunday, held catechetical examinations once a year in every family that was connected with his extended parish, and visited other Swedish settlements on Delaware bay, at Salem, along Timber creek, and other places. Of his labors Acrelius says: "One who has seen his toil and labor, his zeal and diligence, and thus under long-continued sickness, can safely testify that during the time that Mr. Unander lived in Racoon he did not eat the bread of idleness." When Provost Acrelius returned to Sweden he desired to accompany him, but, as the affairs of the congregations did not allow the loss of two pastors at once, he was willing to remain. He therefore became the successor of Acrelius at Christina in the year 1756, receiving his commission the previous year. He continued as pastor until 1759. The church at Christina, now Wilmington, Del., known as "Old Swedes' Church" (see illustration), has an interesting history. In 1638 the first colony of Swedes arrived, settled along Christina creek, and built Fort Christina on the site of the present city of Wilmington. The fort undoubtedly did double service, both as a place of defence and a place of worship. Rev. Reorus Tor-

killus was the first pastor, who arrived with the first colony. On 28 May, 1698, the erection of a new church was begun at Christina back of the fort. In the following year the new church was dedicated under the name of Trinity Lutheran church. Rev. Eric Tobias Björck was the pastor at the time. The historian Acrelius describes the building as follows: "The church is of granite, and is sixty feet long, thirty feet broad, and twenty feet high. The wall is six feet thick in the foundation and three feet at the windows, as well as above them. In the church there are five large arched windows and three arched doors." The following inscription (in Latin) is found on the west gable: "1698. If God be for us, who can be against us? In the reign of William III., by the grace of God, King of England. William Penn being Proprietary; William [Markham], Deputy-Governor. The most illustrious King of Swedes, CHARLES XI., now of most glorious memory, having sent hither Eric Tobias Björck of Westmania, pastor of the place." The ground for the church was given by John Stalcop, who was then one of the church wardens. To this was added an additional purchase of land in 1699 of 250 acres for a parsonage and support of the pastor. The first grant of land was for a Lutheran church, and the further purchase was made by the Lutheran congregation for their own and descendants' use. The congregation was presided over by Lutheran pastors until the year 1792, when a pastor of the Protestant Episcopal church took charge of the congregation. The church is still in a good state of preservation and is used for divine worship. The town of Wilmington is built on the church-glebe that was once owned by Trinity congregation.

UNANGST, Elias, missionary, b. in Lehigh valley, Pa., in 1824. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1854, and at the theological seminary there in 1857, and in the latter year was ordained to the Lutheran ministry. He was tutor in the college during his theological course in 1854–'7. In 1878 he received the degree of D. D. from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. Dr. Unangst has been actively and successfully engaged as a missionary at Guntur, India, since 1857. In 1871 he visited the United States, but after a stay of several months he returned to India. He is now at the head of the mission stations of the general synod. He has rendered important service in the translation of the New Testament into the language of the Telugus, has also translated various tracts and hymns into the same language, and published a "Historical Sketch of the American Evangelical Lutheran Missions in India" (1879).

UNANUE, José Hipólito (oo-nah'-noo-ay), Peruvian scientist, b. in Arica, 13 Aug., 1758; d. in Lima, 15 July, 1833. He was destined by his parents for the priesthood, and was sent to Lima to study, but there his uncle persuaded him to become a physician. He founded the anatomical museum of Lima, and, as a professor of the medical college, took part in the publication of the "Mercurio Peruano," editing several articles under the pseudonym of "Ariosto." He was cosmographer of the viceroyalty, and in this post took, from 1793 till 1797, the census of Peru and published a political, ecclesiastic, and military guide to the country. He was greatly esteemed by all the European scientists that visited Peru, and a plant, "Unanuea febrífuga," was named in his honor. He founded the medical college of San Fernando, for which service he was appointed honorary physician of the royal chamber. After the beginning of the revolution he favored the patriot cause, and in 1812 was elected deputy to the Spanish cortes for Arequipa. When the independent government was installed, Unanue was appointed minister of the treasury, and afterward he was president of the first constituent congress, vice-president of the Society of the friends of the country, and a member of the council of state. He possessed the confidence of Bolivar, and when the latter abandoned Peru he appointed Unanue president of the council of ministers, which governed the country. He was honorary member of the scientific societies of Munich, Madrid, Philadelphia, and New York, and wrote "Ensayos sobre la educación de la Juventud" (Lima, 1826); "Principios de Geometría, Lógica, Metafísica y Ética" (1827); "Defensa del sistema físico de Newton" (1828); "El Verdadero Peruano" (1829); "Observaciones sobre el Clima de Lima" (1830); and "Los Andes libres" (1832).

UNCAS, Indian chief, b. in the Pequot settlement, Connecticut, about 1588; d. there in 1682. He was a Pequot by birth, but rebelled against his chief, Sassacus, was expelled from his tribe, and, gathering a band of malcontents, became their head, calling his followers Mohegans, an ancient title that the Pequots once bore. His territory lay to the east and north of Lyme, Conn. He conquered the Nipmucks in northern and northeastern Connecticut and the adjacent parts of Massachusetts, adding their country to his own. He then made overtures to the colonists, signed a treaty of peace with them, and in 1637 accompanied Col. John Mason's expedition against the Pequots, proving a powerful auxiliary. He afterward received part of the Pequot lands as his reward, but, when the war was over, manifested so much sympathy for his former tribe that he was suspected of infidelity by the English. He soon reinstated himself in their confidence, and the Pequots forthwith attempted to assassinate him. Uncas accordingly attacked and conquered Sequasson, sachem of the Connecticut river, and bravely defended himself in a constant warfare with the neighboring tribes. His principal opponent at that time was the great Narragansett chief Miantonomo, who, jealous of his intimacy with the colonists, and eager to prove the superiority of his people to the Mohegans, invaded Uncas's territory with 1,000 men. He was incited to this by Samuel Gorton, a settler, who for "his damnable errors" had been banished from the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. Hastily collecting all his force, about 500 warriors, Uncas marched to the unequal conflict. The armies met on the plain about a mile west of Yantic river falls, and

the fight was about to begin when Uncas advanced and demanded a parley with Miantonomo. "You have," said he, "a number of brave warriors with you, and so have I with me. It is a pity that our warriors should be killed in a private quarrel between their chiefs. Step forward like a brave man, as you profess to be, and let us fight the battle ourselves. If I fall, the Mohegans shall serve the Narragansetts. But if Uncas kills Miantonomo the Narragansetts shall be mine." Miantonomo declined the single combat, a furious fight ensued in which the Mohegans were victorious, and Miantonomo was captured. Uncas took him to Hartford to consult with the colonial authorities as to what should be done with him. The commissioners decided that "there could be no safety for Uncas in the event of Miantonomo's liberation, but that by secret treachery or open force his life would be in continual danger." Six elders and six clergymen of Massachusetts decided that the Narragansett chief should be put to death. Acting on their instructions, Miantonomo was taken to Norwich and brained with a tomahawk by Uncas's brother, in his presence and that of two Englishmen, in September, 1643. Rev. Richard Hyde in 1669 said in a letter that after Miantonomo's death Uncas cut a piece out of his shoulder and ate it, but this had no authority but rumor. The colonists sent a detachment of soldiers to defend the Mohegans against the tribes that on all sides combined against them. For two years Uncas fought against the Mohawks, Pocomotocks, and Narragansetts, defending himself with bravery and skill. In 1656 he was besieged in his stronghold on Connecticut river by the Narragansett chief Pessacus, and nearly forced by hunger to surrender, but almost at the last moment he was relieved by an English ensign, Thomas Leffingwell, who managed to reach him at night in a canoe laden with provisions. In gratitude for this assistance, he gave Leffingwell a deed of all the lands upon which the town of Norwich, Conn., now stands. Leffingwell afterward sold it to a company. Although Uncas was too old to be of much service during King Philip's war, his son, Oneco, with 200 Mohegan warriors and a greater number of subjugated Pequots, marched with Maj. John Talcott to Brookfield and Hadley, and at the latter place aided in defeating 700 of King Philip's force. Uncas was never in favor with the clergy, by one of whom in 1674 he is described as "an old and wicked, wilful man, who had always been an opposer of praying to God." But on one occasion he so far yielded to the influence of a good missionary as to ask his prayers for rain during a continued drought. When it fell the next day, he professed himself almost ready to adopt the Christian religion. Although he was cruel and tyrannical, Uncas had a conception of the obligation of a treaty that was possessed by no other Indian. He kept faith with the colonists in all their warfare with other tribes, and was a singularly generous and magnanimous foe. His admirers claim that great injustice has been done him by historians, who almost unanimously praise Miantonomo at his expense. A granite obelisk was erected to his memory in Norwich in 1825, the foundation-stone being laid by Gen. Andrew Jackson. See "Uncas and Miantonomo," by William L. Stone (New York, 1842).

UNDERHILL, Edward Fitch, stenographer, b. in Wolcott, N. Y., 20 April, 1830. He was self-educated, at nineteen years of age became a stenographic reporter on the St. Louis press, and in 1853–'62 was connected with the "Tribune" and "Times" of New York city, becoming war-correspondent of the latter, and subsequently its Washington correspondent. He was one of the first court reporters in the United States, and in 1860 procured the passage of a law that made stenographers officers of the courts in New York city, which practice has since been adopted by the county courts and by nearly every state in the Union. In 1865 he also procured the passage of a law to regulate the salaries of court stenographers. He has been official stenographer of the legislature for five years, of the Constitutional convention in 1867–'8, of the state supreme court for eight years, and of the surrogate's court from 1872 till the present time. He has been admitted to the bar, and has written much in prose and verse, chiefly humorous.

UNDERHILL, John, colonist, b. in Warwickshire, England; d. in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., about 1672. He served in the Netherlands and at Cadiz, came to New England with John Winthrop in 1630, and was a representative in the assembly from Boston. He was appointed by Sir Henry Vane to command the colony's troops, and with Capt. John Mason destroyed the Indian forts at Mystic in 1637 and broke the power of the Pequots. Being banished from Boston on account of his religious opinions, he went to England and was made in 1641 governor of Exeter and Dover, but returned to this country, removed to Stamford, Conn., and afterward in 1646 to Flushing, Long Island. He was a delegate to the court in New Haven in 1643, was assistant justice there, and held an important command during the hostilities with the Dutch and Indians, 1643–'6. In 1665 he was a delegate from Oyster Bay to Hempstead, and he was at one time under-sheriff of the North Riding of Yorkshire. The Mantinenoc Indians gave him 150 acres of land, which is still owned by his descendants. He published "Newes from America," an account of the Pequot war (London, 1638).

UNDERWOOD, Adin Ballou, soldier, b. in Milford, Mass., 19 May, 1828; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1888. His ancestors came to Hingham before 1637 and afterward settled in Watertown. His father, Orison, was a brigadier-general of militia. After graduation at Brown in 1849 the son studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in Boston in 1855. At the beginning of the civil war he was active in raising recruits, and he was appointed captain in the 2d Massachusetts infantry in April, 1861. He became major in the 33d regiment in July, 1862, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the same year, participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and served under Gen. Joseph Hooker at Lookout Mountain, but, being dangerously wounded, was disabled from further field duty. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 Jan., 1863, received the brevet of major-general of volunteers on 13 Aug., 1865, and was mustered out on 10 July, 1866. For nearly twenty years he was surveyor of the port of Boston. Gen. Underwood published "Three Years' Service of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry" (Boston, 1881).

UNDERWOOD, Francis Henry, author, b. in Enfield, Mass., 12 Jan., 1825. He was educated partly at Amherst, then taught in Kentucky, read law, and was admitted to the bar. He returned to Massachusetts in 1850, and thenceforward took an active part in the anti-slavery cause. He was clerk of the Massachusetts senate in 1852, and afterward literary adviser of the publishing-house of Phillips, Sampson, and Co. He conceived the idea

of uniting the literary force of the north to the Free-soil movement by means of a magazine, and after several years of effort was the means of securing the eminent writers that made the fame of the "Atlantic Monthly." He assisted in the management of that magazine for two years, until the firm with which he was connected came to an end. He was then (1859) elected clerk of the superior court in Boston, which post he held for eleven years, when he resigned and entered private business, chiefly to obtain more leisure for literary work. His studies have been mainly in English literature, but his writings cover a wide field. He served for thirteen years in the school board of Boston. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. consul at Glasgow, Scotland. His lectures on "American Men of Letters" and his occasional speeches, such as that before the Glasgow Ayrshire society "On the Memory of Burns," have been much admired. In 1888 the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL. D. His works include a "Hand-Book of English Literature" (Boston, 1871); "Hand-Book of American Literature" (1872); "Cloud Pictures," a series of imaginative stories, chiefly musical (1872); "Lord of Himself," a novel of old times in Kentucky (1874); "Man Proposes," a novel (1880); "The True Story of Exodus," an abridgment of the work by Brugsch-Bey (1880); and biographical sketches of Longfellow (1882), Lowell (1882), and Whittier (1883). Dr. Underwood is engaged upon an elaborate popular history of English literature.—His second cousin, **Lucius Marcus,** botanist, b. in New Woodstock, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1853, was graduated at the Syracuse university, N. Y., in 1877, and was professor of botany and geology in Illinois Wesleyan university in 1880–'3. Since 1883 he has held the chair of botany in Syracuse university. He is engaged in the study of the ferns and hepaticæ of North America, and in addition to numerous articles in scientific journals he has published "Systematic Plant Record" (Syracuse, 1881); "Our Native Ferns, and how to study Them" (Bloomington, Ill., 1881); "Our Native Ferns and their Allies" (1882; 3d ed., New York, 1888); and "Descriptive Catalogue of North American Hepaticæ" (1884). He is now preparing an "Underwood Genealogy."

UNDERWOOD, John Curtiss, jurist, b. in Litchfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., in 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1873. He was graduated at Hamilton in 1832, and removed to Clarke county, Va., where he engaged in farming, and in 1856 was a delegate to the convention that nominated John C. Frémont for president. Being proscribed for his political sentiments, and especially for his opposition to slavery, he removed to New York, where he became secretary to a company that was formed to deal in southern lands. In 1861 he was nominated consul at Callao, Peru, but he accepted instead the office of fifth auditor in the treasury department, and while there was appointed judge of the district court of Virginia. Early in the civil war he affirmed the right of the U. S. government to confiscate the enemy's property, and also maintained the civic rights of colored citizens. In his district Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason, and he refused in June, 1866, to admit the prisoner to bail, on the ground that he was in custody of the military authorities. He still presided in May, 1867, when the Confederate leader was released. Judge Underwood was bitterly assailed for his maintenance of the rights of colored citizens and for his zeal in enforcing the Federal laws, and was forced into litigation on account of his decree sanctioning confiscation.

UNDERWOOD, John William Henry, jurist, b. in Elbert county, Ga., 20 Nov., 1816; d. in Rome, Ga., 18 July, 1888. He studied law under his father, Judge William H. Underwood, in Hall county, was admitted to the bar, practised in Habersham county for many years, and removed to Rome, Ga., in 1851. He was elected solicitor-general for the western circuit in 1843, but resigned in 1846, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska by President Buchanan, which post he declined. He was elected to the legislature of Georgia in 1857, was made speaker of the house of representatives, and was then elected to congress, serving from 5 Dec., 1859, till 23 Jan., 1861, when he resigned on the secession of his state. In 1867 he was appointed judge of the Rome circuit by Gov. Charles J. Jenkins, but went out with the reconstruction act in 1868. In 1874 he was reappointed to the same office, and he was re-elected in 1878. He resigned in 1882, to take his place on the tariff commission, to which he was appointed by President Arthur.

UNDERWOOD, Joseph Rogers, senator, b. in Goochland county, Va., 24 Oct., 1791; d. near Bowling Green, Ky., 23 Aug., 1876. He is a descendant of William Thomas Underwood, who settled in Virginia about 1680. His family being in adverse circumstances, he was adopted by his maternal uncle, Edward Rogers, a soldier of the Revolution, who had emigrated to Kentucky in 1783. Removing to that state in 1803, the boy was educated in various schools and was graduated at Transylvania in 1811, after which he studied law in Lexington, Ky. He was the first volunteer to be attached to the regiment of Colonel William Dudley for co-operation with the northern army on the Canada border, was made a lieutenant, and when the captain of his company was killed in Dudley's defeat, 5 May, 1813, the command devolved upon him. Underwood was wounded, and with the remnant of Dudley's regiment was forced to surrender. After undergoing cruel treatment from the Indians, he was released on parole and returned to his home. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and settled in Glasgow, Ky., where he was also trustee of the town and county attorney until he removed to Bowling Green in 1823. He served in the legislature in 1816–'19 and again in 1825–'6, was a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1828, and from that year till 1835 was judge of the court of appeals. Being elected to congress as a Whig, he served from 7 Dec., 1835, till 3 March, 1843, and in 1845 was chosen to represent Warren county in the legislature, serving as speaker of the house. He was elected a U. S. senator as a Whig, and, after serving from 6 Dec., 1847, till 3 March, 1853, again practised his profession. In 1824 and 1844 he was a presidential elector on the Henry Clay ticket, and he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Chicago in 1864.—His brother, **Warner L.,** b. in

Goochland county, Va., 7 Aug., 1808, was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1830, served in the Kentucky legislature in 1848–'9, and was elected to congress, as an American, serving from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1859.—Joseph R.'s son, **John Cox,** engineer, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 12 Sept., 1840, removed to Kentucky with his father. After graduation at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1862, he entered the Confederate army and served as a military engineer in Virginia, but was captured in 1863 and confined in prisons in Cincinnati and Boston until the close of the war. He then returned to Kentucky, where he has since engaged in engineering, and has contributed to the improvement of his part of the state. He was engineer in charge of the public works of Warren county, city engineer of Bowling Green in 1868–'75, and mayor of that town in 1870–'2. He was active in the reorganization of the Democratic party in Kentucky, was a member of the state executive committee, speaker of the senate in 1876, where his casting-vote defeated the whipping-post bill, and in 1876–'80 was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. Mr. Underwood established the "Kentucky Intelligencer" in Bowling Green, but transferred this journal to Louisville, and consolidated it with the "Post." In 1881 he removed to Covington, and organized a daily newspaper publishing company in Cincinnati, Ohio, where in 1882 the "Daily News," of which he was general manager, began to be issued. He has published various official documents in the form of pamphlets and reports.

UNDERWOOD, William Henderson, jurist, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 13 Sept., 1779; d. in Marietta, Ga., 4 Aug., 1859. At an early age he removed with his father to Elbert county, Ga., obtained his education by his own exertions, and taught in a country school for several years. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and after the war of 1812, in which he served as a captain of volunteers, rose in his profession, and for several years was judge of the western circuit, being elected to this post in 1825. He was the leading counsel of the Cherokees during their controversy with the state of Georgia, and became famous in the supreme court of the United States for the ability with which he advocated their cause.

UNZAGA, Luis de (oon-thah'-gah), Spanish soldier, b. about 1720; d. in Spain about 1790. He early entered military service, and, after taking part in the operations of Charles of Naples against Austria, was promoted brigadier, and in 1769 appointed governor of Louisiana, to succeed Alexander O'Reilly, who, by his rigorous measures against the opposition to Spanish annexation, had incurred the dislike of the creoles, and was removed by the home government. Unzaga, by his conciliatory policy, soon repaired the evils that had arisen under O'Reilly, and in 1776 was promoted and appointed captain-general of Caracas, whence he returned in 1783 to take charge of the general government of Cuba. One of his first measures was to prohibit the unrestrained cutting of cedar-wood, as this useful tree was threatened with extinction by enormous exportation and waste at home. When, in the same year, by the treaty of Versailles, Florida was restored to Spain, more than 5,000 former residents of that province, who had settled in Cuba, returned to their homes, and, to offset this loss of labor, Unzaga contracted with several French and English firms for the importation of 15,000 negroes. In February, 1785, he was superseded by Count Bernardo de Galvez, and he then returned to Spain.

UPCHURCH, John Jorden, mechanic, b. in Franklin county, N. C., 26 March, 1822; d. in Steelville, Mo., 18 Jan., 1887. His education was acquired in a country school previous to his thirteenth year. He was alternately clerk in a country store and a farmer until 1841, when he married, and opened a hotel in Raleigh. Trying to keep a temperance hotel, he failed, and was for thirteen years master-mechanic on the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad. In 1864 he tried the oil business and lost all his savings. For four years he drifted about, and in 1868 secured a situation in the machine-shops of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad at Meadville, Pa. Here he prepared the first ritual and organized the first lodge of the Ancient order of united workmen, to which his principal reputation is due. The lodge was organized on 27 Oct., 1868, with fourteen members. It has since spread into every state and territory of the Union, has more than 150,000 members, and pays out about $2,000,000 annually in benefits to the families of deceased members. The plan that was devised and used by the society for disbursing sums of money to beneficiaries was so original and proved so popular as practically to revolutionize the life-insurance business. Other societies followed, with many variations on the plan, until the amount of life insurance that is now carried by the various fraternal beneficiary societies is many times greater than that carried by all the stock-company societies in the country. Father Upchurch, as he was called, subsequently removed to Steelville, Mo. He travelled much in the later years of his life, in the interest of the society that he had founded.

UPDIKE, Wilkins, lawyer, b. in Kingston, R. I., 8 Jan., 1784; d. there, 14 Jan., 1867. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, served many years in the legislature, and was the author of "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar" (Boston, 1842), and a "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett Pier, R. I." (New York, 1847).

UPFOLD, George, P. E. bishop, b. in Sheneley Green, near Guilford, Surrey, England, 7 May, 1796; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 26 Aug., 1872. He came to the United States when he was eight years of age, the family settling in Albany, N. Y. He was graduated at Union college in 1814, and took a course in medicine at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1816. In 1817 he began the study of theology under the direction of Bishop Hobart. He was ordered deacon in Trinity church, New York, 21 Oct., 1818, by Bishop Hobart, and ordained priest in Trinity church, Lansingburg, N. Y., 13 July, 1820, by the same prelate. He remained in Lansingburg as rector about two years, when he removed to New York city and became rector of St. Luke's church, which post he held for eight years, when he was elected rector of St. Thomas's church. He removed to Pennsylvania in 1831, taking the rectorship of Trinity church, Pittsburg, from which post he was elevated to the episcopate. He was consecrated first bishop of Indiana, in Christ church, Indianapolis, 16 Dec., 1849. Bishop Upfold received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1831, and that of LL. D. from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1856. His writings include "The Last Hundred Years," a lecture (Pittsburg, Pa., 1845); "Manual of Devotions for Domestic and Private Use" (New York, 1863); and sermons, pastoral letters, and addresses.

UPHAM, James, educator, b. in Salem, Mass., 23 Jan., 1815. He was graduated at Waterville

college (now Colby university), Me., in 1835, and at Newton theological seminary in 1839. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1840, and called, after two brief pastorates, to a professorship in the New Hampshire literary institute. His connection with this institution continued for twenty years, during the last five of which he was its president. On withdrawing from this relation in 1866 he became one of the editors of the "Watchman and Reflector," of Boston. He is now (1889) a corresponding editor of the "Religious Herald," of Richmond, Va. He received the degree of D. D. from Colby university in 1860.

UPHAM, Joshua, jurist, b. in Brookfield, Mass., 14 Nov., 1741; d. in London, England, in 1808. He was graduated at Harvard in 1763, practised law in New York and Boston, built the first woollen-mill in this country, and introduced the manufacture of salt into some of the seaboard towns. He was a judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick at the organization of the judiciary of that province, and died in London while engaged in public business relating to the affairs of the British North American provinces. — His son, **Charles Wentworth,** author, b. in St. John, New Brunswick, 4 May, 1802; d. in Salem, Mass., 14 June, 1875, after serving as an apothecary's apprentice, worked on a farm in Nova Scotia until 1816, when he made his way to Boston. After graduation at Harvard in 1821, and at the divinity-school in 1824, he was ordained colleague of the Rev. John Prince over the 1st church in Salem, where he remained from 8 Dec., 1824, till he was forced to abandon the ministry, owing to bronchial trouble, 8 Dec., 1844. He was mayor of Salem in 1852, and during his term of service reorganized the police force, introducing a new system, and secured the establishment of a state normal school. He was a member of the legislature in 1840, 1849, and 1859–'60, and was president of the state senate in 1857–'8. His principal effort was directed to the interest of education in the district and high schools, the endowment of colleges and improvement of the statute laws of the commonwealth, and he reported the measures that made education a regular department of the state government. In 1853 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and he was then elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1855. He was chairman of a select committee to investigate the affairs and condition of the Smithsonian institution, and in an elaborate report advocated the policy of making it the foundation of a valuable library. On 24 March, 1826, he married Ann Susan, sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes. He edited the "Christian Register" in 1845–'6, contributed to magazines and reviews, and was the author of "Letters on the Logos" (Boston, 1828); "Lectures on Witchcraft, comprising a History of the Salem Delusion, 1692" (1831; enlarged ed., 2 vols., 1867); "Life of Sir Henry Vane," in Sparks's "American Biography" (1835); "Prophecy as an Evidence of Christianity" (1835); "Life of John C. Frémont" (1856); "Memoir of Francis Peabody" (1869); "Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather, a Reply" (1870); and the last three volumes of the "Life of Timothy Pickering," begun by Octavius Pickering (4 vols., 1867–'72).

Charles W. Upham

UPHAM, Timothy, soldier, b. in Deerfield, N. H., in 1783; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 2 Nov., 1855. He was a descendant of John Upham, who came from England in 1635, and was the first of the name in this country. His grave-stone is still standing in Malden, Mass. Timothy's father, the Rev. Timothy Upham, was graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Deerfield from 9 Dec., 1772, until his death on 21 Feb., 1811, and had three children—Hannah, who became principal of the Ontario female seminary; Nathaniel (1744–1829), who served in congress in 1817–'23; and Timothy, the subject of this sketch, who engaged in mercantile pursuits in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1807. On 12 March, 1812, he was appointed major of the 11th U. S. infantry, and soon afterward he was placed in command of the forts and harbor of Portsmouth. In September he joined the army at Plattsburg, on 12 March, 1813, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment under Col. James Miller, and at the sortie from Fort Erie he commanded the reserve. He was mustered out in June, 1815, and from 1816 till 1829 was collector of customs for Portsmouth. He was navy agent in 1841–'5, and was a major-general of the state militia.—His nephew, **Thomas Cogswell,** metaphysician, b. in Deerfield, N. H., 30 Jan., 1799; d. in New York city, 2 April, 1872, was the son of Nathaniel, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1818, and in 1821 at Andover theological seminary, where he remained a year as assistant professor of Hebrew, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Rochester, N. H., in 1823. In 1824 he became professor of mental and moral philosophy, and instructor in Hebrew at Bowdoin, which posts he held until 1867, afterward retaining the title of emeritus professor. Wesleyan gave him the degree of D. D. in 1843, and Rutgers that of LL. D. in 1870. He translated "Biblical Archæology," by Johann Jahn, with additions (Andover, 1823), and was the author of "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy" (Portland, 1827); "Ratio Disciplinæ, or the Constitution of the Congregational Church" (1829); "Elements of Mental Philosophy," which was translated into Armenian by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., and used as a text-book in Armenian colleges (2 vols., Portland and Boston 1831; abridged ed., New York, 1863); "A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will," forming the third volume of his system of mental philosophy (Portland, 1834); "The Manual of Peace" (1836); "Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action" (New York, 1840); "Life and Religious Opinions and Experience of Madame de la Motte Guyon, together with some Account of the Personal History and Religious Opinions of Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambray" (2 vols., 1847; London, 1854); "Life of Faith" (1848; Liverpool, 1859); "American Cottage Life," a series of poems (2d ed., 1850); "A Treatise on Divine Union" (Boston, 1851; London, 1858); "Religious Maxims" (2d ed., Philadelphia, 1854); "Letters, written from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine" (Brunswick, 1855); "Life of Madame Catherine Adorna" (Boston, 1856); "A Method of Prayer: an Analysis of the Work so entitled by Madame de la Motte Guyon" (London, 1859); and "Christ in the Soul" (New York, 1872). He also published a prize essay

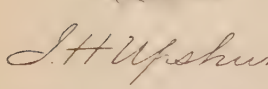
on a "Congress of Nations" (Boston, 1840), and contributed to periodicals.—His brother, **Nathaniel Gookin**, jurist, b. in Deerfield, N. H., 8 Jan., 1801; d. in Concord, N. H., 11 Dec., 1869, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, studied law, and began practice in Bristol, N. H., but removed to Concord in 1829. From 1833 till 1843 he was judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and from 1843 till 1863 he was superintendent of the Concord railroad, of which he was president in 1863–'6. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to amend the state constitution. He spent 1853–'4 in England as the American member of the joint commission of the United States and Great Britain for the adjustment of claims against the respective countries for all losses since 1814, and in 1862 was the umpire of a similar commission between the United States and New Grenada. He was an active Democrat, but left his party at the beginning of the civil war. In 1865–'6 he was a member of the legislature. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1862. He was a member, and for three years president, of the New Hampshire historical society. Judge Upham possessed a taste for historical and antiquarian research, and published an "Address on Rebellion, Slavery, and Peace," delivered at Concord, 2 March, 1864 (Concord, 1864), and left unfinished an extensive work on the proverbs of all lands and languages.—Another brother, **Francis William**, author, b. in Rochester, N. H., 10 Sept., 1817, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1837, studied law under his brother, Nathaniel G. Upham, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1844, but relinquished his profession, and in 1867–'70 was professor of mental philosophy and lecturer on history in Rutgers female college, New York city. Union gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1868. He is the author of "The Debate between the Church and Science, or the Ancient Hebraic Idea of the Six Days of Creation; with an Essay on the Literary Character of Tayler Lewis," published anonymously (Andover, 1860); "The Wise Men: who they were, and how they came to Jerusalem" (New York, 1869; 4th ed., 1872); "The Star of Our Lord, or Christ Jesus, King of all Worlds, both of Time or Space; with Thoughts on Inspiration; and on the Astronomic Doubt as to Christianity" (1873); and "Thoughts on the Holy Gospels: how they came to be in Manner and Form as they are" (1881).—Another brother, **Albert Gookin**, physician, b. in Rochester, N. H., 10 July, 1819; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 June, 1847, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1840, and at the medical college in Paris, France, in 1844. He published a biographical and genealogical "History of the Upham Family" (Concord, 1845).

UPHAM, William, senator, b. in Leicester, Mass., in August, 1792; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 Jan., 1853. He removed with his father to Vermont in 1802, was educated at the State university, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and began practice in Montpelier. In 1827–'8 he served in the legislature, was state's attorney for Washington county in 1829, and served again in the legislature in 1830. Elected a U. S. senator as a Whig, he served from 4 Dec., 1843, until his sudden death by small-pox.

UPJOHN, Richard, architect, b. in Shaftesbury, England, 22 Jan., 1802; d. in Garrison's, Putnam co., N. Y., 16 Aug., 1878. He received a fair education, and then was apprenticed to a builder and cabinet-maker, in which trade he became a master-mechanic and continued at it until 1829. In that year he came to the United States and settled in New Bedford, Mass., where he followed his trade. He removed to Boston in 1833, and assisted in the architectural designs of the city court-house. His earliest work was the entrances to the Boston common, and then he designed and built St. John's church in Bangor, Me. In 1839 he was called to New York city to take charge of the proposed alterations in Trinity church, which were finally abandoned, with a view to the erection of a new structure. In the preparation of the design for the new edifice the power and scope of Mr. Upjohn's skill were first made apparent, and his professional career as an architect was thereafter assured. Trinity church was completed in 1846, and was then the noblest in conception and purest in detail of all ecclesiastical structures in this country. (See illustration, page 302.) His success gained for him the building of other churches that are noted for the purity of their style, and are chiefly Gothic. Among those in New York city are the churches of the Ascension and the Holy Communion, Trinity chapel, and St. Thomas's, and, in Brooklyn, Christ and Grace churches and the Church of the Pilgrims. His civic works were mostly in the style of the Italian renaissance. In New York city these include the Trinity building and the Corn Exchange bank. His domestic buildings embody many varieties of style and are scattered throughout the country. His last years were spent at Garrison's, on Hudson river, where he designed St. Philip's church on the Highlands, which, on a small scale, is typical of the Gothic tendency of his taste. Mr. Upjohn was president of the American institute of architects from 1857 till 1876.—His son, **Richard Michell,** architect, b. in Shaftesbury, England, 7 March, 1828, came to New York in 1829. He attended school until 1846, and then entered his father's office. In 1851 he went abroad for further study, but in 1852 returned, and later entered into partnership with his father. Mr. Upjohn has served on commissions—national, state, and municipal—that have been appointed to consider plans and to devise improvements. Besides his association with his father in various architectural works, he has made many independent designs, among which are the churches of St. Peter, Albany; St. Paul, Brooklyn; Central Congregational, Boston; and the cathedral at Fond du Lac, Wis.; also the library building of Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., the capitol at Hartford, Conn. (shown in the illustration), and many other buildings in various parts of the country.

UPSHUR, Abel Parker, statesman, b. in Northampton county, Va., 17 June, 1790; d. near Washington, D. C., 28 Feb., 1844. He received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and practised at Richmond, Va., until 1824, when he removed to his estate in Northampton county, and was elected to the legislature. In 1826 he was appointed a judge in the general court of Virginia, in 1829 he was a member of the convention that was called to revise the state constitution, and after the reorganization of the judicial system under that instrument he was again elected judge of the same court. This office he continued to hold until 1841, when he was called

by President Tyler to fill that of secretary of the navy. On the resignation of Daniel Webster, in 1843, he was made secretary of state. In politics he belonged to the extreme state-rights pro-slavery school of the south. Early in 1844 he was on the U. S. steamer "Princeton," on Potomac river, in company with the president and the other members of the cabinet, to witness experiments with a large wrought-iron gun, which burst on being fired the third time and killed him together with several others. Judge Upshur, besides a number of essays and addresses, published "Brief Inquiry into the True Nature and Character of our Federal Government: Review of Judge Joseph Story's Commentaries on the Constitution" (Petersburg, Va., 1840).—His brother, **George Parker,** naval officer, b. in Northampton county, Va., 8 March, 1799; d. in Spezzia, Italy, 3 Nov., 1852, entered the navy as a midshipman, 23 April, 1818, was promoted to lieutenant, 3 March, 1827, and served on the Brazil station in the "Lexington" in 1832–'4 at the attack and dispersion of the pirates on Falkland islands. He commanded the brig "Truxtun" on her first cruise in the Mediterranean in 1843–'4, and served in the receiving-ship at Norfolk in 1844–'7. He was commissioned a commander, 27 Feb., 1847, and was superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis in 1847–'50. He took command of the sloop "Levant" at Norfolk, 12 July, 1852, joined the Mediterranean squadron, and died on board ship while in command at Spezzia.—Their nephew, **John Henry,** naval officer, b. in Northampton county, Va., 5 Dec., 1823, changed his name from Nottingham to that of his mother, Upshur, when he entered the navy to gratify her wish, as the Upshur family was conspicuous in naval annals. He became a midshipman, 4 Nov., 1841, and cruised in the sloop "St. Mary's" in 1843–'6, in which he joined the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war. He served in the naval battery during the bombardment of Vera Cruz, 10 to 25 March, 1847, and after the fall of that city he attended the naval school, becoming a passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1847. He was promoted to master, 18 July, 1855, and to lieutenant, 14 Sept., 1855, served in the frigate "Cumberland" on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade in 1858–'9, and was an instructor at the naval academy in 1859–'61. When the war began he was assigned to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and participated in the capture of the forts at Hatteras inlet and in the sounds of North Carolina in 1861. He was executive officer of the steam frigate "Wabash" at the capture of Port Royal, and commanded four boats in Commander C. R. P. Rodgers's expedition in the inland coast waters in the vicinity of Port Royal and Beaufort, S. C. He was in charge of the steamer "Flambeau," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1862–'3 in operations on the coast of South Carolina. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, assigned to the steam frigate "Minnesota," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1863–'4, and had the steamer "A. D. Vance" (a blockade-runner whose name was changed to the "Frolic") in 1864–'5, in which he took part in both engagements at Fort Fisher. He was promoted to commander, 25 July, 1866, and given the "Frolic," on the Mediterranean station, in 1865–'7. After promotion to captain, 31 Jan., 1872, he served as a member of the board of inspectors in 1877–'80. He had a leave of absence, during which he visited Europe, in 1880, and upon his return was a member of the board of examiners. He was commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1882–'4, and commander-in-chief of the Pacific station in 1884–'5. He was promoted to rear-admiral, 1 Oct., 1884, and was voluntarily placed on the retired list, 1 June, 1885.—A niece, **Mary Jane Stith,** poet, b. in Accomac county, Va., 7 April, 1828, was educated entirely at home, and early began writing for the press. On the death of her father, in 1869, she removed from Norfolk, Va., to New York city, and on 2 July, 1870, married Josiah R. Sturges. Mrs. Sturges was one of the organizers and the first president of the Harlem free hospital and dispensary for women and children. She has contributed to southern periodicals both prose and poetry, commonly under the pen-name of "Fanny Fielding." Her principal work is "Confederate Notes," an historical novel, which appeared anonymously in 1867 in the "Home Monthly," published at Nashville, Tenn.



UPSON, Ansel Judd, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Nov., 1823. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1843, and began to study law in Utica, but became a tutor in Hamilton in 1845, and in 1849 was made adjunct professor of rhetoric and moral philosophy. From 1853 till 1870 he held the chair of logic, rhetoric, and elocution, and then, after serving as pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in Albany, he became in 1880 professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in Auburn theological seminary. Hamilton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870, and Union that of LL. D. in 1880. He has been a regent of the State university since 1874, and a member of the general assembly of his church in 1871 and 1877. Dr. Upson has a high reputation as an instructor and trainer of young men for public speaking. He has delivered many lectures, and, besides contributions to periodicals, has published numerous addresses.

UPTON, Emory, soldier, b. in Batavia, Genesee co., N. Y., 27 Aug., 1839; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 14 March, 1881. He was educated at Oberlin college and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in May, 1861, eighth in a class of forty-five, and made 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery. On 14 May he became 1st lieutenant in the 5th artillery. During the first year of the civil war he was assigned to duty in the defences of Washington, and was present at Bull Run, where he was wounded. He commanded his battery during the early part of 1862 in the Virginia peninsular campaign, including all actions to Glendale, and subsequently a regiment and brigade of artillery in the Maryland campaign. He was appointed colonel of the 121st New York volunteers in October, 1862, and was conspicuously engaged at the head of a brigade of the 6th corps, Army of the Potomac, until the close of 1863. He received the brevet of major on 8 Nov., 1863, for gallant service at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va. During the Wilderness campaign of 1864 he bore an active part, especially at Spottsylvania, where he won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., 10 May, 1864, and was wounded while leading the assaulting

column of twelve regiments of his corps. For this he was appointed on the spot a brigadier-general of volunteers, 12 May, 1864. He was present during the siege of Petersburg, in the defence of the capital in July, 1864, and in the Shenandoah campaign, where, while commanding a division of infantry at the battle of the Opequan, he was severely wounded. On 19 Sept., 1864, he was brevetted colonel, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at Winchester, Va., 19 Oct., 1864, and also received the brevet of major-general of volunteers. He was in command of the 4th cavalry division under Gen. James H. Wilson during the closing operations in Alabama and Georgia. He became captain in the 5th regiment of artillery on 22 Feb., 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, for gallant service at Selma, Ala., and also received the brevet of major-general, U. S. army, for services in the field during the civil war. He was in command of the 1st cavalry division in the District of East Tennessee in July and August, 1865, and of the District of Colorado from 22 Aug., 1865, till 30 April, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. In the reorganization he became lieutenant-colonel, 25th infantry, 28 July, 1866. He had employment in the intervals of active service in preparing an original system of tactics for the use of the military forces of the government, and in 1867 his system for infantry was adopted. He was commandant of cadets at the U. S. military academy in 1870–'5, and member of a "board to assimilate the tactics" in 1873, when his system, modified for artillery and cavalry, was also accepted. Gen. Upton was sent on a tour of inspection of the armies of Europe and Asia in 1875–'7, and on his return was assigned to the artillery-school at Fort Monroe, and wrote his official report, which was published by the government in 1878. He became colonel of the 4th artillery in 1880, and soon afterward joined his regiment at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. His mind became affected, and he committed suicide. In his last days he was engaged in tactical studies and in writing a work on "The Military Policy of the United States," which is being prepared for publication by Gen. James H. Wilson. He published "A New System of Infantry Tactics" (New York, 1867; 2d ed., 1874); "Tactics for Non-Military Bodies" (1870); and "The Armies of Asia and Europe" (1878). See "Life and Letters of Major-General Emory Upton," by Peter S. Michie (New York, 1885).

E. Upton

UPTON, George Bruce, manufacturer, b. in Eastport, Me., 11 Oct., 1804; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 July, 1874. He entered Harvard, but left a short time before he had completed his course, and entered business. He spent about three years in Boston, and then removed to Nantucket, where in 1825 he became partner in a firm that manufactured oils and candles, built ships, and was extensively engaged in the sperm-whale fisheries. While in Nantucket he was sent twice to the general court, and he was elected for three terms a member of the state senate. In 1845 he removed to Manchester, N. H., where he established the Manchester print-works, and in 1846 he went to Boston. He was treasurer for eight years of the Michigan Central railroad, and built numerous clipper-ships for the California and Pacific trade. He was a member of the executive council of the state in 1853, and of the constitutional convention of the same year. He was active during the civil war in measures for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, and made large contributions to the fund for procuring recruits. He opposed the Clarendon-Johnson treaty in regard to the Alabama, and in an open letter to Earl Russell controverted the arguments of that statesman. He was a sufferer from the great fire in Boston in 1872, but gave largely to the fund for the victims, and was the first to organize measures for their relief. Mr. Upton was an active member of the New England historic-genealogical society, and bore most of the expense of compiling and publishing Rev. John A. Vinton's "Upton Memorial" (Bath, Me., 1874).

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 25 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at Brown in 1854, removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1855, and till 1856 was connected with the "Native Citizen" in that place. In 1856–'61 he was city editor of the "Evening Journal," and in 1862–'81 he was musical critic of the Chicago "Tribune," of which he has been an editorial writer since 1872. In 1862–'3 he was also a war-correspondent. Mr. Upton was the first journalist in Chicago to establish a distinctive department of musical criticism. He organized the Apollo musical club in 1872, serving as its first president. Besides many contributions to magazines, on art, musical, and literary topics, he has published "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (Chicago, 1869); "The Great Fire" (1872); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Müller (1879); "Woman in Music," an essay (Boston, 1880; enlarged ed., Chicago, 1886); lives of Haydn, Liszt, and Wagner, from the German of Louis Nohl (3 vols., Chicago, 1883–'4); "The Standard Operas, their Plots, their Music, and their Composers" (1885); "The Standard Oratorios" (1886); "The Standard Cantatas" (1887); and "The Standard Symphonies" (1888).

UPTON, Jacob Kendrick, lawyer, b. in Wilmot, N. H., 9 Oct., 1837. He was graduated at the Literary and scientific institution at New London, N. H., in 1860, read law with a brother at Manchester, N. H., and was a clerk in the treasury department. He rose till he became chief clerk of the department in March, 1877, and assistant secretary of the treasury in 1880. Upon the inauguration of President Cleveland he resigned, and has since been a lawyer and banker in Washington. He has contributed articles on financial subjects to the "American Cyclopædia," and is the author of "Money in Politics" (Boston, 1884).

UPTON, James, merchant, b. at Salem, Mass., 31 March, 1813; d. there, 30 March, 1879. He studied for college and acquired a knowledge of French and the classics, but entered his father's counting-room at an early age and there received the training that was the basis of his fortune. He was a contributor to all public projects in Salem, where he spent his life, and a liberal donor to Brown university and Newton theological institute. He was an active member of the Essex institute, to the "Proceedings" of which he contributed valuable papers on arboriculture. In 1872 he printed privately a volume of original music entitled

"Musical Miscellanea."—His son, **Winslow**, astronomer, b. in Salem, 12 Oct., 1853, was graduated at Brown university in 1875, was a student of astronomy at Cincinnati observatory in 1875–'7, and received the degree of A. M. from the University of Cincinnati in the latter year. He was assistant at the Harvard observatory in 1877–'9, assistant engineer on the U. S. lake survey in 1879–'80, computer in the U. S. naval observatory in 1880–'7, computer and assistant professor in the U. S. signal office in 1881–'4, and has been professor of astronomy in Brown university since January, 1884. He was a member of the U. S. expeditions to observe eclipses in 1878 and 1883, and is a member of the principal American and foreign scientific societies, to whose publications he has contributed numerous papers. Of these, the following have been reprinted: "Photometric Observations" (Cambridge, 1879); "The Solar Eclipse of 1878" (Salem, 1879); "Report on Observations made on the Expedition to Caroline Island to observe the Total Solar Eclipse of May 6, 1883" (Washington, 1884); "An Investigation of Cyclonic Phenomena in New England" (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1887); "Meteorological Observations during the Solar Eclipse, Aug. 19, 1887" (1888); and "The Storm of March 11–14, 1888" (1888).

UPTON, Samuel, editor, b. in Middleton, Mass., in 1784; d. in Washington, D. C., 3 March, 1842. His ancestor, John (1620–'99), came to New England as early as 1638, and ultimately settled in what is now North Reading, Mass., where he became a great landed proprietor and one of the most influential citizens. He was one of the first to deprecate the inordinate influence of the clergy in the colony, and was conspicuous for his opposition to religious tests in civil matters and to the prosecutions for witchcraft. He was ancestor of all the other Uptons that are mentioned in these pages. Samuel engaged in mercantile and shipping business, first at Salem, Mass., and afterward in Castine and Bangor, Me., and Boston. In Maine he exerted a great influence in politics and edited the Bangor "Gazette" and "Whig." In 1819 he represented Castine in the 1st general court. In later life he removed to Washington, D. C., where he is buried in the Congressional cemetery.—His son, **Charles Horace,** politician, b. in Salem, Mass., 23 Aug., 1812; d. in Geneva, Switzerland, in June, 1877, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, and settled in Fairfax county, Va., whence he was elected to congress in 1860. In 1863 he was appointed U. S. consul at Geneva, Switzerland.—Another son, **Edward Peirce,** lawyer, b. in Castine, Me., 22 July, 1816, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Virginia, but about 1858 removed to Texas. During the civil war he was a devoted friend of the Union and was indicted for treason against the Confederacy, imprisoned six months, and shot at several times. One of his sons was murdered by a political mob a year after the war. He was appointed judge of the 18th judicial district of Texas in 1867, and held the post two years.—Another son, **Francis Henry,** lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 25 May, 1814; d. in New York city, 25 June, 1876, was graduated at Harvard law-school in 1835 and settled in New York city, where he rose to eminence in his profession. During the civil war he held the appointment of counsel for captors in prize courts, and while arguing a case received a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered. He published "A Treatise on the Law of Trade-Marks, with a Digest and Review of English and American Authorities" (Albany, 1860), and "The Law of Nations affecting Commerce during War, with a Review of the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Proceedings of Prize Courts" (New York, 1863). — Francis Henry's daughter, **Sara Carr,** author, b. 1 Jan., 1843, resides in Washington, D. C., where she was for seventeen years translator of modern languages in the post-office department. She is a frequent contributor to magazines and has in press a volume of "Translations from the French."—Another son of Samuel Upton, **Wheelock Samuel,** lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 17 Jan., 1811; d. in Carrollton, La., 18 Oct., 1860, received an academic education, and was graduated at the Harvard law-school in 1832, and settled in New Orleans. He was one of the compilers of "The Louisiana Civil Code" (New Orleans, 1838), and published "An Address at New York" (New York, 1840).

UPTON, William W., jurist, b. in Victor, N. Y., 11 July, 1817. He removed with his parents to Michigan in 1837, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar, and elected treasurer of Clinton county. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was appointed district attorney for Ingham county in 1848, and was elected for two terms of two years each in 1849 and 1851. He resigned this office in 1852 and went to California, where he settled first at Weaverville, and in 1855 in Sacramento. He was elected a representative in the legislature of California in 1856, and was prosecuting attorney of Sacramento county from 1861 till 1864. In 1865 he removed to Portland, Orgeon, and was at once elected a member of the legislature on the Republican ticket. He had been a Democrat until the civil war. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Oregon in 1867, and was elected to that office for a term of six years in 1868. In 1872 the legislature ordered more than eighty of his *nisi prius* decisions to be printed and bound with the decisions of the supreme court, and he became chief justice the same year. He declined a renomination in 1874 and resumed the practice of his profession. In the presidential controversy of 1876, the vote of Oregon being in doubt, the Republicans practically rested their case before the electoral commission on a decision that had been rendered by Judge Upton upon the question of the power of the governor of Oregon to exercise judicial functions. A majority of the supreme court of the state differed with him, but the electoral commission sustained his view. In 1877 he was appointed second comptroller of the treasury of the United States, but in 1885 he resigned, and resumed the practice of his profession in Washington. He has published a "Digest of Decisions of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, 1869 to 1884" (Washington, 1885).

URDANETA, Andrés (oor-dah-nay'-tah), Spanish navigator, b. in Villafranca, Guipuzcoa, in 1499; d. in Mexico, 3 June, 1568. He early attained reputation as a skilful navigator, and in 1525 left Mexico as chief pilot of the fleet of Garcia de Loaysa in the expedition to the Moluccas. There he fought against the Portuguese till 1536, when he was sent to report to the emperor, but was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal, imprisoned in Lisbon, and deprived of his papers and valuables. He escaped, and went to Valladolid, where Charles V. held his court, but, unable to obtain recognition for his services, he entered the order of St. Austin. On his return to Mexico, he was made librarian of his order. In 1558 Philip II., urged by the council of the Indies, decided to pursue the conquest of the Philippine islands. Urdaneta being named to him as the person that best knew those parts, the king wrote to him, in September, 1559, appointing him chief pilot of the

expedition, which, under Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, left Acapulco, 21 Nov., 1564. After taking possession of Cebu, and conquering Mindoro, Legaspi despatched Urdaneta to New Spain with a request for re-enforcements. He reported afterward to the king at Madrid before returning to his convent in Mexico, where he died. He wrote several memoirs and letters which are preserved in the archives of the Indies at Seville. Among them are "Relación del Viage del Comendador Garcia de Loaysa," "Relación de la expedición del Comendador Miguel Lopez de Legaspi," and "Cartas al rey Felipe II. condescriptiones de los puertos de Acapulco y Navidad." In the first memoir he speaks of a strait which the French reported to exist "north of the codfish country" (Newfoundland or Labrador), communicating with the Pacific.

URDANETA, Rafael, Venezuelan soldier, b. in Maracaibo, 24 Oct., 1789; d. in Paris, France, 23 Aug., 1845. He took part in the revolutionary movement of 1810, on 25 July was appointed lieutenant, and fought in the campaigns of 1811–'12. In 1813, with the auxiliaries of Cundinamarca, he accompanied Bolivar to Venezuela. He entered Caracas on 6 Aug., after which he was promoted brigadier. In March, 1814, he defended the city of Valencia with a small force against the besieging army of 4,000 men under Ceballos till he was relieved on 3 April by Bolivar. He also took part in the victorious battle of Carabobo, 28 May, 1814, and protected the retreat of the patriot army after the defeat of La Puerta, 15 June. He retired with a remnant of the army to the western provinces, but after being routed at Mucuchies on 7 Sept. he penetrated into New Granada. There he joined Bolivar, and, after being promoted major-general and sent to Cucuta, he was defeated in Balaga in November, 1815, and with the rest of his forces joined Paez in Apure. He was second in command in the operations against Caracas in 1818, being also appointed member of the council of government in Angostura. The next year he was made general-in-chief of the army that was forming in Margarita from the German and British legions and native troops, with which he operated against Cumana and captured Barcelona. In 1821 he obtained the submission of Maracaibo and Coro, and in 1826 was sent to Venezuela, and opposed the plans of Paez, returning to Colombia in 1827 as commander of Cundinamarca. He was also member of the constituent congress of Colombia, and twice secretary of war, occupying, from September, 1830, till April, 1831, the executive of the nation to fill a vacancy. Shortly afterward he returned to Venezuela, where he was successively senator for the province of Coro, governor of Guayana, and twice secretary of war. In 1845 he was sent as minister to Madrid, but he died on his way. —His cousin, **Francisco,** South American soldier, b. in Montevideo, 3 Aug., 1791; d. in Bogota in 1861, entered the military service in his youth, and fought against the British in 1806–'7. In 1809 he was called by his uncle, Martin Urdaneta, to Bogota, where he entered the Spanish service, but he joined the patriot cause in 1810. In 1819 he participated in the campaign of Cauca, becoming in 1820 governor of Popayan, and in 1821 of Antioquia. In 1829 he was promoted major-general. In 1861 he used his utmost efforts to save the lives of the political prisoners in the College of Rosario, and when they were assassinated before his eyes, on 7 March, he retired to his home, where he soon died.

URE, Robert, Canadian clergyman, b. in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in January, 1823. When he was nineteen years old he emigrated to Canada, and settled at Hamilton. He studied theology, and was ordained a minister of the Free Presbyterian church in 1850. He was a pastor at Streetsville in 1850–'62, and since the latter year he has been stationed at Goderich, Ont. He was for two years a lecturer on apologetics at Knox college, Toronto, and has also been a lecturer on the same subject at Queen's university, Kingston. He aided in bringing about the union of the various Presbyterian churches in Canada, and was a moderator of the united churches. He received the degree of D. D. from Queen's university in 1876.

URFÉ, Gabriel Jules (oor-fay), West Indian navigator, b. in Martinique, W. I., in 1795; d. in the Arctic ocean in 1833. He was educated at Paris, entered the navy as a midshipman in 1810, and after the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814, was attached as ensign to the frigate "La Railleuse" and sent to South America. After assisting in re-establishing French consulates in Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, and the West Indies, he was a commissioner in 1817 to receive the surrender of the administration of French Guiana from the Portuguese, and afterward took part in a campaign to Martinique and Santo Domingo. Later he was employed at Madagascar and Bourbon, and in 1830 he was attached to the department of charts in the navy office. On 4 July, 1833, he sailed as second in command of the frigate "La Liloise" with Poret de Blosseville for an exploration of the Arctic ocean. They prepared a chart of the western coast of Greenland, which they forwarded in August following to Admiral Duperré, and stopped afterward at Vagna-Fjord, whence they returned in October, navigating along the coast of Greenland. This was the last that was heard of the frigate, and the subsequent expeditions that were sent to search for it failed to discover any trace of the navigators. Urfé's works include, besides several memoirs that are published in the "Annales maritimes et coloniales," "Histoire de la découverte du Groënland par les navigateurs Scandinaves" (Paris, 1831), and "Historique de l'occupation Anglaise à la Martinique" (1832).

URFÉ, Louis Édouard d', West Indian missionary, b. in Les Saintes, Guadeloupe, in 1699; d. in Leghorn in 1762. He was educated in the college of the Jesuits at Bordeaux, entered that order in 1727, and was sent in the following year to Guadeloupe, where he resided several years and had charge of the parish of Capesterre. In 1742 he went to Cayenne, founded several missions among the Galibi Indians, explored Guiana and the basin of the Orinoco, and in 1760 became visitor of his order. He died at Leghorn during a voyage for the purpose of conferring with the general of the Jesuits. Urfé's works include "Grammaire Galibi" (Paris, 1755); "Dictionnaire Galibi" (1757); and "Histoire des établissements de la foi fondés dans la Guiane ou Nouvelle France méridionale" (1762).

URICOCHEA, Ezequiel (oo-ri-ko-chay'-ah), Colombian scientist, b. in Bogota in 1834. As early as 1846 he obtained in college the first prize in mathematics, and in 1849 he went to the United States to finish his studies, being graduated in medicine at Yale. In 1852 he went to Germany, and in 1854 was graduated at the University of Göttingen, devoting himself specially to the study of chemistry and mineralogy. He travelled through Europe for two years, and remained six months in Brussels to study astronomy in the observatory of that city. In 1857 he returned to his native country, where he was professor of chemistry till 1868. He founded the Society of naturalists of New

Granada, and is a member of several scientific societies, including the Spanish academy and the Academy of history of Madrid. He has written "Memorias sobre las Antigüedades Neo-Granadinas" (Berlin, 1854); "Contribuciones de Colombia á las Ciencias y á las Artes" (Bogota, 1859–'61); "Mapoteca Colombiana" (London, 1860); "Gramática, Frases, y Oraciones de la lengua Chibcha" (Bogota, 1861); "Gramática de la lengua Chibcha" (Paris, 1871); "Alfabeto fonético de la lengua Castellana" (Madrid, 1872); and several articles in the "Mosáico."

URQUIZA, Justo José de (oor-kee'-thah), Argentine soldier, b. in Arroyo de la China, near the capital of Entre Rios, 19 March, 1800; d. in San José, 11 April, 1870. He was sent by his father to Buenos Ayres, where he received a good education in the Jesuit college. In 1820 he established himself in business in his native village, but his education and dexterity in the use of arms gave him power over his neighbors, and in one of the internal revolts he was elected commander of the National guard. He soon gained influence in politics, and, as a defender of the federal principle, was favored by the dictator Rosas. When the latter gave Manuel Oribe the means to invade Uruguay, he ordered Urquiza with 4,000 men to assist in the war, and in 1844 the latter passed the river Uruguay, obtained partial success in the encounters of Arequita and Malbajar, and finally defeated Rivera at India Muerta on 28 March, 1845, celebrating his victory by the execution of 500 prisoners. On his return he was elected in 1846 governor of Entre Rios, and by arbitrary measures soon amassed an enormous fortune. No shop of any kind could be opened without his permit, which was only given to persons that shared the profits with him, and, prohibiting the importation of wheat into the state, he reserved for himself the exclusive right of milling flour from the crop of his large farms. He waged a war against the Unitarians of Corrientes, emulating the dictator Rosas in cruelties, and soon acquired such an influence that he was in reality the dictator of Entre Rios. When in 1850 Rosas, by treaty with England and France, declared the navigation of the Parana and Uruguay closed to foreign flags, Urquiza united with the governor of Corrientes in a protest, and began to intrigue against the Argentine dictator, and when Rosas, in the beginning of 1851, went through the customary farce of resigning the executive, in the expectation of being re-elected with increased powers, Urquiza and Gov. Visaroso, of Corrientes, accepted the resignation, and declared the sovereignty of the two states restored. Urquiza, on 1 May, issued a manifesto, calling upon the nation to throw off the yoke of the dictator, and on the 29th of that month he concluded, as governor of Entre Rios, an offensive and defensive alliance with Brazil and Uruguay against Rosas. He passed Uruguay river in June with 4,000 men, captured Paysandu, and, without awaiting Brazilian re-enforcements, marched against Oribe, who was still besieging Montevideo. The whole country rose to join Urquiza, and Oribe, seeing his cause lost, capitulated on 8 Oct. Re-enforced by the Uruguayan and Brazilian armies, and protected by the Brazilian fleet, Urquiza repassed the Uruguay and Parana, and, on 12 Jan., 1852, began his march with an army of 30,000 men against Rosas. The latter had fortified his camps of Palermo and Santos Lugares, but in the final battle of Monte Caseros, on 3 Feb., he was defeated after a short resistance, and fled on board a British ship, Urquiza marring his victory by the execution of the valiant Col. Chilabert, the only one of Rosas's chiefs that had fought well. On 4 Feb. he appointed Dr. Lopez provisional governor of Buenos Ayres, and remained encamped in Palermo, whence he sent all the art treasures that had been accumulated by Rosas to his country-seat of San José. On 6 April the governors of Entre Rios, Corrientes, and Buenos Ayres, and a representative of the government of Santa Fé, declared the national executive restored, and appointed Urquiza provisional director until the meeting of a congress. But, instead of convoking congress, he summoned a meeting of all the governors at San Nicolas de los Arroyos, which on 31 May proclaimed him provisional president. On the return of Gov. Lopez from San Nicolas, stormy debates followed in the chamber of deputies, 21 and 22 June, in which Bartolome Mitre, who had prepared public opinion by editorial articles in his paper, "Los Debates," took a prominent part. Gov. Lopez resigned, flying to Palermo, and Urquiza on the 23d closed the office of "Los Debates," arbitrarily dissolved the legislature, and his opponents fled to escape imprisonment; but when the dictator left for Santa Fé, to open the constituent congress, a revolution began in Buenos Ayres on 11 Sept., which declared the province independent, electing Valentin Alsina governor. Urquiza tried to subdue the city, but after an unsuccessful campaign raised the siege on 13 July, 1853, and in November of that year was elected constitutional president for the other thirteen states, with residence in Parana. The new president signed a treaty with France, England, and the United States, declaring the navigation of the Parana and Uruguay free to all nations. In 1859 Buenos Ayres was invited to enter the union again, but refused, and Urquiza marched with the national troops against the state, defeating the forces under Mitre at Cepeda on 23 Oct., 1859. Gov. Alsina resigned, and the new governor agreed to send deputies to the congress of Parana, on condition that certain reforms should be made in the Federal constitution, to be proposed by Buenos Ayres. The latter were accepted by congress on 25 Sept., 1860, and Buenos Ayres sent deputies; but they were refused admittance on pretext that the state electoral law was unconstitutional. Buenos Ayres armed again, and under Gen. Mitre sent her forces to defend her territory, when the new Federal president, Dr. Santiago Derqui, declared war against the province, appointing Urquiza commander-in-chief. The opposing armies met on 17 Sept., 1861, at Pavon, and Urquiza was defeated, retiring with his troops to Entre Rios. After Gen. Mitre's election to the Federal executive, Urquiza was again elected governor of his province, and fitted up his country-seat at San José in great splendor, constructing a large artificial lake by means of the labor of political prisoners. In this place he was surprised by an armed party, who assassinated him and afterward proclaimed Gen. Lopez Jordan governor.

URRUTIA, Ignacio J. de (oor-root'-yah), Cuban historian, b. in Havana in 1730; d. there in 1798. He studied law in his native city, and in 1755 was admitted to the bar. He filled several public offices, which afforded him opportunities to collect documents and information about the history of the island of Cuba, and especially of Havana. In 1787 he retired from public affairs to devote himself to his "Teatro histórico, jurídico, político, militar de la Isla Fernandina de Cuba," which was left incomplete. The first volume was published in 1795, and several chapters of the second appeared in the reprint of the first volume in the work that

is known as "Los tres primeros historiadores de Cuba" (Havana, 1876). Urrutia published also "Compendio de Memorias para servir á la historia de la Isla Fernandina de Cuba" (1791).

URTIAGA, Pedro (oor-tee-ah'-gah), Mexican missionary, b. in Queretaro about 1650; d. in Porto Rico about 1720. He entered the Order of St. Francis, and set out for Central America with four other missionaries in 1694. He obtained good results among the wild Choles, Talamanca, and Tologalpa tribes, whose language he soon learned, and founded in the city of Guatemala the College of Propaganda Fide. In 1703 he went to Spain, and on his return in 1704 he was captured by a British cruiser and landed on the coast of Portugal. He returned on foot to the court of Madrid, and was appointed bishop of Porto Rico, in which city he died. Besides numerous religious works of merit, which have been reprinted many times in Mexico and Guatemala, he is author of "Diario del viage de los cinco misioneros Franciscanos desde Querétaro hasta Guatemala en 1694; y conquista espiritual de los Indios Choles, Talamancos y Tologalpos" (Mexico, 1702).

URUGUAY, Paulino José Soares e Souza (oo-roo-gah'-ee), Viscount de, Brazilian statesman, b. in Paris, France, in 1807; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 15 July, 1866. He was educated at the University of Coimbra, studied law in the Academy of São Paulo, Brazil, entered the magistracy in 1831, was a member, and afterward president, of the provincial assembly of Rio Janeiro, after the promulgation of the additional act to the constitution. He was a member of the Brazilian parliament in 1836–'49, entered the cabinet on 23 May, 1840, as minister of justice, and held the same office in 1841–'3, prepared the law of 3 Dec., 1841, which reformed the criminal procedure of the empire, was secretary of foreign relations in 1843–'4, and became a senator, 21 March, 1849. On 8 Oct. of the same year he succeeded Marquis de Olinda as secretary of foreign relations. He negotiated in 1851 the treaty of alliance between Uruguay, Entre-Rios, and Brazil, and treaties of commerce with Uruguay, Peru, and the Argentine Republic, and resigning, 6 Sept., 1853, was appointed on 8 Sept. a councillor of state, and created Viscount of Uruguay and a grandee of the first class, 2 Dec., 1854. He went to Paris in the following year as minister to settle the difficult question of the frontier between Brazil and French Guiana, returning in 1858 to Brazil. He wrote "Ensaios sobre o Direito administrativo" (2 vols., Rio Janeiro, 1862) and "Estudos praticos sobre o administracão das provincias do Brazil" (2 vols., 1866).

USHER, Hezekiah, bookseller, b. in England about 1615; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 March, 1676. He was a citizen of Cambridge in 1639, and in 1646 established himself in Boston, became a select-man of the town, and, as agent for the Society for propagating the gospel, purchased in England in 1657 the press and types for printing Eliot's Indian Bible. He was a founder of the Old South church in 1669.—His son, **Hezekiah,** bookseller, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 6 June, 1639; d. in Boston, Mass., 11 July, 1679, was also engaged in business in Boston. During the excitement over witchcraft, he was arrested, but was suffered to make his escape from the colony. His wife was Bridget, daughter of John Lisle, the regicide, and widow of Leonard Hoar.—Another son, **John,** lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 April, 1648; d. in Medford, Mass., 1 Sept., 1726, succeeded his father in business, and became a member of the council, a colonel of militia, and treasurer of Massachusetts. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Allen, whose claims to the New Hampshire patent he supported. In March, 1677, he acted in London as agent for Massachusetts colony in the purchase of the title to the district of Maine from Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He was lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire from 1692 till 1697, and was reappointed in 1702.—John's great-great-grandson, **John Palmer,** secretary of the interior, b. in Brookfield, Madison co., N. Y., 9 Jan., 1816, removed early in life to Indiana, studied and practised law, was elected to the legislature, and for a time was attorney-general of the state. He was appointed 1st assistant secretary of the interior on 20 March, 1862, and on the resignation of Caleb B. Smith, succeeded him as head of the interior department on 8 Jan., 1863, holding the office till 15 May, 1865, when he resigned, and resumed the practice of his profession, becoming consulting attorney for the Union Pacific railroad.

USSHER, Brandram Boileau, Canadian R. E. bishop, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 6 Aug., 1845. He was educated at Delgany college, Wicklow, and in private schools. He early conceived a love for the study of medicine, but his father encountered financial losses and his studies came to an abrupt close. He was sent to New York, where he abandoned business at the end of a year and began the study of medicine in Washington and subsequently at the University of Michigan. Ten years were passed in Aurora, Ill., where he practised his profession. Hearing a sermon by Dwight L. Moody, he determined to study for the ministry, and on 9 June, 1874, he was ordained deacon in Christ church, Chicago, by Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal church. Two years later he became presbyter in Emmanuel church, Ottawa, Canada. In Canada he has held pastorates in Toronto and Montreal, where he has had charge of St. Bartholomew's church since 1878. He and his congregation withdrew from the jurisdiction of the Reformed Episcopal church in the United States and united their fortunes with the English branch of that body, otherwise called the Reformed church of England. The general synod in England elected Dr. Ussher to the episcopate, but he declined. Two years later he was re-elected, the Canadian synod choosing him as their bishop. On 19 June, 1882, he was consecrated in Trinity church, Southend, by Bishop Gregg and seven presbyters. He returned to Canada and assumed the duties of his large diocese, which includes Newfoundland.

USSIEUX, Jacques Gérard des (oos-se-uh), French naval officer, b. in Eu, Normandy, in 1719; d. in Port Royal, Martinique, in 1781. He was a captain in the merchant service, and during the war of 1756 he commanded privateers against the English, and defended the fortifications at the entrance of St. Lawrence river. After the conclusion of peace he entered the service of Louis Antoine de Bougainville, who had obtained from Louis XV. a grant of the Falkland islands, carried emigrants there in 1764, and governed the colony during Bougainville's absence. After the retrocession of the Falkland archipelago to Spain in 1766, he was sent to make an exploration of the coast of Patagonia, and visited also the island of Georgia. At the beginning of the war of 1778 he again entered the royal navy as 1st lieutenant, and was appointed harbor-master of Port Royal. He published "Histoire de la colonie fondée aux îles Malouines par le capitaine de Bougainville, suivie d'une description de la côte de la Patagonie, et d'une relation d'un voyage à l'île Saint Pierre et à la Terre des États" (Dieppe, 1768).

V

VAIL, Stephen, manufacturer, b. near Morristown, N. J., 28 June, 1780; d. there, 12 June, 1864. He received ordinary educational advantages, and in 1804 became the owner of the Speedwell iron-works, near Morristown, N. J. At these works the engine of the "Savannah," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic (1819), was built. Later he contributed money to aid in the construction of the electric telegraph, and at his place the first practical exhibition of the new invention was made. He was one of the lay officers that are required on the local bench, and so acquired the title of judge.—His son, **Alfred,** inventor, b. in Morristown, N. J., 25 Sept., 1807; d. there, 18 Jan., 1859, was educated at Morris academy, and as a youth showed a fondness for study and investigation in natural science. In accordance with the wishes of his father, he entered the Speedwell iron-works, but on attaining his majority he determined to prepare for the Presbyterian ministry, and in consequence was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1836. While in college he became interested in the experiments that Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse was then conducting for the purpose of perfecting a system of telegraphy. Vail became convinced of the possibility of the scheme of electric communication, and his mechanical knowledge led to various suggestions on his part to Prof. Morse. This acquaintance developed into an offer of partnership, and he obtained permission to invite Prof. Morse to Speedwell, where he persuaded his father to contribute $2,000 toward the completion of the apparatus. In 1837 an agreement was signed by Mr. Vail, in which it was stipulated that he should construct at his own expense, and exhibit before a committee of congress, one of the telegraphs "of the plan and invention of Morse," and that he should give his time and personal services to the work and assume the expense of exhibiting the apparatus and of procuring patents in the United States. In consideration, Vail was to receive one fourth of all rights in the invention in this country. Thereafter, until congress appropriated money for the building of the initial line between Baltimore and Washington, Vail was active in developing the practical parts of the telegraph. His mechanical knowledge applied to the experimental apparatus resulted in the first available Morse machine. He invented the first combination of the horizontal lever motion to actuate a pen, pencil, or style, and then devised a telegraphic alphabet of dots, spaces, and dashes which it necessitated. The dot-and-dash system had already been invented by Morse for use in a code, but Mr. Vail claimed that he was the first to apply it alphabetically. He then devised in 1844 the lever and grooved roller, which embossed on paper the alphabetical characters that he originated. In March, 1843, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the telegraph that was to be constructed between Washington and Baltimore under the government appropriation. On the completion of the line he was stationed at Baltimore, and there invented the finger-key and received at the Mount Claire depot the first message from Washington that was sent over the wires, on 24 May, 1844, at the formal opening of the line. (See Morse, S. F. B.) The practical improvements in the original instrument that are of value in telegraphy were invented by Vail. Prior to 1837 the apparatus embodied the work of Morse and Joseph Henry alone. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry, and Vail, but gradually the parts that Morse contributed have been eliminated, so that the essential features of the telegraph of to-day consist solely of the work of Joseph Henry and Alfred Vail. The business relations that existed between Morse and Vail made it impossible for the latter to claim what might have been used against the validity of Morse's patents. In the years that followed, when Prof. Morse was universally hailed as the inventor of the telegraph, the reputation of his modest partner was allowed to suffer. Amos Kendall, the associate and friend of both, said, at the meeting of the directors of the Magnetic telegraph company that was held to take action on the death of Mr. Vail: "If justice be done, the name of Alfred Vail will forever stand associated with that of Samuel F. B. Morse in the history and introduction into public use of the electro-magnetic telegraph." Mr. Vail was the author of "The American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph" (Philadelphia, 1845).—His brother, **George,** congressman, b. in Morristown, N. J., 21 July, 1809; d. there, 23 May, 1875, received an academic education, and was associated with his father in the Speedwell iron-works. He also aided his brother, Alfred, with funds when the latter was engaged in perfecting the electric telegraph. In 1851 he was appointed by the governor of New Jersey to represent that state at the World's fair in London. Subsequently he was chosen to congress as a Democrat, and with re-election served from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1857. In 1858 he was appointed U. S. consul at Glasgow, Scotland, but he returned to this country in 1861, settled in Morristown, N. J., and was for many years a member of the court of pardons.

Alfred Vail

VAIL, Stephen Montford, clergyman, b. in Union Dale, Westchester co., N. Y., 10 Jan., 1818; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 26 Nov., 1880. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1838, and at Union theological seminary in 1842, having in the mean time been licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, and founded the first church of that denomination in Brunswick, Me. He became professor of languages in Amenia seminary in 1843, was subsequently pastor in Fishkill, N. Y., Sharon, Conn., and Pine Plains, N. Y., and in 1847–'9 was president of the New Jersey conference seminary at Pennington. While occupying that post he induced the trustees of the institution to admit women as pupils, and he was tried before the ecclesiastical court of his church for advocating in his writings the cause of an educated ministry. He became professor of Oriental languages in the General biblical institute of the M. E. church at Concord, N. H., in 1849, and held that chair until failing health required his resignation. In 1869 he became U. S. consul for Rhenish Bava-

ria, travelled extensively in the East and Egypt, and on his return settled in Southfield, Staten island, N. Y. He wrote for the Methodist press, and was professor of Hebrew in the Chautauqua school of languages. Genesee college, Lima, N. Y., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1856. Dr. Vail was an active member of the Republican party, and an early Abolitionist. Previous to the civil war he sustained a long and able controversy with Bishop John H. Hopkins on the subject of human slavery, the bishop being an earnest advocate of that institution. Dr. Vail published essays on slavery and church polity, "Outlines of Hebrew Grammar," and other educational hand-books, and "Memoir and Remains of Rev. Zenas Caldwell" (Boston, 1824); "Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1853); and "The Bible against Slavery" (Concord, N. H., 1864).

VAIL, Thomas Hubbard, P. E. bishop, b. in Richmond, Va., 21 Oct., 1812. His parents were from New England, and on the death of his father in 1817 his mother returned to the north. The son was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) college in 1831, and at the General theological seminary in New York in 1835, was ordered deacon by Bishop Brownell in St. Mark's church, New Canaan, Conn., 29 June, 1835, and priest in Grace church, Boston, by Bishop Griswold, 6 Jan., 1837. During his diaconate he served for a short time as assistant minister in St. James's church, Philadelphia, and he was afterward assistant to Dr. Jonathan M. Wainwright in St. Paul's church, Boston. He organized the parish of All Saints, Worcester, Mass., became rector of Christ church, Cambridge, in 1837, and in 1839 of St. John's church, Essex. In 1844 he removed to Rhode Island and was made rector of Christ church, Westerly, where he remained fourteen years, serving as deputy to the General convention during part of that time. In 1857 he returned to Massachusetts as rector of St. John's, Taunton. In 1863 he went to Iowa, taking the rectorship of Trinity church, Muscatine. The degree of S. T. D. was given him by Brown in 1858, and that of LL. D. by the University of Kansas in 1875. He was consecrated first bishop of Kansas, 15 Dec., 1864, in Trinity church, Muscatine, Iowa. Bishop Vail is the author of "Hannah," a sacred drama, published anonymously (Boston, 1839); "The Comprehensive Church" (1841; 3d ed., New York, 1883); and numerous reports of school committees, charges, addresses, and pastoral letters. He has edited, with a memoir of the author, Rev. Augustus F. Lyte's "Buds of Spring," poems (Boston, 1838).

VAIL, William Berrian, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Sussex, New Brunswick, 19 Dec., 1823. He is a grandson of Robert Vail, a loyalist, who removed from the United States to New Brunswick at the close of the Revolution. He is a lieutenant-colonel of militia, was a member of the executive council and provincial secretary of Nova Scotia in 1867–'74, and on 30 Sept., 1874, became a member of the privy council of Canada, and was appointed minister of militia and defence. This portfolio he resigned in January, 1878. He represented Digby in the Nova Scotia assembly from 1867 till his appointment to office in the Dominion government, when he was returned for the same constituency in the Canadian parliament. He was not a candidate at the election in 1878, but was elected in February, 1887. He is a Liberal, favors free-trade relations with all countries, and the maintenance of the integrity of the British empire. Mr. Vail's father, John C. Vail, was a representative in the New Brunswick house of assembly for twenty-five years; and his brother, Arnold Vail, M. D., was a member of the house for fifteen years, for eight years speaker, and at his death, in July, 1886, was a member of the executive and legislative councils of New Brunswick.

VAILL, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 3 July, 1750; d. in Killingworth, Conn., 21 Nov., 1838. His father, of the same name, removed to Litchfield from Southold, Long Island, about 1730. In 1772 the son went to Hanover, N. H., travelling most of the way on foot, with the intention of preparing for Dartmouth, and defraying his expenses by working in a saw-mill. He was graduated in 1778, studied divinity in Northbury (now Plymouth), Conn., and was licensed to preach in May, 1779. From 9 Feb., 1780, till his death he was pastor of the church at Hadlyme, Conn., where he also gave some time to teaching. He made two missionary tours, one in 1792 to Vermont, and another in 1807 to the "Black river country" in New York. After 1832 he was given a colleague. Mr. Vaill contributed to the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine," under the pennames of "Senex" and "Jethro," wrote for other periodicals, and, besides sermons, published a narrative poem entitled "Noah's Flood," with some minor poetical pieces (1796). See "Memoir of the Life and Character of the Rev. Joseph Vaill," by Rev. Isaac Parsons (New York, 1839).—His son, **Joseph,** clergyman, b. in Hadlyme, Conn., in 1790; d. in Palmer, Mass., 22 Feb., 1869, was graduated at Yale in 1811, taught in Litchfield and Salisbury, Conn., and studied theology with his father. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Brimfield in 1814–'34, and again in 1837–'41, in Portland, Me., in 1834–'7, and at Palmer, Mass., from 1854 until 1868. In 1841–'5 he was financial agent for Amherst college, and during that period of financial embarrassment he raised for its endowment the sum of $100,000. Amherst gave him the degree of D. D. in 1851. In the autumn before his death he was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts. He published "Sermons" (Springfield, 1861).

VAILLANT, Auguste Nicolas (val-yong), French naval officer, b. in Paris, France, 2 July, 1793; d. in France, 1 Nov., 1858. He entered the navy and rose rapidly in the service, but was retired in 1816 on suspicion of being a Bonapartist. He was restored in 1818, and sent to French Guiana to study the best method of colonizing that country. He made a thorough exploration of the banks of Maroni river, and produced a memoir with a map of that river, the course of which had been till then almost unknown. After serving in various parts of Europe and Africa, he was made in February, 1836, commander of the "Bonite," in which vessel he sailed round the globe, returning to France in November, 1837. In 1838 he was made captain, took part in the expedition to Mexico, and, after the capture of San Juan de Ulua, was appointed commander of this fortress and the station of Vera Cruz. After the conclusion of peace with Mexico he was engaged in the La Plata expedition, and occupied Montevideo. He was minister of marine during the early part of 1851, and gave a vigorous impulse to the colonial policy of France. The same year he was appointed governor-general of the French Antilles and commander of the stations in these quarters and on the Gulf of Mexico. He was then transferred to the government of Martinique, but was forced by ill health to return to France in 1853, to the regret of the colony, which his administration had greatly benefited. An account of his voyage of circumnavigation was published under the title

"Voyage autour du monde exécuté sur la corvette la Bonite" (11 vols., Paris, 1840–'8).

VAILLANT, François Le, South American explorer, b. in Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, in 1753; d. in La Noue, near Sézanne, France, 22 Nov., 1824. He was the son of a French consul, and showed from early youth a strong desire for adventure, sometimes wandering alone in the forests for weeks. On his father's return to Europe, in 1763, he studied natural history at Metz, and, sailing for Cape of Good Hope in 1780, tried to traverse Africa by travelling northward in 1780–'4. Later he revisited Guiana, where he owned a large estate. He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and settled afterward at La Noue. His works include "Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique" (2 vols., Paris, 1790), and "Second voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique" (3 vols., 1796), both of which were translated into several languages; "Histoire naturelle des oiseaux d'Afrique" (6 vols., 1796–1812); "Histoire naturelle des oiseaux de paradis" (1801–'6); "Histoire naturelle des cotingas et des todiers" (1804); and "Histoire naturelle des calaos" (1804). The last three describe species of birds that inhabit Guiana. Le Vaillant contributed to the Paris academy of science several papers concerning South America, including a "Mémoire sur les coléoptères de la Guiane" (1818).

VALADES, Diego (vah-lah'-days), Mexican missionary, b., according to some authors, in Spain, but, according to others, in Tlaxcala, Mexico, about 1520; d. in Italy about 1590. He entered the Franciscan order, became a missionary to the Chichimec Indians, was superior of the convent of Tlaxcala, and on account of his learning was sent to Rome in 1570 as resident procurator-general of his order. He edited Father Jean Focher's "Itinerarium Catholicum" (1574), but his reputation rests on his remarkable work "Rhetorica Christiana ad concionandi et orandi usum accommodata, quæ quidem ex Indorum Historia maxime deprompta sunt" (Perugia, 1579; Rome, 1587), in which he describes the Indian customs, the ornaments of the Mexican temples, and the human sacrifices that were offered in them, while at the same time he praises highly the intellect and advanced civilization of the Aztecs and Tlaxcalans.

VALDÉS, Antonio José, Cuban historian, b. at Matanzas in 1770; d. in Mexico in 1824. He received his education in Havana and was successively a goldsmith, clerk in a commercial house, a printer, a teacher, and finally a journalist. After an eventful life in his native country he went to Buenos Ayres in 1818, where he founded a successful newspaper, "El Censor," but in 1820 he went to Mexico, and the Emperor Iturbide appointed him in 1822 his court printer. Valdes published "Principios generales de la lengua castellana" (Havana, 1806); "Historia General de la Isla de Cuba y en especial de la Habana" (1811; reprinted in the work "Los tres primeros historiadores de Cuba," 1876); and many educational works, which were used as text-books in the schools of the island.

VALDÉS, Gabriel de la Concepción, known as "Plácido," Cuban poet, b. in Havana in 1809; d. there, 28 June, 1844. He was the son of a colored man and passed the first years of his life in poverty and want. His early education was entirely neglected, but in later years he obtained some instruction by desultory reading. When he was seventeen years old he was already known as a remarkable improvisatore. In 1836 he fixed his residence in the city of Matanzas, and began to publish his poems in the newspapers and literary reviews. These poems revealed at once a lyrical poet of no mean value, and gave him a wide reputation, which extended to all Spanish-American countries. Some patriotic lines of his cost Placido several months of imprisonment under Gen. Tacon's government. In 1844 he was accused of being implicated in a supposed conspiracy of the colored race against the whites, under Gen. O'Donnell's administration; and, although it has been proved of late that Placido had nothing to do with the plot, of whose existence there have never been conclusive proofs, he and nineteen of his unfortunate fellow-citizens were shot as traitors. His poems have passed through numerous editions in Cuba, as well as in Spain, Mexico, South America, and the United States. The first edition was published in Matanzas in 1838, another enlarged edition appeared in the same city in 1842, and the most complete edition was published in Havana in 1886. The poems of Placido have been translated into French by Auguste Fontanes, and published in one volume (Paris, 1866). Many of them have been translated into English, German, Italian, and Portuguese. The best is his prayer, composed on the eve of death, and recited by him on his way to the place of execution. This was translated into English by Mary Weston Chapman. Valdés is one of the most popular and best known of the Spanish-American poets.

VALDÉS, Gerónimo (val-days'), Spanish soldier, b. in Villarin, Asturias, in 1784; d. in Madrid in 1857. He was finishing his law studies in the University of Oviedo in 1808, when Napoleon forced Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. to abdicate. Valdes took an active part with his fellow-students in the rising of the principality, being appointed by the provincial junta to organize the Asturian militia. With that body he took part in the whole peninsular campaign against the French, till the retreat of Marshal Soult across the Pyrenees in 1813, obtaining the rank of colonel for his valor in the battle of Albuera, 16 May, 1811. When, after the battle of Waterloo, he saw no prospect of quick promotion in Europe, he solicited transfer to the Peruvian army, and on 8 May, 1816, sailed from Cadiz in the expedition of Gen. Jose de La Serna as adjutant on the general staff. When Serna assumed the command-in-chief of the army of upper Peru, Valdes was ordered to organize the general staff, and took part in the campaign of Salta and the retreat of Jujui. He defended the coast of Arica in 1822 with 3,000 men, and defeated Gen. Alvarado, who had been sent to oppose his progress at Torata, 20 Jan., 1823, and at Moquegua on 21 Jan., for which actions he was promoted brigadier. In the following June he marched from Lima with great rapidity, arriving at La Paz in fifty-seven days, and engaged Gen. Santa Cruz at Zepita on 25 Aug.; and, although driven back, he restrained the enemy and was able

to effect his junction with Serna. In February, 1824, he was detached against Gen. Olañeta when the latter pronounced against the viceroy, and was occupied in putting down this movement, when, after the battle of Junin, 6 Aug., 1824, he received orders from Serna to join the main army in Cuzco. He assisted with his division in the battle of Ayacucho, 9 Dec., 1824, and, executing an able countermarch, fell on the left wing of the patriots under Gen. La Mar, which was already wavering when he was routed by the republican cavalry under Gen. William Miller. After the capitulation of the viceroy, Valdes was transported with the rest of the army to Europe, promoted by the king major-general, and created Viscount of Torata. At the death of Ferdinand VII. in 1833 he was governor of Carthagena, and, after proclaiming Isabella II., he marched to the north as commander-in-chief, taking part in the whole campaign against the Carlists. He was senator for Valencia and captain-general of several provinces with the rank of lieutenant-general until 1840, when he was appointed governor-general of Cuba. During his administration he improved the fortifications of Havana, constructed the military hospital, and subdued a dangerous rising of the negro slaves. He was recalled by the provisional government in 1843, and returned to Europe, where he was made by the young queen Count of Villarin.

VALDÉS, José Manuel, Peruvian physician, b. in Lima about 1780; d. there in 1840. He was of negro parentage, and studied in the convent of San Ildefonso under the protection of an Augustinian friar, but chose the medical profession, as the church, the army, and the civil service were closed to him by the prejudices of the time. In 1807 he was graduated in medicine in the University of San Marcos, where he read one of his three dissertations that were afterward printed in Madrid. Besides practising his profession, he also wrote poetry, most of which is mystic or religious. He published "Disertación sobre el Cancro Uterino" (Madrid, 1815); "Disertación sobre la Meningitis de los Niños" (1815); "Disertación sobre la Disentería" (1815); "Poesías sagradas" (Lima, 1819); "La Fé de Cristo triunfante en Lima" (1822); "Poesías espirituales, escritas á beneficio y para el uso de las personas sencillas y piadosas" (1833); and "Salterio Peruano, ó Paráfrasis de los ciento cincuenta Salmos de David" (1836).

VALDÉS Y SIERRA, Gerónimo, Cuban R. C. bishop, b. in Gijon, Spain, in 1646; d. in Havana in 1729. After finishing his theological studies and receiving sacred orders, he was a professor in the University of Alcala until 1706, when he was appointed bishop of Cuba. He founded in Havana in 1710 the San Isidro hospital, and in 1711 an asylum for foundlings, and caused to be constructed the monastery of Santa Teresa. In 1722 he established in Santiago de Cuba a college and seminary which was at first devoted only to theological students, but afterward it was opened also to lay instruction. He also founded several churches in other cities and spent a great deal of his income in public charities.

VALDEVIEIRA, Miguel (val-day-ve-ay'-e-rah), Portuguese soldier, b. in Portugal about 1480; d. in São Vicente, Brazil, in 1540. He was a soldier in Cabral's expedition to Brazil in 1500, and for mutinous conduct was abandoned with one companion near the present site of Porto Seguro. They were adopted by the Tupi Indians, and afterward rendered great services to explorers. Valdevieira, who had reformed, entered the Franciscan order, and assisted in the foundation of São Vicente, where he died. He left a valuable manuscript, "Viagem da provincia da Vera Cruz," in which he recounts his adventures with the Indians during his exile in the territory of Vera Cruz, as Cabral named the country at its discovery.

VALDIVIA, Luis de (val-de'-ve-ah), Spanish missionary, b. in Grenada, Spain, in 1561; d. in Valladolid, Spain, 5 Nov., 1642. He became a Jesuit in 1581, and, after finishing his studies, was sent by his superiors to Peru. He was successively master of novices and professor of theology, and labored for many years among the Indians of Chili and Peru. He attained a perfect mastery over the Indian dialects of those countries, and his works are of philological value. He returned to Spain in 1621. He wrote "Arte y gramática de la lengua que corre en todo el reyno de Chile con un vocabulario y confesionario" (Lima, 1606); "Catecismo en lengua Alentina" (1602); "Arte, gramatica, vocabulario, &c., en lengua Chilena y en las dos lenguas Alentiac y Milcocoyae, que son las mas generales de la provincia de Cuyo en el reyno de Chile, y que hablan los Indios Guarpes y otros" (1608); "Relación de la entrada del presidente D. Alonso de Ribera desde Arauco á concluir paces con los Chilenos" (1608); "Relación de su entrada en el reyno de Chile para apaciguar aquellos rebeldes" (1612); and various other theological, historical, and linguistic works.

VALDIVIA, Pedro de, Spanish soldier, b. in Serena, Estremadura, about 1490; d. in Tucapel, Chili, 1 Jan., 1554. He served in the wars of Italy and Flanders, went with Georg von Spire to Venezuela, and afterward served under Pizarro in Peru, taking an active part in the campaign against the elder Almagro in 1537, in which he was appointed mariscal. As such he participated in the battle of Salinas, 6 April, 1538, and was rewarded by Pizarro with permission to conquer Chili. While he was preparing an expedition, Pedro Sanchez de Hoz arrived from Spain with a royal grant of the same country. To avoid difficulties, Pizarro advised the two competitors to join their interests, and on 28 Dec., 1539, a contract of partnership was signed. Valdivia soon gathered a considerable number of adventurers, and purchased arms, beginning the march to the south in January, 1540. On the edge of the desert of Atacama he met, in August, Sanchez de Hoz, who had been able to gather only horses, without finding followers; so, despairing of his success, he sold the animals and his share in the enterprise to Valdivia. The latter resolved to avoid the road over the Andes, which had proved fatal to Almagro's army, and set out resolutely through the desert. After a march of five months, and suffering great privations, they arrived in a beautiful valley, called by the natives Mapocho, and there Valdivia founded, on 12 Feb., 1541, the city of Santiago. He had himself appointed governor of the territory by the council of the new city, when the news of the assassination of Pizarro arrived. At the mouth of the river Aconcagua he constructed a ship to send to Peru for further supplies, but he was obliged to return in haste to Santiago to subdue a mutiny. Afterward he marched against the Indians, who had begun to resist the invaders, and defeated them at Cachapoal, returning in time to relieve the capital, which was hard pressed by the cacique Michimalonco. The resistance of the Indians became daily stronger, and as the vessel that he had constructed in Aconcagua had been destroyed by the natives, Valdivia sent, in 1542, Alonso de Monroy, with five followers, overland to Peru for re-enforcements, but, on account of the disturbance in that country in con-

sequence of the defeat of the younger Almagro by Vaca de Castro, Monroy could not obtain much aid, and returned in September, 1543, with only seventy horsemen, sending also a vessel with provisions and ammunition to the port of Aconcagua. During the following years Valdivia made good progress in the occupation of the country, founded in the valley of Coquimbo a town, which he called Serena, and subdued the country to the south of the river Maule. To obtain further resources, he sent to Peru, and in 1547 received some aid, with the alarming news of Gonzalo Pizarro's rebellion, and the viceroy Nuñez de Vela's defeat and death. The envoy also brought a letter from Pizarro, to whose brother Valdivia owed his post, soliciting the latter's assistance; but, knowing that a royal commissioner, De la Gasca, had arrived in Peru, and judging that Pizarro's cause was lost, Valdivia resolved to offer his services to the royal army, and, leaving Francisco de Villagra in charge of the government, he sailed on 10 Dec., 1547, for Peru. He was well received by President la Gasca, and, given a place in the royal army, as by his long experience he alone was thought able to oppose the military talent of Carvajal. Owing to him, the battle of Sacsahuana was easily won, 9 April, 1548, and, notwithstanding his obligations to the family of Pizarro, he voted in the council of war for Gonzalo's execution. He was rewarded for his services with the royal confirmation of his title as governor, and, with re-enforcements returned to Chili early in 1549. The colony was in a precarious state, the Araucanians having become very troublesome, and after despatching a force under Francisco de Aguirre across the Andes to make conquests, he marched against the Indians and defeated them, founding, 5 March, 1550, in the Bay of Talcahuano the city of Concepcion, and afterward, south of Biobio river, the towns of Imperial, Valdivia, Villarica, Angol, and others. Valdivia despatched in 1552 Capt. Geronimo de Alderete with a narrative of his exploits to the emperor Charles V. By the advice of the cacique Colocolo, the Araucanians united their efforts, and, choosing as general-in-chief the famous warrior Caupolican, they fell on the Spanish forces in the south, destroying the fortress of Tucapel, 2 Dec., 1553. Valdivia was at Concepcion when he received notice of this success, and, believing that he could easily subdue the rising, he hurried southward with only fifty mounted men. Near the ruins of the fortress he gathered the remnant of the garrison, and was suddenly attacked by the Indians, 1 Jan., 1554, and, notwithstanding his valorous defence, was overwhelmed by the successive charges that the natives made, according to the advice of Lautaro. He was captured, and, although Lautaro, who formerly had been his page, tried to defend him, was tortured and finally killed. Valdivia was a man of education, and wielded the pen as well as the sword. His letters, written to the emperor and preserved in the archives of the Indies, are models of a vigorous and fluent style, and of great historical interest.

VALDIVIESO, Antonio de (val-de-ve-ay'-so), Central American R. C. bishop, b. in Spain; d. in Nicaragua about 1535. He was a Dominican, passed some years as a missionary in Santo Domingo, and was then sent to Mexico, being assigned the province of Nicaragua as the scene of his missionary labors. The natives of this country were much less savage than those in other parts of America, and after he became acquainted with their language he was wonderfully successful. His progress, however, was arrested by an event that spread terror throughout the country. Two young officers, named Contreras, had revolted because a royal decree had forbidden them to hold Indian "encomiendas," and in a short time made themselves masters of the colony. They regarded the Indians as slaves, and treated them with frightful cruelty. Valdivieso, after remonstrating with them in vain, went to Spain to lay the matter before Charles V., who promised to put a stop to the outrage, and selected him for the bishopric of Nicaragua. He was consecrated in 1532, and sailed some days afterward. The Contreras received him with honor, and conducted him with pomp to the cathedral. For some time he lived in peace; but Charles V. was too busy with his wars in Europe to remember his promises to the bishop, who found himself alone in the struggle with the two tyrants. At first he employed all the means suggested by prudence, humble prayers, pathetic exhortations, and public and private remonstrances, and at last he threatened excommunication, and then the Contreras determined to get rid of him. He knew they intended to murder him; but, seeing that reproofs and entreaties were useless, he went to the cathedral on Sunday, fulminated a bull of excommunication against the tyrants and their adherents, and declared them separated from the assembly of the faithful. This energetic measure did not produce the expected effect. The Contreras, accompanied by some soldiers, went to the bishop's house. He was conversing quietly with a few monks of his order, when one of the brothers rushed on him and plunged his sword twice into his breast up to the hilt. His last few moments were passed in praying for his murderers.

VALDIVIESO Y ZAÑARTU, Rafael Valentin (val-de-ve-ay'-so), Chilian archbishop, b. in Santiago, 2 Nov., 1804; d. there in 1878. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1825, and appointed attorney of orphans, and in 1829 corporation counsel for Santiago. In 1831 he was elected deputy to congress, and served on a commission to arrange rules of municipal government under the constitution of 1828. He also led the opposition against a project to increase the salary of the president of the republic, and obtained its rejection. He was elected in 1832 a member of the court of appeals before he had attained the required age. In June, 1834, he entered the church, and after ordination was appointed chaplain of the Invalid home. In 1837 he went as a missionary to the natives of the Chiloe archipelago, and later accompanied Bishop Vicuña on his episcopal visit to the northern provinces as his secretary. He attained note as a pulpit orator, and was one of the founders of the papers "La Revista Católica" and "El Boletin Eclesiástico." In 1838 he was offered the bishoprics of Ancud and Serena, both of which he declined. When the University of Chili was founded in 1842, Valdivieso was appointed member of the faculty of theology, and afterward he was elected dean. On the resignation of Archbishop Eyzaguirre in 1852, public opinion designated Valdivieso as his successor, and the government presented him to the holy see, where his election was confirmed, and in July, 1848, he was consecrated. During his administration he introduced many reforms, founded several religious houses for orphans and the care of patients in the hospitals, and societies to protect young women and for the education of young ladies. He greatly favored the conciliary seminary, and founded the Academia de Ciencias Sagradas. In 1870 he went to Rome to assist at the ecumenical council, where, on account of his juridical knowledge, he was elected to all the special committees. He was one

of the most learned churchmen of South America, and, although he is thoroughly identified with the ultramontane party, his memory is venerated even by his political opponents in Chili.

VALDUREZO, Ignacio de (val-doo-ray'-tho), Spanish missionary, b. in Catalonia in the first half of the 16th century; d. in Peru toward the end of that century. He labored for about thirty-five years in the missions of the province of Cochabamba, and learned to decipher the Quipos—necklaces of various colors intermingled with knots of different sizes—which were formerly used by the Peruvians to record historical events. His manuscript was unfortunately lost, and all that remains is recorded in a letter from Valdurezo to a canon of Charcas, Bartolome Cervantes. The manuscripts of the latter fell afterward into the hands of Anello Oliva, who utilized them in his "Historia del Reyno de Perú." Ferdinand Denis, in his "Études sur les Quipos" (Paris, 1858), commends Friar Valdurezo for his discovery.

VALE, Gilbert, author, b. in London, England, in 1788; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1866. He was educated in his native city and was intended for the church, but he abandoned preparation for that profession, came to the United States in 1829, and engaged in teaching, making a specialty of navigation, and in lecturing, publishing, and literary pursuits in New York city and Brooklyn. For several years he edited the "Citizen of the World" and subsequently the "Beacon," a literary and scientific journal. He also occupied himself with invention, and patented a combined terrestrial globe and celestial sphere to facilitate the teaching of astronomy. Mr. Vale was a free-thinker, and his writings are for the most part arguments for his peculiar tenets. He published "Fanaticism, its Source and Influence" (New York, 1835), and the "Life of Thomas Paine," including his letters to Gen. Washington, which are suppressed in other biographies of Paine (1841).—His daughter **Euphemia Vale Blake,** author, b. in Rye, Sussex, England, 7 May, 1824, came to this country at an early age, was educated privately, and since 1843 has been occupied in literary pursuits and in inventions. She married Daniel S. Blake in 1863. She has published "Teeth, Ether, and Chloroform" (Boston, 1847); "History of Newburyport, Mass." (1854); and "Arctic Experiences," a history of the "Polaris" expedition, with a summary of all preceding expeditions (New York, 1874).

VALENCIA, Martin de (va-len'-theah), Spanish missionary, b. in Valencia de Don Juan, kingdom of Leon, about 1466; d. in Ayotzingo, Mexico, 31 Aug., 1533. He became a Franciscan friar at Mayorga, and was early distinguished for his knowledge and austerity. He was charged in 1514 with the reformation of the convent of Santa Maria de Bonocal, and established the new province of St. Gabriel, of which he was appointed provincial in 1516. When Hernan Cortes in 1523 asked for Franciscan missionaries, the pope named Valencia to the emperor as the most fit to establish successful missions in the New World. He went to New Spain in 1524 with twelve friars, founded there the province of Santo Evangelio, learned the Indian dialects, and after 1526 preached to the natives in their language with success. He successively founded convents at Mexico, Tezcoco, Vera Cruz, Tlalmanalco, and other places, and justly deserves the name of "first apostle of Mexico." He died from exhaustion during a journey from Tehuantepec to Mexico. Father Valencia's letters to the councils of the Indies are published in "Cartas de Indias" (Madrid, 1872), and his life was written by Fray Francisco Ximenez under the title "Vida de Fray Martin de Valencia" (Seville, 1535). His manuscript works include "Cartas al Papa Adriano VI." and "Cartas al Emperador Carlos V.," which, besides other historical documents that are preserved in the archives of Simancas, are often consulted by writers on early Mexican history. His published works include "Carta al general del Orden de San Francisco, Fray Matías Weisen, dándole razón de los buenos sucesos de la conquista espiritual de México" (Seville, 1554), also in Italian and Latin translations, and "Actas de la primera junta apostólica celebrada en México en 1524" (Mexico, 1769).

VALENTIN, Louis (val-on-tang), French physician, b. in Soulanges, France, 14 Oct., 1758; d. in Nancy, France, 11 Feb., 1829. He was graduated in medicine by the faculty of Nancy in 1787, and in 1790 went to Santo Domingo as surgeon of a regiment. He gave particular attention to the diseases that were most prevalent in this colony and the means employed to combat them. When Cape Français was burned in 1793, he lost all his property, his library, manuscripts, and a rich cabinet of anatomy which he had just completed, and escaped with great difficulty to the United States, where he met his wife, whom he had believed to be murdered. The French consul placed him in charge of the hospitals in Virginia for the reception of French sailors, and he remained in the United States until 1799, when he returned to France and settled at Nancy. He was a voluminous writer on medical subjects. Among his works are "Mémoire sur l'incompatibilité des différents virus dans l'économie animale et sur leur innocuité par rapport au danger de la petite vérole" (Cape Français, 1792); "Mémoire sur le traitement et l'extirpation des tumeurs du cou, etc." (Boston, 1792); "Coup d'œil sur la culture de quelques végétaux exotiques . . . et sur quelques découvertes faites dans les États-Unis d'Amérique" (Marseilles, 1808); "Coup d'œil sur les différents modes de traiter le tétanos en Amérique" (Paris, 1811); and "Notice sur l'opossum et sur quelques animaux à bourses" (Marseilles, 1811).

VALENTINE, David Thomas, historian, b. in East Chester, Westchester co., N. Y., 15 Sept., 1801; d. in New York city, 25 Feb., 1869. He was educated at White Plains academy, went to New York at the age of sixteen, was employed by a grocer for six years, and then received the appointment of clerk to the marine court. In 1831 he became deputy clerk to the common council, and six years later succeeded to that office, to which he was re-elected under each succeeding administration till his death. In 1842, in pursuance of a resolution of the state legislature, he began the publication of a "Manual of the Corporation and Common Council of New York," and for twenty-five years he issued a volume annually, each containing historical and antiquarian matters relating to the city, as well as pictures and views illustrative of its history. He was also the author of a "History of New York," treating of the progress of the metropolis from its early beginnings (2 vols., New York, 1853–'6).

VALENTINE, Edward Virginius, sculptor, b. in Richmond, Va., 12 Nov., 1838. He was educated in Richmond, and when a mere boy studied anatomy at the medical college of that city. His first desire for art arose from a visit to the New York exhibition in 1851. After receiving such instruction in drawing and modelling as could be obtained in Richmond, he went to Europe in 1859 to study. Upon his return he opened a studio

in Richmond, and exhibited a statuette of Robert E. Lee. He made several ideal heads, among them "The Samaritan Woman" and "Penitent Thief," which were admired for their facial expression, and several portrait busts of southern

leaders, including Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, Gen. James E. B. Stuart, "Stonewall" Jackson, Com. Matthew F. Maury, and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, a colossal head of Humboldt, a head of Beethoven, a portrait bust of Edwin Booth, and "Grief," a marble female figure. He was finally given the commission to execute the marble figure of Gen. Robert E. Lee (see illustration), in the mausoleum attached to the chapel of Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va. This is among the finest pieces of sculpture of the kind in the United States. Another of his works is a group representing Andromache and Astyanax.

VALENTINE, Milton (val-en'-tine), theologian, b. near Uniontown, Carroll co., Md., 1 Jan., 1825. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1850, and at the theological seminary there in 1852, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry by the synod of Maryland in 1853. During his theological course he was tutor in Pennsylvania college in 1850–'3, and supplied the Lutheran congregation at Winchester, Va., in 1852. He was a missionary at Alleghany, Pa., in 1853–'4, pastor at Greensburg, Pa., in 1854–'5, principal of Emaus institute, Middletown, Pa., in 1855–'9, pastor of St. Matthew's congregation, Reading, Pa., in 1859–'65, professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity in the theological seminary at Gettysburg in 1866–'8, and president of Pennsylvania college in 1868–'84, and he has been professor of systematic theology and chairman of the faculty at Gettysburg theological seminary since 1884. He received the degree of D. D. in 1866 from Pennsylvania college, and that of LL. D. in 1886 from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. He is a frequent contributor to the periodicals of his church, especially theological reviews, and he was joint editor of the "Lutheran Quarterly Review," Gettysburg, Pa., in 1871–'5 and 1880–'6. Many of his review articles have been published separately, and have had a wide circulation. Besides these and numerous baccalaureate sermons, he has issued "Natural Theology and Rational Theism" (Chicago, 1885).

VALENZUELA, Crisanto (vah-lain-thoo-ay'-lah), Colombian patriot, b. in Gambita, Santander, in 1777; d. in Bogota, 6 July, 1816. He studied in the College of San Bartolome, where he was graduated as LL. D. in 1795, and became professor of philosophy. In 1803 he was admitted to the bar of the royal audience, and in the following year obtained the title of attorney of that court. When independence was proclaimed, Valenzuela rendered important services to the patriot cause, and occupied many posts under the republican government, among which were those of deputy and secretary of congress, secretary of the senate, and secretary of foreign relations. He was the author of the famous manifesto of the Junta de Santa Fé, entitled "Motivos que han obligado al Nuevo Reino de Granada, á reasumir su Soberanía." Valenzuela was captured at the entry of Morillo into Bogota, 26 May, and was shot, Morillo declaring in an official despatch that all graduates of colleges in South America, and especially lawyers, ought to be exterminated.

VALENZUELA, Pedro Fernandez, Spanish adventurer, b. in Cordova, Spain; d. in Spain. He lived in the 16th century. He came with Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada to New Grenada, and was commissioned by the latter in 1538 to search for a suitable site on the prairie of Bogota on which to build a city. After exploring the country he found a place at the foot of the hills that was afterward called Monserrate and Guadalupe, on a gentle declivity to which the name Teusaquillo was given by the Indians. Quesada was satisfied and founded there the city of Santa Fé de Bogota. He was the first to discover the emerald mines of Somondoco (1537), which were worked by the Indians with wooden shovels. Afterward he contributed largely to the conquest of the Chipataes Indians, whom he treated with cruelty. At the end of several years he returned to Spain, filled with remorse for the cruel deeds he had perpetrated against the natives. He studied for the priesthood, was ordained, and spent the remainder of his life in solitude.

VALERIANO, Antonio (vah-lay-re-ah'-no), Mexican scholar, b. in Azcapotzalco about 1525; d. in the city of Mexico in 1605. He was a son of one of the caciques of Azcapotzalco, who had intermarried with the family of Montezuma, and died in Cortes's expedition to Hibueras. The boy showed such a desire for learning that he was one of the first Indian youths that the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza placed in the imperial college of Santa Cruz de Tlaltelolco, which he founded. Valeriano superseded his Franciscan teachers as professor of Latin and rhetoric, and also taught classes in Aztec and antiquarian science, in which Juan Bautista and Torquemada became his pupils. On account of his influence among the natives and his honesty, he was appointed, by the viceroy Martin Enriquez de Almanza, in 1570, governor of the Indians of Mexico, which place he held till his death. He wrote many Latin letters, of which there was a volume at the beginning of the 19th century in the Jesuit library of Tepozotlan, a "Caton Cristiano" in Aztec, and the famous "Nican mopehua, motecpana in quenin yancuican huei Tlamahuizoltica, omonexiti in cenquizca itechiposhtli Santa María, Dios Inantzin, tozihuapili Tlatocatzin in onca Tepeyac motenehua." The last is an Aztec relation of how the image of the Virgin appeared, painted in flowers, on the mountain of Tepeyac. According to Carlos de Sigüenza, the manuscript in Valeriano's own writing existed in the collection of Fernando Ixtlilxochitl. Some authorities think that Valeriano merely translated the narrative from the Spanish text of an unknown author.

VALERIANOS, Apostolos, known as Juan de Fuca, Greek navigator, b. in Cephalonia in 1531; d. in Zante in 1602. For thirty years he served as a sailor and pilot in the Spanish possessions of America. In 1590 he sailed as pilot with a commander that had been sent by the viceroy of Mexico with three ships to discover the fabulous Strait of Anian, but on the coast of California the crew mutinied, and the officers were forced to return to Acapulco. In 1592 Fuca was sent again on the same errand by the viceroy Luis de Velasco, with one caravel and an armed sloop. In latitude 48° north he found a wide inlet, through which he

sailed for twenty days, and discovered many islands. To the northwest of the entry to the straits he discovered a promontory formed by high pyramidical rocks, and, on landing, found natives clad in furs. Through the northern mouth of the straits, nearly 100 miles wide, he entered the Pacific ocean again, and, judging that his commission had been fulfilled, he returned to Acapulco. Having vainly waited for several years for the just recompense of his services, he left the Spanish colonial service, and after his return, about 1596, he spoke of his discovery, in Venice, to an English officer, John Douglass, who afterward gave Fuca's diary, "Relación del viaje de Juan de Fuca y descubrimiento del estrecho de Anian," to Michael Locke, formerly English consul in Aleppo, by whom it was published (London, 1604). This account of his voyage was mingled with such romantic and improbable tales that it was generally disbelieved and taken for a skilful imposition, until the trading vessels that frequent this coast in the fur-trade rediscovered the inlet and proved the general correctness of Fuca's description. His name was given to the strait which connects the Pacific with the Gulf of Georgia. An account of Fuca's exploration is also given in the 3d volume of Purchas's "Pilgrimes." Duflot de Mofras, in his "Explorations de l'Oregon et des Californies" (Paris, 1844), and Navarrete in his "Historia de la Naútica," also mention Fuca's discovery.

VALINIÈRE, Pierre Huet de la (vah-leen-yare), Canadian clergyman, b. in Brittany in 1732; d. in Canada in 1806. He entered the Sulpitian order and went to Quebec, where he was ordained priest in 1757. After the English conquest he excited the hostility of the government, and was sent as a prisoner to England, where he remained eighteen months. He then returned to France, but was received coldly, and went again to Canada. He was advised to leave the country by his superiors, who feared complications with the government. He then travelled on foot to New York, and became pastor of the French and French Canadians in that city. Shortly afterward he spent several years in travelling through Louisiana and part of Spanish America. In 1790 he settled among the Canadians at Split Rock Bay, where he built a church and residence. His eccentricities excited so much hostility among his flock that, in order to force him to go away, they burned his house and church. He published an account of his travels in verse, entitled "Vraie histoire, ou simple précis des infortunes, pour ne pas dire persécutions qu'a souffert et souffre encore le Rev. P. H. de la V." (Albany, 1792).

VALLADOLID, Bernardino de (val-yah-do'-leed), Mexican linguist, b. in Valladolid, Yucatan, in 1617; d. in Merida in 1652. He entered the Franciscan order and became noted for his eloquence and knowledge of the Maya language, so that his early death by a fall from the stairs of the College of Merida was generally deplored. His works are "Dioscorides en Lengua de Yucatan" (Mexico, 1647) and "Conclusiones Teológicas en Idioma Mayo" (1650).

VALLANDIGHAM, Clement Laird (val-lan'-de-gam), politician, b. in New Lisbon, Columbiana co., Ohio, 29 July, 1820; d. in Lebanon, Warren co., Ohio, 17 June, 1871. He received an academical education, and from 1838 till 1840 taught at Snow Hill, Md. In 1840 he returned to Ohio, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. In 1845–'6 he was a member of the Ohio legislature, and from 1847 till 1849 edited the Dayton "Empire." He belonged to the extreme state-rights wing of the Democratic party. He was a member of the National Democratic convention in 1856. In 1857 he was a candidate for congress against Lewis D. Campbell, and, though declared defeated, contested the seat and won it, serving from 25 May, 1858, till 3 March, 1863. During the 37th congress he became conspicuous for his bold utterances against the acts of the administration in the conduct of the war, and on 5 Dec., 1862, offered a series of resolutions in which he declared "that, as the war was originally waged for the purpose of defending and maintaining the supremacy of the constitution and the preservation of the Union, . . . whosoever should attempt to pervert the same to a war of subjugation, and for overthrowing or interfering with the rights of the states, and to abolish slavery, would be guilty of a crime against the constitution and the Union." These resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 79 to 50. On 14 Jan. following, Mr. Vallandigham spoke to the resolutions of Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, defined his position on the war question, and said: "A war for Union! Was the Union thus made? Was it ever thus preserved? History will record that after nearly six thousand years of folly and wickedness in every form and administration of government, theocratic, democratic, monarchic, oligarchic, despotic, and mixed, it was reserved to American statesmanship in the 19th century of the Christian era to try the grand experiment, on a scale the most costly and gigantic in its proportions, of creating love by force, and developing fraternal affection by war; and history will record, too, on the same page, the utter, disastrous, and most bloody failure of the experiment." After his term in congress expired, Mr. Vallandigham returned to Ohio and made numerous speeches, in which he attacked the administration with great violence and bitterness. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, then commander of the Department of the Ohio, regarded these demonstrations of Mr. Vallandigham and his friends as intended to afford aid and comfort to the enemy; and, as the city of Cincinnati, as well as southern Ohio and the adjacent states, was in some peril from the raids of the Confederates, he deemed it his duty to suppress these demonstrations, and accordingly issued an order declaring that persons within the lines that were found committing certain specified acts for the benefit of the enemy should be tried as spies and traitors, and also said that the habit of expressing sympathy for the enemy would no longer be tolerated in the department. Mr. Vallandigham replied to this order on 1 May in a defiant speech, and Gen. Burnside ordered his arrest. He was taken to Cincinnati, and, though he issued an appeal to his adherents, was tried by court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to close confinement during the war. President Lincoln changed the sentence to a banishment across the lines. This affair occasioned much discussion both in public assemblies and in the press. Without exception, the Democratic journals denounced the whole transaction. The organs of the admin-

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istration took different views, some maintaining that the necessities of the case justified the measure, while others deprecated the action of Gen. Burnside and the military commission. Not liking his reception by the leaders of the Confederacy—to whom he had given the assurance that they would succeed if their armies could only hold out till another election, when the Democrats would sweep the Republican administration out of power, and make peace—Mr. Vallandigham made his way to Bermuda, and thence to Canada, where he remained for some time. While thus in exile, he was nominated for governor by the Democratic party in Ohio, but was defeated, his rival, John Brough, having a majority of more than 100,000. The government made no objection to Mr. Vallandigham's return to Ohio, and he was a member of the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, and brought about the nomination of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. He was also a delegate to the National Democratic convention in 1868. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, in the court-room, with which he was illustrating his theory of the manner in which a homicide had taken place.

VALLE, Leandro del (val'-yay), Mexican soldier, b. in the city of Mexico, 27 Feb., 1833; d. in Monte de las Cruces, 23 June, 1861. He was a son of one of the soldiers of the war of independence, entered the military college at the age of eleven years, and in 1847 was promoted sub-lieutenant by Gomez Farias for bravery in subduing the mutiny of La Profesa. He served in the war against the United States, entered college again in 1850 to finish his studies, and in 1853 was appointed lieutenant of engineers. He was promoted captain by Santa-Anna, but resigned in consequence of the arrest of his father, and took part in the revolution of Ayutla in 1854. His conduct in the siege of Puebla, in 1856, was rewarded by Comonfort with permission to travel in Europe; but the scanty resources that were provided only enabled him to visit the military colleges of France and Prussia, without completing his technical studies, and he returned in 1857. In 1858 he took arms against the reactionary governments of Zuloaga and Miramon, served with credit in the capture of Guadalajara, and in May, 1859, was promoted brigadier. He served during the whole campaign till the final battle of Calpulalpam, 24 Dec., 1860, and after the Liberal triumph was elected to congress, resigning the place as military governor of the Federal district. When the reactionary revolution under Leonardo Marquez and other guerilla chiefs began, Valle, notwithstanding his recent betrothal, left his seat in congress to avenge the assassination of Santos Degollado, and took the field as chief of operations in the valley of Mexico. In trying to surprise the guerilla force of Galvez, he was himself surprised by superior numbers under the sanguinary Marquez, and by the latter was ordered to be shot.

VALVERDE, Vicente (vahl-vair'-day), Spanish R. C. bishop, b. in Segovia about 1490; d. in Oropesa, Peru, in 1543. He was a Dominican friar, and went to Peru about 1530, although it is not certain whether he accompanied Francisco Pizarro from Spain or arrived at San Miguel de Piura in 1531 with re-enforcements from Panama. Accompanying the army on its march to the south, he was sent by Pizarro, after the occupation of Cajamarca, to receive the advancing inca, Atahuallpa, whom he saluted by means of an interpreter, and, handing him a missal, explained that he had come in the name of the Spanish monarch to convert the inca to the true religion. The latter threw the book, which he did not understand, to the ground, and Valverde on his return incited the Spaniards to vengeance for the sacrilege, as it is alleged, causing the slaughter of more than 2,000 Indians and the capture of Atahuallpa, 17 Nov., 1532. When the latter was condemned to death by a court that had been instituted for the purpose by Pizarro, Valverde, to whom the sentence was submitted for consultation, approved it, but, by his offer to substitute strangulation for burning at the stake, obtained from the unhappy prince his nominal conversion and baptism a few hours before his death, 29 Aug., 1533. Valverde assisted in the entry into Cuzco on 15 Nov. of the same year, and on 23 March, 1534, consecrated the site of the new church, which was later to be his cathedral. Pizarro gave him also a large Indian commandery, where he showed great cruelty toward the natives. About the close of 1534 he went to Spain to assist Pizarro's brother, Hernando, in his negotiations at court, and while there he was named by the empress-regent in 1535 first bishop of Cuzco and Peru, as the original appointee, Fernando de Luque, had died. In 1536 Valverde was also named protector of the Indians and inquisitor, and, being confirmed by the pope, he repaired to Peru in the beginning of 1538, taking possession of his see after the execution of Diego de Almagro, which he had vainly tried to prevent. But, instead of preaching the gospel, he oppressed the Indians, whom he forced to work for the church. He was appointed by Pizarro on the commission to apportion lands and Indians to the royal officers, and the licentiate, Antonio de Gama, whom Pizarro had appointed supreme judge of Cuzco, charged Valverde in a letter to the emperor, dated 10 March, 1539, with arbitrary acts and insisted that instead of protecting the natives, he only sought to confiscate their lands, and always gave the greater part to himself and his assistant. On 11 March, 1540, he officiated at the consecration of the new cathedral of Lima. During the occupation of Cuzco by the younger Almagro, Valverde retired to one of his commanderies at Oropesa, and was murdered there in a rising of the oppressed Indians. While in Spain he presented to the emperor, by order of Pizarro, a memorial about the conquest under the title of "Relación de la Conquista de los Reynos de Perú," in which he claimed that the Indians could scarcely be considered as human beings, as they had no souls.

VAN ARSDALE, John, soldier of the Revolution, b. in Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., 5 Jan., 1756; d. in New York city, 14 Aug., 1836. Van Arsdale is well known in Revolutionary annals by his feat of climbing the flag-staff on the Battery after the evacuation of the city by the British and pulling down the English colors, which in defiance they had nailed to the staff. They had also greased the pole to prevent any one reaching the flag. Van Arsdale had served throughout the war, first as sergeant and then as captain. He suffered unusual privation and hardship in the expedition against Quebec under Benedict Arnold, was wounded and taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, languished many months in the Sugar-house prison and in the hold of a British prison-ship, and subsequently experienced the perils of Indian warfare in several campaigns against the savages.—His son, John, died in New York city, 14 Nov., 1883, aged eighty-seven years, on the eve of the celebration of the centennial of Evacuation-day, in which it was expected he would take a prominent part.

VANASSE VERTEFEUILLE, Fabien, Canadian journalist, b. in St. Davids, Quebec, 6 Nov., 1849. He was educated at Nicolet seminary, admitted to the bar in Montreal in 1875, was president of L'Institut legal of Montreal in 1873, and vice-president of the club Cartier in 1877–'9. He is editor of "L'Opinion publique" and of "Le Monde" in Montreal, and was president of the Quebec press association in 1885. He was elected for Yamaska to the Canadian parliament, 7 July, 1879, and was re-elected in 1882 and in 1887. He is a Conservative.

VAN BRUNT, Gershom Jaques, naval officer, b. in Monmouth county, N. J., 28 Aug., 1798; d. in Dedham, Mass., 17 Dec., 1863. He entered the service as a midshipman on 1 Jan., 1818, served in Com. David Porter's Mosquito fleet against pirates in the West Indies, was made a lieutenant on 3 March, 1827, and rose to be a commander on 29 May, 1846, and commanded the brig "Etna" in the Gulf during the Mexican war, during which he participated in the expedition against Tuspan and the second expedition against Tobasco. He served as a commissioner to survey the boundary-line of California in 1848–'50, and was promoted a captain on 14 Sept., 1855. He commanded the "Minnesota," and took an active part in the reduction of the forts at Cape Hatteras and in operations in the North Carolina sounds and the blockade of Hampton Roads, where he saved his ship from the Confederate ram "Merrimac." He was commissioned as commodore on 16 July, 1862, and was retired because of his age on 28 April, 1863.—His son, **Henry,** architect, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Sept., 1832, was graduated at Harvard in 1854, and studied

architecture. For two years during the civil war he served in the navy on the staff of the admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron. He has practised his profession in Boston, Mass., and of late years in Kansas City, Mo., while retaining his office in the former city. Mr. Van Brunt has occasionally written on subjects connected with his art for the "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals. He was the architect, in conjunction with William R. Ware, of Memorial hall (see illustration), the Harvard library, the Medical school, and the buildings of the Episcopal theological school at Cambridge, Mass.; of the Conservatory of music, Stone hall, and the sanitarium of Wellesley college; of the First church of Boston, St. Stephen's church at Lynn, St. John's memorial church at Cambridge, Grace church at New Bedford, and many other ecclesiastical buildings; of public libraries in Cambridge and Dedham, Mass., and East Saginaw, Mich., as well as the library of Michigan university at Ann Arbor. He is at present a member of the firm of Van Brunt and Howe, architects of many mercantile buildings in the west and of station buildings for the Union Pacific railroad.

VAN BUNSCHOOTEN, Elias, clergyman, b. in New Hackensack, Dutchess co., N. Y., 26 Oct., 1738; d. in Sussex county, N. J., 10 Jan., 1815. He was graduated at Princeton in 1768, studied for the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church, was licensed to preach in 1773, and settled first in Schaghticoke, N. Y. On 29 Aug., 1785, he was installed as pastor at Minisink, N. Y., taking charge also of two other churches. In 1787 a fourth church was organized at a place called the Clove in Sussex county, N. J., where he resided in 1792. He gave $17,000 for the education of candidates for the ministry in Rutgers college and the New Brunswick theological seminary.

VAN BUREN, James Lyman, soldier, b. in Dunkirk, N. Y., 21 June, 1837; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1866. He was graduated at the New York free academy in 1856, studied law, and travelled in Europe, returning shortly before the beginning of the civil war. He entered the National army as a lieutenant of New York volunteers, was detailed to learn the signal code, and acted as signal officer on Gen. John G. Foster's staff at Roanoke island and at New Berne. After the taking of New Berne he served as judge-advocate of the department on the staff of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and subsequently as military secretary to Gov. Edward Stanly. He rejoined Gen. Burnside after the battle of Antietam, and was with him while he commanded the Army of the Potomac, and afterward in the East Tennessee campaign. In 1864 he served with credit in Gen. Grant's campaign against Richmond, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his bravery, and subsequently that of colonel for his services in the Knoxville campaign. In the assault on the works at Petersburg he gained the brevet rank of brigadier-general.

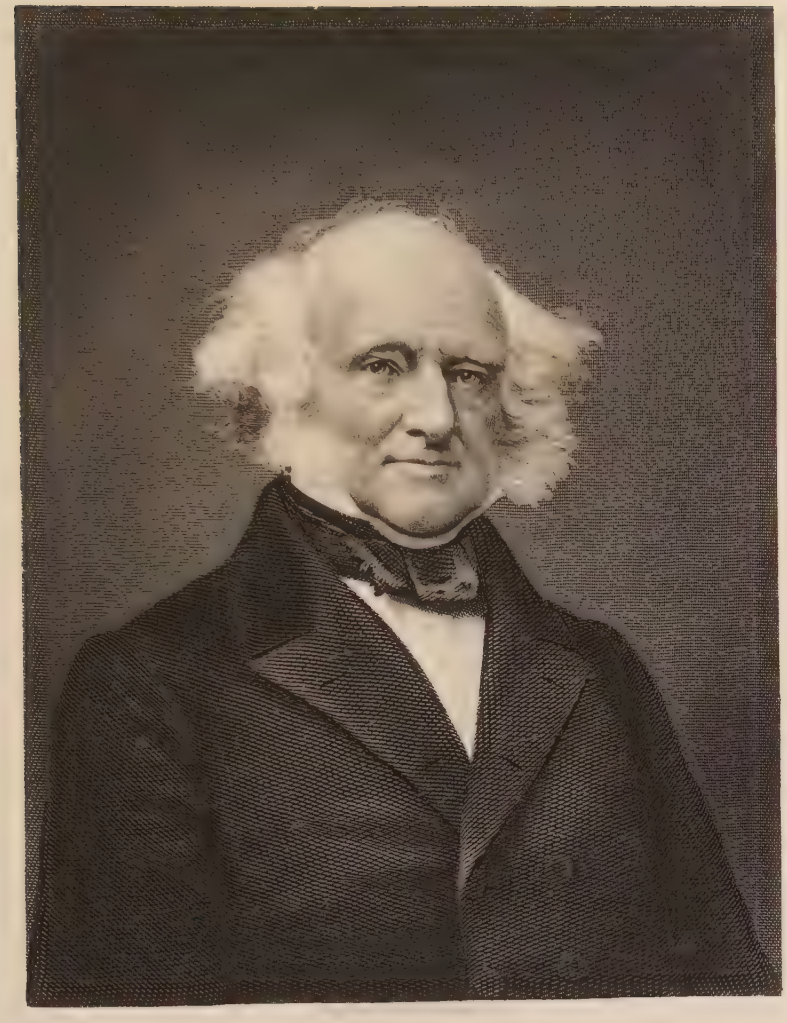
VAN BUREN, John Dash, merchant, b. in New York city, 18 March, 1811; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1885. He was graduated at Columbia in 1829, studied and practised law, afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became the head of the importing-house of Benjamin Aymar and Co., New York city, retiring about 1850. He aided Sec. Salmon P. Chase in drafting tax and other financial bills, was a member of the legislature in 1863, and acted as Gov. John T. Hoffman's private secretary in 1868–'72. Mr. Van Buren was a frequent writer for the press on questions of financial legislation, and a strong advocate of a metallic currency.—His son, **John Dash,** civil engineer, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1838, studied at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and in Rensselaer polytechnic institute, where he was graduated in 1860. After serving for a year as assistant engineer of the Croton aqueduct in New York city, he entered the engineer corps of the U. S. navy, took part in the operations on James river, and was for four years assistant professor of natural philosophy and of engineering in the U. S. naval academy, being promoted first assistant engineer on 1 Jan., 1865. He resigned his commission on 22 Sept., 1868, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practised law for a short time in New York city, then returned to the profession of engineering, was in charge for construction in the department of docks in New York city, was appointed on a commission to investigate canals in 1875, and in 1876–'7 was state engineer and surveyor. Besides papers in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" and the "Transactions" of the American society of civil engineers, he has published "Investigation of Formulas for Iron Parts of Steam Machinery" (New York, 1869).

VAN BUREN, Martin, eighth president of the United States, b. in Kinderhook, Columbia co., N. Y., 5 Dec., 1782; d. there, 24 July, 1862. He was the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren, a small farmer, and of Mary Hoes (originally spelled Goes), whose first husband was named Van Alen. Martin studied the rudiments of English and Latin in the schools of his native village, and read law in the office of Francis Sylvester at the age of fourteen years. Rising as a student by slow gradations from office-boy to lawyer's clerk, copyist of pleas, and finally to the rank of special pleader in the constables' courts, he patiently pursued his legal novitiate through the term of seven years and familiarized himself with the technique of the bar and with the elements of common law. Combining with these professional studies a fondness for extemporaneous debate, he was early noted for his intelligent observation of public events and for his interest in politics. He was chosen to participate in a nominating convention when he was only eighteen years old. In 1802 he went to New York city and there studied law with William P. Van Ness, a friend of Aaron Burr. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, returned to Kinderhook, and associated himself in practice with his half-brother, James I. Van Alen.

Van Buren was a zealous adherent of Jefferson, and supported Morgan Lewis for governor of New York in 1803 against Aaron Burr. In February, 1807, he married Hannah Hoes, a distant kinswoman, and in the winter of 1806–'7 he removed to Hudson, the county-seat of Columbia county, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the supreme court. In the state election of 1807 he supported Daniel D. Tompkins for governor against Morgan Lewis, the latter, in the factional changes of New York politics, having come to be considered less true than the former to the measures of Jefferson. In 1808 Van Buren became surrogate of Columbia county, displacing his half-brother and partner, who belonged to the defeated faction. He held this office till 1813, when, on a change of party predominance at Albany, his half-brother was restored. Attentively watching the drift of political events, he figured in the councils of his party at a convention held in Albany early in 1811, when the proposed recharter of the United States bank was the leading question of Federal politics. Though Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, had recommended a recharter, the predominant sentiment of the Republican party was adverse to the measure. Van Buren shared in this hostility and publicly lauded the "Spartan firmness" of George Clinton when as vice-president he gave his casting-vote in the U. S. senate against the bank bill, 20 Feb., 1811.

In 1812 Van Buren was elected to the senate of New York from the middle district as a Clinton Republican, defeating Edward P. Livingston, the candidate of the "Quids," by a majority of 200. He took his seat in November of that year and became thereby a member of the court of errors, then composed of senators in connection with the chancellor and the supreme court. As senator he strenuously opposed the charter of "the Bank of America," which, with a large capital and with the promise of liberal subsidies to the state treasury, was then seeking to establish itself in New York and to take the place of the United States bank. He upheld Gov. Tompkins when, exercising his extreme prerogative, he prorogued the legislature on 27 March, 1812, to prevent the passage of the bill. Though counted among the adherents of the administration of Madison, and though committed to the policy of declaring war against Great Britain, he sided with the Republican members of the New York legislature when in 1812 they determined to break from "the Virginia dynasty" and to support De Witt Clinton for the presidency. In the following year, however, he dissolved his political relations with Clinton and resumed the *entente cordiale* with Madison's administration. In 1814 he carried through the legislature an effective war-measure known as "the classification bill," providing for the levy of 12,000 men, to be placed at the disposal of the government for two years. He drew up the resolution of thanks voted by the legislature to Gen. Jackson for the victory of New Orleans. In 1815, while still a member of the state senate, he was appointed attorney-general of the state, superseding the venerable Abraham Van Vechten. In this same year De Witt Clinton, falling a prey to factional rivalries in his own party, was removed by the Albany council from the mayoralty of New York city, an act of petty proscription in which Van Buren sympathized, according to the "spoils system" then in vogue. In 1816 he was re-elected to the state senate for a further term of four years, and, removing to Albany, formed a partnership with his life-long friend, Benjamin F. Butler. In the same year he was appointed a regent of the University of New York. In the legislative discussions of 1816 he advocated the surveys preliminary to Clinton's scheme for uniting the waters of the great lakes with the Hudson.

The election of Gov. Tompkins as vice-president of the United States had left the "Bucktails" of the Republican party without their natural leader. The people, moreover, in just resentment at the indignity done to Clinton by his removal from the New York mayoralty, were now spontaneously minded to make him governor that he might preside over the execution of the Erie canal which he had projected. Van Buren acquiesced in a drift of opinion that he was powerless to check, and, on the election of Clinton, supported the canal policy; but he soon came to an open rupture with the governor on questions of public patronage, and, arraying himself in active opposition to Clinton's re-election, he was in turn subjected to the proscription of the Albany council acting in Clinton's interest. He was removed from the office of attorney-general in 1819. He opposed the re-election of Clinton in 1820. Clinton was re-elected by a small majority, but both houses of the legislature and the council of appointment fell into the hands of the anti-Clinton Republicans. The office of attorney-general was now tendered anew to Van Buren, but he declined it. The politics of New York, a mesh of factions from the beginning of the century, were in a constant state of swirl and eddy from 1819 till 1821. The old party-formations were dissolved in the "era of good feeling." What with "Simon-pure" Republicans, Clintonian Republicans, Clintonian Federalists, "high-minded" Federalists cleaving to Monroe, and Federalists pure and simple, the points of crystallization were too many to admit of forming a strong or compact body around any centre. No party could combine votes enough in the legislature of 1818–'19 to elect its candidate for U. S. senator. Yet out of this medley of factions and muddle of opinions Van Buren, by his moderation and his genius for political organization, evolved order and harmony at the election for senator in the following year. Under his lead all parties united on Rufus King, a Federalist of the old school, who had patriotically supported the war against Great Britain after it was declared, and who by his candor had won the con-



M. Van Buren,

fidence of President Monroe; and Rufus King was re-elected with practical unanimity at a time when he was fresh from the hot debate in the U. S. senate against the admission of Missouri without a restriction on slavery. His anti-slavery views on that question were held by Van Buren to "conceal no plot" against the Republicans, who, he engaged, would give "a true direction" to that momentous issue. What the "true direction" was to be he did not say, except as it might be inferred from his concurrence in a resolution of the legislature of New York instructing the senators of that state "to oppose the admission, as a state in the Union, of any territory not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission." In that Republican resolution of 1820 "the Wilmot proviso" of 1847 appeared above our political horizon, but soon vanished from sight on the passage of the Missouri compromise in 1821.

On 6 Feb., 1821, Van Buren was elected U. S. senator, receiving in both houses of the legislature a majority of twenty-five over Nathan Sanford, the Clintonian candidate, for whom the Federalists also voted. In the same year he was chosen from Otsego county as a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state. In that convention he met in debate Chancellor Kent, Chief-Justice Ambrose Spencer, and others. Against innovations his attitude was here conservative. He advocated the executive veto. He opposed manhood suffrage, seeking to limit the elective franchise to householders, that this "invaluable right" might not be "cheapened" and that the rural districts might not be overborne by the cities. He favored negro suffrage if negroes were taxed. With offence to party friends, he vehemently resisted the eviction by constitutional change of the existing supreme court, though its members were his bitter political enemies. He opposed an elective judiciary and the choice of minor offices by the people, as swamping the right it pretended to exalt.

He took his seat in the U. S. senate, 3 Dec., 1821, and was at once made a member of its committees on the judiciary and finance. For many years he was chairman of the former. In March, 1822, he voted, on the bill to provide a territorial government for Florida, that no slave should be directly or indirectly imported into that territory "except by a citizen removing into it for actual settlement and being at the time a *bona-fide* owner of such slave." Van Buren voted with the northern senators for the retention of this clause; but its exclusion by the vote of the southern senators did not import any countenance to the introduction of slaves into Florida from abroad, as such introduction was already prohibited by a Federal statute which in another part of the bill was extended to Florida. Always averse to imprisonment for debt as the result of misfortune, Van Buren took an early opportunity to advocate its abolition as a feature of Federal jurisprudence. He opposed in 1824 the ratification of the convention with England for the suppression of the slave-trade (perhaps because a qualified right of search was annexed to it), though the convention was urgently pressed on the senate by President Monroe. He supported William H. Crawford for the presidency in 1824, both in the congressional caucus and before the people. He voted for the protective tariff of 1824 and for that of 1828, though he took no part in the discussion of the economic principles underlying either. He voted for the latter under instructions, maintaining a politic silence as to his personal opinions, which seem to have favored a revenue tariff with incidental protection. He vainly advocated an amendment of the constitution for the election of president by the intervention of an electoral college to be specially chosen from as many separate districts as would comprise the whole country while representing the electoral power of all the states. The measure was designed to appease the jealousy of the small states by practically wiping out state lines in presidential elections and at the same time proposed to guard against elections by the house of representatives, as in case of no choice at a first scrutiny the electoral colleges were to be reconvened. After voting for a few "internal improvements," he opposed them as unconstitutional in the shape then given to them, and proposed in 1824 and again in 1825 to bring them within the power of congress by a constitutional amendment that should protect the "sovereignty of the states" while equally distributing these benefits of the government. In a debate on the Federal judiciary in 1826 he took high ground in favor of "state rights" as against the umpirage of the supreme court on political questions, and deplored the power of that court to arraign sovereign states at its bar for the passage of laws alleged to impair "the obligation of contracts." He confessed admiration for the Republicans of 1802 who had repealed "the midnight judiciary act." He opposed the Panama mission, and reduced the "Monroe doctrine" to its true historical proportions as a caveat and not a "pledge." On all questions he was strenuous for a "strict construction of the constitution." He favored in 1826 the passage of a general bankrupt law, but, in opposing the pending measure, sharply accentuated the technical distinction of English law between "bankrupt" and "insolvent" acts—a distinction which, in the complexity of modern business transactions, Chief-Justice Marshall had pronounced to be more metaphysical than real, but which to Van Buren was vital because the constitution says nothing about "insolvent laws."

M. Van Buren

He was re-elected to the senate in 1827, but soon resigned his seat to accept the office of governor of New York, to which he was elected in 1828. As governor he opposed free banking and advocated the "safety-fund system," making all the banks of the state mutual insurers of each other's soundness. He vainly recommended the policy of separating state from Federal elections. After entering on the office of governor he never resumed the practice of law. Van Buren was a zealous supporter of Andrew Jackson in the presidential election of 1828, and was called in 1829 to be the premier of the new administration. As secretary of state he brought to a favorable close the long-standing feud between the United States and England with regard to the West India trade. Having an eye to the presidential succession after Jackson's second term, and not wishing meanwhile to compromise the administration or himself, he resigned his secretary-

ship in June, 1831, and was sent as minister to England. The senate refused in 1832 to confirm his nomination, by the casting-vote of John C. Calhoun, the vice-president. Conscientious Whigs, like Theodore Frelinghuysen, confessed in after days the reluctance with which they consented to this doubtful act. A clause in one of Van Buren's despatches while secretary, containing an invidious reference to the preceding administration, was alleged as the ground of his rejection. The offence was venial, compared with the license taken by Robert R. Livingston when, in negotiating the Louisiana purchase, he cited the spectre of a Federalist administration playing into the hands of "the British faction." Moreover, the pretext was an afterthought, as the clause had excited no remark when first published, and, when the outcry was raised, Jackson "took the responsibility" for it. The tactical blunder of the Whigs soon avenged itself by bringing increased popularity to Van Buren. He became, with Jackson, the symbol of his party, and, elected vice-president in 1832, he came in 1833 to preside over the body which a year before had rejected him as foreign minister. He presided with unvarying suavity and fairness. Taking no public part in the envenomed discussions of the time, he was known to sympathize with Jackson in his warfare on the United States bank, and soon came to be generally regarded by his party as the lineal successor of that popular leader.

He was formally nominated for the presidency on 20 May, 1835, and was elected in 1836 over his three competitors, William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White, and Daniel Webster, by a majority of 57 in the electoral college, but of only 25,000 in the popular vote. The tide of Jacksonism was beginning to ebb. South Carolina, choosing her electors by state legislature and transferring to Van Buren her hatred of Jackson, voted for Willie P. Mangum. During the canvass Van Buren had been opposed at the north and championed at the south as "a northern man with southern principles." As vice-president, he had in 1835 given a casting-vote for the bill to prohibit the circulation of "incendiary documents" through the mails, and as a candidate for the presidency he had pledged himself to resist the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the slave-states and to oppose the "slightest interference" with slavery in the states. He had also pledged himself against the distribution of surplus revenues among the states, against internal improvements at Federal expense, and against a national bank.

Compelled by the fiscal embarrassments of the government, in the financial crash of 1837, to summon congress to meet in special session, 4 Sept., 1837, he struck in his first message the key-note of his whole administration. After a detailed analysis of the financial situation, and of the causes in trade and speculation that had led to it, he proceeded to develop his favorite idea of an independent treasury for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys. This idea was not new. It was as old as the constitution. The practice of the government had departed from it only by insensible degrees, until at length, in spite of the protests of Jefferson, it had been consolidated into a formal order of congress that the revenues of the government should be deposited in the United States bank. On the removal of the deposits by Jackson in 1833, they had been placed in the custody of "the pet banks," and had here been used to stimulate private trade and speculation, until the crisis in 1837 necessitated a change of fiscal policy. By every consideration of public duty and safety, conspiring with what he believed to be economic advantage to the people, Van Buren enforced the policy of an independent treasury on a reluctant congress. There was here no bating of breath or mincing of words; but it was not until near the close of his administration that he succeeded in procuring the assent of congress to the radical measure that divorced the treasury from private banking and trade. The measure was formally repealed by the Whig congress of 1842, after which the public moneys were again deposited in selected banks until 1846, when the independent treasury was reinstalled and has ever since held its place under all changes of administration. He signed the independent treasury bill on 4 July, 1840, as being a sort of "second Declaration of Independence," in his own idea and in that of his party. Von Holst, the sternest of Van Buren's critics, awards to him on "this one question" the credit of "courage, firmness, and statesman-like insight." It was the *chef d'œuvre* of his public career. He also deserves credit for the fidelity with which, at the evident sacrifice of popularity with a certain class of voters, he adhered to neutral obligations on the outbreak of the Canada rebellion late in 1837.

The administration of Van Buren, beginning and ending with financial panic, went down under the cloud resting on the country in 1840. The enemies and the friends of the United States bank had equally sown the wind during Jackson's administration. Van Buren was left to reap the whirlwind, which in the "political hurricane" of 1840 lifted Gen. Harrison into the presidential chair. The Democratic defeat was overwhelming. Harrison received 234 electoral votes, and Van Buren only 60. The majority for Harrison in the popular vote was nearly 140,000. Retiring after this overthrow to the shades of Lindenwald, a beautiful country-seat which he had purchased in his native county, Van Buren gave no vent to repinings. In 1842 he made a tour through the southern states, visiting Henry Clay at Ashland. In 1843 he came to the front with clear-cut views in favor of a tariff for revenue only. But on the newly emergent question of Texas annexation he took a decided stand in the negative, and on this rock of offence to the southern wing of his party his candidature was wrecked in the Democratic national convention of 1844, which met at Baltimore on 27 May. He refused to palter with this issue, on the ground of our neutral obligations to Mexico, and when the nomination went to James K. Polk, of Tennessee, he gave no sign of resentment. His friends brought to Polk a loyal support, and secured his election by carrying for him the decisive vote of New York.

Van Buren continued to take an interest in public affairs, and when in 1847 the acquisition of new territory from Mexico raised anew the vexed question of slavery in the territories, he gave in his adhesion to the "Wilmot proviso." In the new elective affinities produced by this "burning question" a redistribution of political elements took place in the chaos of New York politics. The "Barnburner" and the "Hunker" factions came to a sharp cleavage on this line of division. The former declared their "uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery." In the Herkimer Democratic convention of 26 Oct., 1847, the Free-soil banner was openly displayed, and delegates were sent to the Democratic national convention. From this convention, assembled at Baltimore in May, 1848, the Herkimer delegates se-

ceded before any presidential nomination was made. In June, 1848, a Barnburner convention met at Utica to organize resistance to the nomination of Gen. Lewis Cass, who, in his "Nicholson letter," had disavowed the "Wilmot proviso." To this convention Van Buren addressed a letter, declining in advance a nomination for the presidency, but pledging opposition to the new party shibboleth. In spite of his refusal, he was nominated, and this nomination was reaffirmed by the Free-soil national convention of Buffalo, 9 Aug., 1848, when Charles Francis Adams was associated with him as candidate for the vice-presidency. In the ensuing presidential election this ticket received only 291,263 votes, but, as the result of the triangular duel, Gen. Cass was defeated and Gen. Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, was elected. The precipitate annexation of Texas and its natural sequel, the war with Mexico, had brought their Nemesis in the utter confusion of national politics. Van Buren received no electoral votes, but his popular Democratic vote in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York exceeded that of Cass. Henceforth he was simply a spectator in the political arena. On all public questions save that of slavery he remained an unfaltering Democrat, and when it was fondly supposed that "the slavery issue" had been forever exorcised by the compromise measures of 1850, he returned in full faith and communion to his old party allegiance. In 1852 he began to write his "Inquiry into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States" (New York, 1867), but it was never finished and was published as a fragment. He supported Franklin Pierce for the presidency in 1852, and, after spending two years in Europe, returned in time to vote for James Buchanan in 1856. In 1860 he voted for the combined electoral ticket against Lincoln, but when the civil war began he gave to the administration his zealous support.

Van Buren was the target of political accusation during his whole public career, but kept his private character free from reproach. In his domestic life he was as happy as he was exemplary. Always prudent in his habits and economical in his tastes, he none the less maintained in his style of living the easy state of a gentleman, whether in public station at Albany and Washington, or at Lindenwald in his retirement. As a man of the world he was singularly affable and courteous, blending formal deference with natural dignity and genuine cordiality. Intensely partisan in his opinions and easily startled by the red rag of "Hamiltonian Federalism," he never carried the contentions of the political arena into the social sphere. The asperities of personal rivalry estranged him for a time from Calhoun, after the latter denounced him in the senate in 1837 as "a practical politician," with whom "justice, right, patriotism, etc., were mere vague phrases," but with his great Whig rival, Henry Clay, he maintained unbroken relations of friendship through all vicissitudes of political fortune. As a lawyer his rank was eminent. Though never rising in speech to the heights of oratory, he was equally fluent and facile before bench or jury, and equally felicitous whether expounding the intricacies of fact or of law in a case. His manner was mild and insinuating, never declamatory. Without carrying his juridical studies into the realm of jurisprudence, he yet had a knowledge of law that fitted him to cope with the greatest advocates of the New York bar. The evidences of his legal learning and acute dialectics are still preserved in the New York reports of Johnson, Cowen, and Wendell. As a debater in the senate, he always went to the pith of questions, disdaining the arts of rhetoric. As a writer of political letters or of state papers, he carried diffusiveness to a fault, which sometimes hinted at a weakness in positions requiring so much defence. As a politician he was masterful in leadership—so much so that, alike by friends and foes, he was credited with reducing its practices to a fine art. He was a member of the famous Albany regency which for so many years controlled the politics of New York, and was long popularly known as its "director." Fertile in the contrivance of means for the attainment of the public ends which he deemed desirable, he was called "the little magician," from the deftness of his touch in politics. But combining the statesman's foresight with the politician's tact, he showed his sagacity rather by seeking a majority for his views than by following the views of a majority. Accused of "non-committalism," and with some show of reason in the early stages of his career, it was only as to men and minor measures of policy that he practised a prudent reticence. On questions of deeper principle — an elective judiciary, negro suffrage, universal suffrage, etc. — he boldly took the unpopular side. In a day of unexampled political giddiness he stood firmly for his sub-treasury system against the doubts of friends, the assaults of enemies, and the combined pressure of wealth and culture in the country. Dispensing patronage according to the received custom of his times, he yet maintained a high standard of appointment. That he could rise above selfish considerations was shown when he promoted the elevation of Rufus King in 1820, or when he strove in 1838 to bring Washington Irving into his cabinet with small promise of gain to his doubtful political fortunes by such an "unpractical" appointment. As a statesman he had his compact fagot of opinions, to which he adhered in evil or good report. It might seem that the logic of his principles in 1848, combined with the subsequent drift of events, should have landed him in the Free-soil party that Abraham Lincoln led to victory in 1860; but it is to be remembered that, while Van Buren's political opinions were in a fluid state, they had been cast in the doctrinal moulds of Jefferson, and had there taken rigid form and pressure. In the natural history of American party-formations he supposed that an enduring antithesis had always been discernible between the "money power" and the "farming interest" of the land. In his annual message of December, 1838, holding language very modern in its emphasis, he counted "the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth" as among the strains that had been put upon our government. This is indeed the main thesis of his "Inquiry," a book which is more an *apologia* than a history. In that chronicle of his life-long antipathy to a splendid consolidated government, with its imperial judiciary, funding systems, high tariffs, and internal improvements—the whole surmounted by a powerful national bank as the "regulator" of finance and politics—he has left an outlined sketch of the only dramatic unity that can be found for his eventful career. Confessing in 1848 that he had gone further in concession to slavery than many of his friends at the north had approved, he satisfied himself with a formal protest against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, carried through congress while he was travelling in Europe, and against the policy of making the Dred Scott decision a rule of Democratic politics, though he thought the decision sound in point of technical law. With these reser-

vations, avowedly made in the interest of "strict construction" and of "old-time Republicanism" rather than of Free-soil or National reformation, he maintained his allegiance to the party with which his fame was identified, and which he was perhaps the more unwilling to leave because of the many sacrifices he had made in its service. The biography of Van Buren has been written by William H. Holland (Hartford, 1835); Francis J. Grund (in German, 1835); William Emmons (Washington, 1835); David Crockett (Philadelphia, 1836); William L. Mackenzie (Boston, 1846); William Allen Butler (New York, 1862); and Edward M. Shepard (Boston, 1888). Mackenzie's book is compiled in part from surreptitious letters, shedding a lurid light on the "practical politics" of the times. Butler's sketch was published immediately after the ex-president's death. Shepard's biography is written with adequate learning and in a philosophical spirit.—His wife, **Hannah,** b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1782; d. in Albany, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1819, was of Dutch descent, and her maiden name was Hoes. She was educated in the schools of her native village, and was the classmate of Mr. Van Buren, whom she married in 1807. She was devoted to her domestic cares and duties, and took little interest in social affairs, but was greatly beloved by the poor. When she learned that she could live but a few days, she expressed a desire that her funeral be conducted with the utmost simplicity, and the money that would otherwise have been devoted to mourning emblems be given to the needy.—His brother, **Lawrence,** soldier, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1783; d. there, 1 July, 1868, served in the war of 1812–'15, in which he attained the rank of major. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852.—Martin's son, **Abraham,** soldier, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 27 Nov., 1807; d. in New York city, 15 March, 1873, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1827, and attached to the 2d infantry as 2d lieutenant. He served for two years on the western frontier, and for the next seven years as aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief, Alexander Macomb, except during several months in 1836, when he accompanied Gen. Winfield Scott as a volunteer aide in the expedition against the Seminole Indians. He was commissioned as a captain in the 1st dragoons on 4 July, 1836, resigning on 3 March, 1837, to become his father's private secretary. He brought daily reports of the proceedings of congress to President Van Buren, who was often influenced by his suggestions. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he re-entered the army as major and paymaster, his commission dating from 26 June, 1846. He served on the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor at Monterey, and subsequently joined the staff of Gen. Scott as a volunteer, and participated in every engagement from Vera Cruz to the capture of the city of Mexico, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco on 20 Aug., 1847. He served in the paymaster's department after the war till 1 June, 1854, when he again resigned, after which he resided

Martin Van Buren

for a part of the time in Columbia, S. C. (where his wife inherited a plantation), till 1859, and afterward in New York city except during three years' absence in Europe.—Another son, **John,** lawyer, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 18 Feb., 1810; d. at sea, 13 Oct., 1866, was graduated at Yale in 1828, studied law with Benjamin F. Butler, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1830. In the following year he accompanied his father to London as an attaché of the legation. In February, 1845, he was elected attorney-general of the state of New York, serving till 31 Dec., 1846. He took an active part in the political canvass of 1848 as an advocate of the exclusion of slavery from the territories, but did not remain with the Free-soil party in its later developments. He held high rank as a lawyer, appearing in the Edwin Forrest and many other important cases, was an eloquent pleader, and an effective political speaker. He died on the voyage from Liverpool to New York. He was popularly known as "Prince John," was tall and handsome, and of elegant manners and appearance.—Abraham's wife, **Angelica,** b. in Sumter district, S. C., about 1820; d. in New York city, 29 Dec., 1878, was a daughter of Richard Singleton, a planter, and a cousin of William C. Preston and of Mrs. James Madison, who, while her kinswoman was completing her education in Philadelphia, presented her to President Van Buren. A year later she married Maj. Van Buren, in November, 1838, and on the following New-Year's-day she made her first appearance as mistress of the White House. With her husband she visited England (where her uncle, Andrew Stevenson, was U. S. minister) and other countries of Europe, in the spring of 1839, returning in the autumn to resume her place as hostess of the presidential mansion. The accompanying vignette is from a portrait painted by Henry Inman.

Angelica Van Buren

VAN BUREN, William Holme, surgeon, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 April, 1819; d. in New York city, 25 March, 1883. His grandfather, Beekman, and his great-grandfather, Abraham, who came from Holland in 1700, after studying under Boerhaave at Leyden, were physicians to the New York city almshouse. He was a student at Yale of the class of 1838 for two years, and was subsequently granted his degree. On leaving college, he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and in the Paris hospitals. He received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, presenting an essay on "Immovable Apparatus," which was published by the faculty, and on 15 June of that year was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Resigning on 31 Dec., 1845, he went to New York city to assist his father-in-law, Valentine Mott, in his surgical clinic in the medical department of the University of the city of New York. He soon took high rank both as an operative surgeon and family practitioner, also as a teacher and demonstrator of anatomy and

surgery. When Bellevue hospital was organized in 1847 he was appointed one of the surgeons. In 1849 he became surgeon to St. Vincent hospital, and in 1852 he was elected to the chair of anatomy in New York university medical college. He was visiting surgeon to New York hospital from 1852 till 1868, and from the latter date consulting surgeon. He was consulting surgeon also to Bellevue and Charity hospitals. He was one of the founders of the U. S. sanitary commission in 1861, and served as the medical member of its executive committee throughout the civil war, declining the appointment of surgeon-general of the U. S. army. He resigned his professorship in the University medical college in 1866, on being elected professor of surgery for the newly established department of diseases of the genito-urinary system in Bellevue hospital medical college. In 1868 this chair was combined with that of principles and practice of surgery, and in 1871–'3 he acted as professor of clinical surgery also. He was vice-president of the New York academy of medicine, president of the New York pathological society, and a corresponding member of the Paris surgical society. Yale conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1879. Dr. Van Buren performed amputation at the hip-joint, removed foreign bodies from the trachea, and tied the internal and external iliac and the subclavian arteries. In abscess of the breast, and often in cases of carbuncle, he was averse to the use of the knife, placing more reliance than surgeons commonly do in the reparative processes of nature. He gave much study to hereditary taints and constitutional tendencies, and in later life, though still famed for his skill in amputations and other operations of general surgery, principally devoted his attention to the specialty of diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Besides many medical papers, he published, with Dr. Charles E. Isaacs, a translation of "Bernard and Huette's Manual of Operative Surgery and Medical Anatomy" (New York, 1855); a translation of Charles Morel's "Compendium of Human Histology" (New York and London, 1861); "Contributions to Practical Surgery" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Lectures on Diseases of the Rectum" (New York, 1870); and, with his pupil, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, "Text-book on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, with Syphilis" (1874).

VANCE, Joseph, governor of Ohio, b. in Washington county, Pa., 21 March, 1786; d. near Urbana, Ohio, 24 Aug., 1852. When he was a child his father removed to Kentucky, and thence went to Urbana. The son became a successful merchant in that place, and afterward engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1820, served in the legislature in 1812–'16, and was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1822, and re-elected for five successive terms, serving till March, 1835. He was governor in 1836–'8. In 1842 he was re-elected to congress as a Whig, and served through two terms, during one of them as chairman of the committee on claims. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention.

VANCE, Zebulon Baird, senator, b. in Buncombe county, N. C., 13 May, 1830. He was educated at Washington college, Tenn., and at the University of North Carolina, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, established himself at Asheville, N. C., was chosen county solicitor, and in 1854 was elected to the legislature. When Thomas L. Clingman entered the senate, Vance was elected to succeed him in the house of representatives, taking his seat on 7 Dec., 1858. He opposed the secession of North Carolina, yet after that step was taken he raised a company and was chosen captain, and soon afterward was appointed colonel of the 26th North Carolina regiment, which became one of the most famous of the organizations of southern soldiers. In 1862 he was elected governor, while serving in the field. He soon saw the impossibility of obtaining sufficient supplies for the troops of his state without recourse to foreign aid, and therefore sent agents abroad, and purchased a fine steamship in the Clyde, which successfully ran the blockade, not only supplying the state troops with clothing and arms, but furnishing also large stores for the use of the Confederate government and for the hospitals, and general supplies for the people of his state. As early as December, 1863, perceiving the desperate nature of the undertaking in which the south was engaged, he urged President Davis to neglect no opportunity of negotiation with the U. S. government, but at the same time he was so earnest and efficient in contributing men and material for the support of the cause that he was called the war governor of the south. He was also conspicuous in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of Federal prisoners in his state. He was overwhelmingly re-elected for the next two years in 1864. When the National troops occupied North Carolina, Gov. Vance was arrested and taken to Washington, D. C., where he was confined in prison for several weeks. In November, 1870, he was elected U. S. senator by the legislature, but he was not allowed to take his seat, and resigned it in January, 1872. In the same year he was again a candidate for a senatorship, but was defeated by Augustus S. Merrimon, to whom the Republicans gave their votes. He received a pardon from President Johnson in 1867, and his political disabilities were removed by congress in 1872, soon after he had been refused a seat in the U. S. senate by reason of those disabilities. He continued to practise law in Charlotte, taking no part in politics, except his conspicuous efforts as a private citizen to overthrow the reconstruction government in North Carolina. In 1876, after an animated canvass, he was elected governor by a large majority. He resigned on being again elected U. S. senator, took his seat on 4 March, 1879, and by his wit and eloquence soon acquired a high rank among the Democratic orators of the senate. In 1884 he was re-elected for the term ending on 4 March, 1891.

Z. B. Vance

VAN CLEVE, Horatio Phillips, soldier, b. in Princeton, N. J., 23 Nov., 1809. He studied for two years at Princeton, then entered the U. S. military academy, was graduated in 1831, served at frontier posts in Michigan territory, was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of infantry on 31 Dec., 1831, and on 11 Sept., 1836, resigned and settled in Michigan. He taught in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840–'1, then engaged in farming near Ann Arbor, Mich., was an engineer in the service of the state of Michigan in 1855, then United States sur-

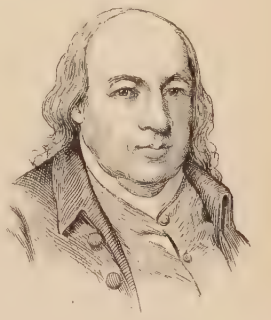
veyor of public lands in Minnesota, and in 1856 engaged in stock-raising. On 22 July, 1861, he was commissioned as colonel of the 2d Minnesota infantry. He served under Gen. George H. Thomas at Mill Springs, for his part in which action he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862. He was disabled by a wound at Stone river, but resumed command of the division on his recovery, was engaged at Chickamauga, and was in command of the post and forces at Murfreesboro, Tenn., from December, 1863, till 24 Aug., 1865, when he was mustered out, having been brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. He was adjutant-general of Minnesota in 1866–'70, and in 1876–'82.

VAN CORTLANDT, Oloff (or **Oliver**) **Stevense,** soldier, b. in Wijk, near Utrecht, Holland, in 1600; d. in New York, 4 April, 1684. He came to New Netherland as an officer in the service of the West India company, arriving there in the ship "Häring" (The Herring), with Director Kieft, on 28 March, 1638. Of the origin of his family nothing is definitely known. He had a good education, and the offices he subsequently held, his seal with the Van Cortlandt arms, still in the possession of his descendants, as well as articles of Dutch plate bearing the same arms, show that his position was good, and that of a gentleman. He remained only a short time in the military service, having been appointed by Kieft in 1639 "commissary of cargoes," or "customs officer," and in 1643 keeper of the public stores of the West India company, a responsible post under the provisions of the charters of freedoms and exemptions, being the superintendent of the collection of the company's revenue in New Amsterdam, most of which was paid in furs. In 1648 he resigned from this office, was made a freeman of the city, and entered upon the business of a merchant and brewer, in which he was eminently successful, becoming one of the richest men in New Amsterdam. In 1649 he was chosen colonel of the burgher guard, or city train bands, and also appointed one of the "Nine Men," a temporary representative board elected by the citizens. He was previously one of the "Eight Men," a similar body, in 1645. In 1654 he was elected schepen, or alderman, and the next year, 1655, appointed burgomaster, or mayor, of New Amsterdam. This office he filled nearly uninterruptedly till the capture by the English in 1664, at which he was one of the commissioners that were appointed by Director Stuyvesant to negotiate the terms of surrender, and was active in their settlement, the document bearing his signature with those of the other commissioners. He was also engaged in several temporary public matters as a councillor and commissioner during the administration of Stuyvesant, notably in the Connecticut boundary matter in 1663, and the settlement of Capt. John Scott's claim to Long Island in 1664. He acted in similar capacities under the first English governors, Nicolls, Lovelace, and Dongan, and was chosen the trustee of Lovelace's estate to settle it in 1673. He married, on 26 Feb., 1642, Annetje, sister of Govert Loockermans, who came out with Director Van Twiller in 1633, and was so prominent afterward in New Netherland affairs. "Govert Loockermans, after filling some of the highest offices in the colony," says O'Callaghan, "died, worth 520,000 guilders, or $208,000, an immense sum when the period in which he lived is considered." Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt died on 4 April, 1684, and his wife followed him about a month afterward. They had seven children—five daughters and two sons. The oldest of the latter was Stephanus, and the youngest Jacobus, who, respectively, were the progenitors of all of the name now living. The former founded the oldest branch, the Van Cortlandts of the manor of Cortlandt, the latter the younger branch, the Van Cortlandts of Cortlandt House, Yonkers.—His son, **Stephanus,** statesman, b. in New York, 4 May, 1643; d. there, 25 Nov., 1700, was the first and only lord of the manor, and one of the most eminent men of the province of New York after it became an English colony. Except the governorship, he filled at one time or another every prominent office in that province. When Lieut.-Gov. Nicholson went to England, at the beginning of Jacob Leisler's insurrection and actual usurpation, to report in person to King William, he committed the government, in his absence, to Stephanus Van Cortlandt and Frederick Philipse. This fact caused Leisler to seek their lives, and forced them to escape from the city of New York to save themselves. Van Cortlandt's career was, perhaps, the most brilliant and varied, in the fifty-seven years it occupied, of any inhabitant of New York in the 17th century. He was a youth of twenty-one when, in 1664, the English capture took place and New Amsterdam became New York. Brought up under the eye of his father, and educated by the Dutch clergymen of New Amsterdam, whose scholarship was vastly higher than it has pleased modern writers to state, and which would compare favorably with that of the clergy of the 19th century, young Van Cortlandt, long before the death of his father in 1684, showed how well he had profited by the example of the one and the learning of the others. He was a merchant by occupation. His first appointment was as a member of the court of assizes, the body instituted under "the Duke's Laws" over which Gov. Richard Nicolls presided, and which exercised both judicial and legislative powers. In 1668 he was appointed an ensign in the Kings county regiment, subsequently a captain, and later its colonel. From 1677, when, at the age of thirty-four, he was appointed the first native American mayor of the city of New York, he held that office almost consecutively till his death in 1700. When, by the Duke of York's commission and instructions to Gov. Dongan, a governor's council was established in New York, Stephanus Van Cortlandt and Frederick Philipse were named by the duke therein as councillors, and with them Dongan was to appoint such others as he deemed fit for the office. Stephanus Van Cortlandt's name was continued in each of the commissions of all the succeeding governors down to and including Bellomont's in 1697, and he continued in the office till his death in 1700. Early in this latter year he was appointed chief justice, but he only filled the office till his demise in November of the same year. He had many years before been appointed judge of the common pleas in Kings county, and later, in 1693, a justice of the supreme court of the province. In 1686 Dongan made him commissioner of the revenue, and on 10 Nov., 1687, he was appointed by the king's auditor-general in England, William Blathwayt, deputy auditor in New York, his accounts being regularly transmitted to England and approved. He was appointed also deputy secretary of New York, and personally administered the office, the secretary always residing in England, after the British custom. He was prominent in all the treaties and conferences with the Indians as a member of the council, and was noted for his influence with them. His letters and despatches to Gov. Edmund Andros, and to the different boards and officers in England that were charged with the care of the colonies and the management of their affairs, remain to show his

capacity, clear-headedness, and courage. Equally esteemed and confided in by the governments of James as duke and king, and by William and Mary, in the troublous times in which he lived, and sustained by all the governors, even though, as in Bellomont's case, they did not like him personally, no greater proof could be adduced of his ability, skill, and integrity. His estate was erected into the lordship and manor of Cortlandt by patent of William III., bearing date 17 June, 1697. The Van Cortlandt manor-house, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, is one of the oldest edifices that now remain on the borders of Hudson river. It stands on the northern shore of Croton bay, and was built both as a country residence and as a fort, the walls being of reddish freestone, nearly three feet in thickness, pierced with loop-holes for musketry. It was built originally as a fortified trading-house by Stephanus, and added to by the successive owners. In it were entertained some of the most notable persons in the history of the state, beginning with the early colonial governors. George Whitefield preached to the tenants of the manor from its veranda, while Benjamin Franklin rested there on his return from his Canadian mission in 1776. Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette, and Lauzun were among its guests, and Col. Henry B. Livingston had his quarters there while watching the "Vulture" at the time of Arnold's treason. Here, too, were entertained eminent Methodist preachers in the early days of that church, including Bishop Asbury and Freeborn Garretson.

—**Philip,** third son of Stephanus, merchant, b. in New York city, 9 Aug., 1683; d. there, 21 Aug., 1746, was a man of good abilities, and possessed of great decision of character. He was a merchant in New Amsterdam, and, like his father, took an active part in public affairs. In June, 1729, he was recommended to the king for appointment as a councillor of the province by Gov. Montgomerie in place of Lewis Morris, Jr. The appointment was made, 3 Feb., 1730, he took his seat in April of the same year, and continued in the council until his death, when he was succeeded by Edward Holland through the recommendation of Gov. George Clinton. He was a member of the commission on the part of New York in the case of the colony of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Abraham de Peyster, to whom he was married in 1710. He left six surviving children—five sons and one daughter, Catharine, who was killed by the bursting of a cannon on the Battery while watching the firing of a salute in honor of the king's birthday, 4 June, 1738, in her thirteenth year. By the death of his elder brothers (Johannes, who left only a daughter, Gertrude, the wife of Philip Verplanck, and Oloff, or Oliver, who died a bachelor) Philip became the third head of the Van Cortlandt family. His five sons were Stephen, Abraham, Philip, John, and Pierre.—Stephen, the eldest, who succeeded his father as the head of the family, was born 26 Oct., 1710, married, in 1738, Mary Walton Ricketts, and died, 17 Oct., 1756, leaving two sons, Philip and William Ricketts Van Cortlandt.—Philip the elder, the fourth head of the family, b. 10 Nov., 1739, preferring a military life, entered the British army, in which he served many years, dying on 1 May, 1814. He is buried in Hailsham church, where a mural monument is erected to his memory. He married, on 2 Aug., 1762, Catharine, daughter of Jacob Ogden, of New Jersey. They had the large number of twenty-three children (several being twins), of whom twelve lived to grow up, five being sons and seven daughters. The former all became officers in the British regular army.

—**Pierre,** first lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, youngest son of Philip, the third son of Stephanus, b. in Cortlandt manor, 10 Jan., 1721; d. in New York, 1 May, 1814. In consequence of the deaths in early manhood of his brothers Abraham, Philip, and John, unmarried, and of the death, in 1756, of his eldest brother, Stephen, and the absence in the army of his nephew, Philip, Stephen's eldest son, Pierre became early and closely identified with the affairs of the manor and the interests of his relatives therein. Marrying Joanna, a daughter of Gilbert Livingston, he naturally leaned to the political side of his wife's family in the party contests anterior to the opening of the American Revolution. He was the representative of the manor in the colonial assembly from 1768 till 1775, and, unlike his nephew, Philip, the head of the family, took the American side in the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the Provincial convention, the council of safety, and the Provincial congress, and, upon the organization of the state government in 1777, was chosen lieutenant-governor of New York and served in that office till 1795, when he declined a re-election, the long period of eighteen years. In 1777 he was president of the convention at Kingston which framed the first constitution of the state of New York. He left two sons, Gen. Philip and Gen. Pierre. He was an admirable presiding officer, gentle but firm, strict but impartial, and commanded the respect and esteem of senators of all parties.—



Pierre Van Cortlandt

Philip, soldier, b. in Cortlandt manor, 1 Sept., 1749; d. there, 5 Nov., 1831, was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Van Cortlandt, and was educated at Coldenham academy and graduated at King's (now Columbia) college in 1758. He became a surveyor. In June, 1775, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 4th battalion, New York infantry, and on 30 Nov., 1776, by Washington, colonel of the 2d New York regiment, in place of Col. Ritzema, who had joined the British. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and in 1779 he was engaged with Gen. John Sullivan in the Indian campaign in western New York. In 1781 he took part in the Virginia campaign, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His highest rank in actual service was colonel, but after the disbandment of the army at the peace, congress gave him the rank of brigadier-general.

He was subsequently a member of the New York assembly and senate, and one of the commissioners of forfeitures for the southern district of New York. He sat in congress for the Westchester district from 1793 till 1809. He was for many years treasurer of the state Society of the Cincinnati, and accompanied Lafayette on his travels through the United States during his visit in 1824. He lies buried in the family cemetery near the Cortlandt manor-house at Croton.

—**Pierre,** soldier, second son of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre, b. in Cortlandt manor, 29 Aug., 1762; d. there in July, 1848, was a leading man in Westchester county, its representative in congress in 1811–'12, and major-general of the militia, one of his aides being James Fenimore Cooper. He was graduated at Rutgers college in 1783, and in 1843 was given the degree of LL. D. by that institution. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton, but did not practise long, giving his attention to politics and to his estate. He was a presidential elector for Jefferson in 1800 and for Gen. William H. Harrison in 1840, and a candidate on the defeated Henry Clay ticket in 1844. From 1833 till his death he was president of the Westchester county bank. He married first, in 1801, Catharine, daughter of Gov. George Clinton and widow of Capt. John Taylor, of the British army, and secondly, in 1813, Ann, daughter of John Stevenson and Magdalen Douw, of Albany, by whom he had one child, Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt (1815–'84).—**Jacobus,** merchant, b. in New York, 7 July, 1658; d. there in 1739, was the younger of the two sons of Oloff, first above named, and ancestor of the Yonkers branch. His estate at Yonkers, continuously held by his descendants to this day, has been purchased by the city of New York for its new "Van Cortlandt park" of about 800 acres. He was one of the most eminent men of his time and one of the aldermen of the city. He sat in the first assembly of William and Mary in 1691, for New York city, and also in the two succeeding assemblies. He again sat for the city from 1702 till 1709, and from 1710 till 1715. In 1719 he was mayor of the city of New York. He was a large land-holder in Westchester county, notably in the town of Bedford, where a large part of his property came by descent and wills of relatives to his grandson (through his daughter Mary), Chief-Justice John Jay, who built thereon the residence in which he died, and which now belongs to the latter's grandson, John Jay. (See illustration.) Jacobus Van Cortlandt was an officer and member of the Dutch church. He married Eve Philipse, the step-daughter of the first Col. Frederick Philipse, whose wife, by birth Margaret Hardenbrook, was the widow of Peter Rudolph de Vries, by whom she had one daughter, who, after her mother's marriage to Frederick Philipse, was adopted by him and called by his name. His only son by this marriage, Frederick (1698–1749), who married, in 1724, Frances Jay, was the father of James, and **Augustus,** of Yonkers. The latter (1728–1824) was for many years prior to the Revolution clerk of the common council of New York city, and to his unflinching loyalty to his trust, as well as to his king, is due the preservation of the ancient city records of New York, for of his own motion and on his own responsibility, in 1775, he placed them in chests, in a vault built at his own expense, in his own garden, "made," as he informed the Provincial congress, "for that purpose of stone and brick, well arched, and exceedingly dry," and kept them till after the peace of 1783.

VANCOUVER, George, English navigator, b. in 1758; d. near London, England, 10 May, 1798. He entered the British navy, joining the "Resolution," under Capt. Cook, in 1771, and served as midshipman in Cook's second voyage (1772–'5), and on his third voyage (1776–'80), when that commander lost his life. In December of that year he was made lieutenant, and appointed to the sloop "Martin," on board which he continued till he was removed to the "Fame," one of Lord Rodney's fleet, in the West Indies. In 1784 he was appointed to the station in Jamaica, sailed in the "Europe," and was there till the vessel returned to England in September, 1789. Vancouver, in 1791, was appointed to command a squadron and sent to the northwest coast of North America, with instructions first to visit the Sandwich islands, then go to Nootka, where, in 1792, with mutual concessions on the part of the Spanish government and the court of St. James, a matter in dispute was amicably arranged; and, further, to make an accurate survey of the coast from the 30th degree of north latitude northward, in order to find if there were any waterways, by inlets, rivers, or lakes, between that coast and Canada, or any passage from the North Pacific to the Atlantic ocean. His careful survey occupied the summers of 1792–'3, the intervening winter being spent in completing the examination of the Sandwich group. In 1794 he returned to the American coast and surveyed it as far as Cook's inlet, on the completion of which he was promoted to post-captain. Then he sailed along the western coast of South America, doubled Cape Horn, and returned to Britain, reaching the Shannon in September, 1795. The greater part of the surveys was performed in boats, but his constitution was undermined by the service. His training, under Capt. Cook manifested itself in the same enforcement of discipline and in the same care for the health and comfort of his crew that had characterized that great commander. Vancouver's island was named in his honor. From that time till his death he was occupied in the preparation of his journals for publication. All the charts were completed, the narrative printed and corrected almost to the end of the third volume, and what little remained was prepared for the press by his brother John. The "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World" was published by the government (3 vols., London, 1798), with an atlas.

VAN CURLER, or **CORLEAR, Arendt,** pioneer, b. in Holland about 1600; d. in Lake Champlain in 1667. He was a cousin of Killian Van Rensselaer, came to this country in 1630, and rose through subordinate offices to be the superintendent of the manor and colony of Rensselaerwyck, having jurisdiction from Beeren island in the Hudson to the mouth of Mohawk river, controlling nearly a thousand square miles of fur-bearing territory. By his energy, talents, and character he made the patroon's colony more prosperous than that at New Amsterdam. He early mastered the language and learned the nature of the Iroquois Indians, and often visited their towns, either to ransom Christian captives or to make covenants of amity. He may be considered as the real founder of that Dutch policy of peace with the Indians that was afterward followed by the English, which, by making an invincible obstacle to French ambition, aided so powerfully to secure this continent to Germanic instead of Latin civilization. In 1646 (the same year in which the patroon died) he married Antonia, widow of Jonas Bronck (who founded Bronxville, N. Y.), and visited Holland. On his return he lived on his farm near West Troy, N. Y., using all his influence to keep peace between the whites and Indians and to check the trade in "fire-water." He greatly assisted Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in treating with the Indians, especially at Esopus, in 1660. In 1661, having outgrown the semi-feudal ideas of the patroon system, he led a company of free settlers from Holland to Schenectady, which he had first bought from the Mohawks, and founded an agricultural settlement, in which all purchasers could hold land in fee simple. He several times assisted French individuals or companies when in straits of captivity, starvation, or ambuscade; yet, by simple honesty of character, kept the friendship and unbounded confidence of the savages. In 1664, on the English conquest of New Netherlands, Col. Richard Nicolls sent for him to consult as to the Indian policy, and Van Curler's propositions were adopted. In 1667, while on a visit to Canada, by invitation of the French governor, Tracy, he was drowned in the middle of "Corlear's lake," or, as it is now called, Lake Champlain. The Mohawk Indians always addressed the governors of New York and of Canada as "Corlear," and the Indian title of Queen Victoria is Kora Kowa—"the Great Corlear." He left about 2,000 letters and papers, which are preserved chiefly in Albany, N. Y. A biography of Arendt Van Curler is in preparation.—Two others of the same name are ANTHONY Van Curler, the trumpeter, and JACOBUS Van Curler, who was sent by Gov. Van Twiller, of New Netherlands, to occupy territory in what is now Connecticut. He purchased land from Sassacus, sachem of the Pequots, and on 8 June, 1633, landed with a company of soldiers at what is now Dutch Point, Hartford, and erected a trading-factory, called the House of Hope. Hans Janse Eencluys, being in charge of the artillery, forbore to fire on the Englishman, William Holmes, while sailing past the fort to make a settlement at Windsor, and the Dutch finally evacuated the Connecticut valley. Van Curler was the first school-master in New York city, and his farm was on the point of land near the foot of Grand street, on East river, still called Corlear's hook. He afterward removed to Long island.

VAN DAM, Rip, colonial governor, b. in Albany, N. Y., about 1662; d. in New York city after 1736. He became a prominent merchant in the West India trade, resisted Lord Bellomont's restrictions on commerce, and, in consequence of the seizure of some of his vessels for supposed infraction of the custom laws, engaged in politics, entered the assembly in 1699, and became a leader of the opposition party. With other merchants he signed a petition to the king protesting against Bellomont's acts. Lord Cornbury, who removed some of the councillors for promoting political disorder, appointed Van Dam to one of the vacancies. He continued in the council for nearly thirty years, and as its senior member and president assumed the administration and acted as governor from the death of Gov. John Montgomery on 1 July, 1731, till the arrival of his successor on 1 Aug., 1732. He was opposed to courts of chancery, and refused to take the oath as chancellor. When Gov. William Cosby on his arrival exhibited an order for an equal division of the salary, emoluments, and perquisites, Van Dam refused to pay over any part of the salary that he had received unless Cosby divided the larger sum that he had obtained in England for pretended expenditures in the colony. They each brought suits, which were finally dropped without a settlement, after arousing intense partisan feeling between the aristocratic friends of the governor and the popular party, which supported Van Dam. Van Dam absented himself from the meetings of the council, and Gov. Cosby, on his death-bed, secretly suspended him from office in order to prevent his succeeding again to the direction of the government. George Clarke, who was next in length of service, was sworn in, but Van Dam claimed the office, and the rival governors each called a meeting of the council. Van Dam was sustained by the chief justice, and his adherents were ready to support his claim with arms, when the arrival from England of despatches that were addressed to Clarke put an end to the controversy. He published "Heads of Articles of Complaint against Gov. Cosby" (Boston, 1734).

Rip van Dam

VAN DEN BROEK, Theodore, clergyman, b. in Alkmaar, Holland, in 1783; d. in Little Chute, Wis., 5 Nov., 1851. He belonged to the order of St. Dominick, and came to the United States in 1832. After spending some time in studying the language and customs of the country at the Dominican convent of St. Rose, Ky., he determined to devote himself to the Indian mission. After laboring at Green Bay in 1834–'6 he went to Little Chute and established a school for the Indians; but his mission embraced almost the entire state of Wisconsin for several years. He visited the more distant stations generally in winter, often slept on the snow, and was frequently called to visit sick persons at a distance of 200 miles. He taught the savages agriculture and trained them to use carpenter's tools, as well as instructing them in the arts of masonry and plastering. With their aid he built a fine church in 1839. Between 1834 and 1842 he converted more than 600 Menominees. In 1844 he established the mission of St. Francis on Wolf river or Lake Powahegan, which in 1846 numbered 400 Indians, with a good church

and school. Father Van den Broek was the pioneer of Roman Catholic colonization in Wisconsin. In 1847 he left Little Chute and went to Europe. Shortly after his arrival in Amsterdam he published a pamphlet describing the advantages that Wisconsin offered to industrious immigrants. This publication, with his lectures, induced a large number of Hollanders to emigrate, and in 1848 three vessels arrived with them at New York. These people were settled at Little Chute, Hollandtown, Green Bay, and other localities. The work of Father Van den Broek in Holland continued to bear fruit, and Dutch colonies were founded not only in Wisconsin, but in Minnesota, Nebraska, and other western states.

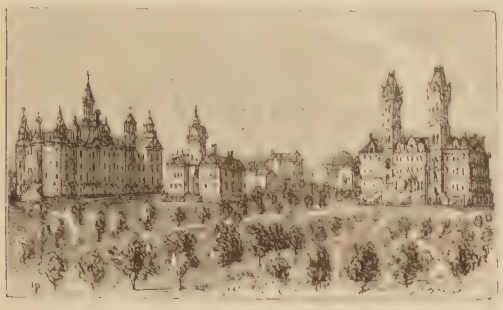
VANDENHOFF, George, actor, b. in England, 18 Feb., 1820. He first appeared on the stage as Leon in "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife" at the Covent Garden theatre, London, on 14 Oct., 1839. In the summer of 1842 he came to the United States, appearing at the Park theatre, New York, as Hamlet, on 21 Sept. After a successful career he retired from the stage in November, 1856, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but devoted himself chiefly to public readings and the teaching of elocution in the cities of the United States and also in England, making New York city his ordinary residence. He was the author of "A Plain System of Elocution," which was republished under the title of "The Art of Elocution" (New York, 1846); "Dramatic Reminiscences, or Actors and Actresses in England and America" (London, 1859); "Leaves from an Actor's Note-Book, with Reminiscences and Chit-Chat of the Greenroom and the Stage in England and America" (1860); "Clerical Assistant, or Elocutionary Guide" (1862); and "A Lady's Reader, with Rules for reading Aloud" (1862). His wife, whom he married in Boston on 20 Aug., 1855, was, as Miss Makeath, successful on the stage in the rôle of Julia in "The Hunchback," and in other characters, making her first appearance in Philadelphia on 25 Dec., 1854. She finally retired from the stage, and gave dramatic instruction in New York until her death in 1883.

VANDERBILT, Cornelius, financier, b. near Stapleton, Staten island, N. Y., 27 May, 1794; d. in New York city, 4 Jan., 1877. He was descended from Jan Aertsen Van der Bilt, a Dutch farmer, who settled near Brooklyn, N. Y., about 1650.

C. Vanderbilt

Cornelius's great-grandfather, a son of the emigrant ancestor, removed about 1715 to New Dorp, Staten island, where the family was converted to Moravian doctrines by religious exiles from Bohemia. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who conveyed his produce to market in a sail-boat, which the son early learned to manage. The boy, who was hardy and resolute, early became schooled in practical affairs and the direction of men, but neglected every opportunity for education. When sixteen years of age he purchased a boat, in which he ferried passengers and goods between New York city and Staten island, and at the age of eighteen he was the owner of two boats and captain of a third. A year later he married a cousin, Sophia Johnson, and removed to New York city. He extended his interests in boats, sloops, and schooners, engaged in traffic as well as transportation along the shores of New York bay and Hudson river, and built new craft on the latest and most approved models. In 1817 he engaged as captain of a steamboat that made trips between New York city and New Brunswick, N. J., and for twelve years worked for a salary. In 1827 he leased the ferry between New York city and Elizabeth, and, by putting on new boats, made it very profitable. Returning to New York city in 1829, he began to build steamboats of improved construction and fittings, and to compete in prices and service with the wealthy capitalists who owned the existing lines on Hudson river and Long Island sound. His success as a steamboat builder and manager caused the title of "Commodore" to be popularly attached to his name. Before he was forty years old his wealth was estimated at $500,000. He withdrew his steamboats from the Hudson river by arrangement with Robert L. Stevens, but maintained lines connecting New York city with Bridgeport, Norwalk, Derby, New Haven, Hartford, and New London, Conn., Providence and Newport, R. I., and Boston, Mass. When the emigration of gold-seekers to California began, he established a passenger line, by way of Lake Nicaragua, gaining large profits. Selling this in 1853, he visited Europe in the "North Star," which was constructed after his own designs, and surpassed all steam yachts that had before been built. The company to which he had transferred the Nicaragua short line evaded payment, and on his return Vanderbilt again engaged in the California traffic, threatening to force his dishonest competitors into bankruptcy. This he accomplished, and in the course of eleven years he accumulated $10,000,000 in this business. He engaged in ocean transportation while British ships were withdrawn during the Crimean war, building three of the finest and fastest steamers, and establishing a line between New York and Havre. His offer to carry the mails for nothing impelled the government to withhold the subsidy that it had paid to the Collins line and caused the cessation of its operations. A few years later Vanderbilt, who had begun to invest largely in the stock of the New York and New Haven railroad as early as 1844, retired from the transatlantic trade on account of the sharp competition of Europeans, and gradually transferred his capital from shipping to railroad enterprises. When the "Merrimac" attacked the National vessels in Hampton Roads, he had his finest steamship, the "Vanderbilt," fitted up for naval purposes and sent to James river, intending to run down the Confederate ram. He gave the vessel to the government, and, at the conclusion of the war, congress voted him a gold medal in recognition of his gift. His first important railroad venture was in 1863, when he purchased a large part of the stock of the New York and Harlem railroad, and obtained a charter for a connecting street railroad through New York city, causing the stock to rise from ten dollars a share to par. Daniel Drew and other heavy speculators, with foreknowledge of the intention of the city council to cancel the franchise for a horse-car line through Broadway, sold stock for future delivery, causing it to decline heavily. Vanderbilt bought what was offered, till it was all in his hands,

and the sellers could only make their deliveries by paying him double the prices that he had contracted to pay them. He began in the same year to purchase the shares of the Hudson River rail-



road, a competing line, and, when he had obtained the control, procured the introduction of a bill for the consolidation of this and the Harlem road. Members of the legislature entered into a combination with stock-jobbers to defeat the measure, after promising their support, and in this way to cause Harlem stock, which had risen from $75 to $150 a share in anticipation of the consolidation, to fall below the former price, enabling them to make profits by selling while it declined. With the aid of financial allies, Vanderbilt was able to take all bids of stock, effecting a "corner" of much greater dimensions than the former one. The speculators for a fall had agreed to deliver 27,000 more shares than the entire stock of the road, and, when the time for settlement came, the Vanderbilt "pool" could make the price what they chose, but did not venture to raise it above $285 for fear of precipitating a general panic. After this stroke, by which he gained many millions, he purchased large amounts of New York Central railroad stock. Fearing that the road would pass into his hands, the managers in 1864 made secret arrangements to have freight and passengers forwarded to New York city by river steamers, instead of by the Hudson river railroad. In retaliation, in the second winter after the discriminations began, Vanderbilt changed the terminus of the Hudson river railroad at Albany to the eastern side of the river, and ordered the employés to receive no freight from the Central railroad. The stock of the New York Central railroad fell in the market, and Vanderbilt and his associates gradually increased their holdings. In 1867 Vanderbilt was elected president of the company. The Harlem and Hudson river railroads had improved greatly in efficiency and economy under Vanderbilt's administration. He now applied the same methods of reform to the New York Central road, increasing the rolling-stock, improving the tracks, systematizing the service, and increasing the connections. In order to put an end to unprofitable competition in rates, he next sought to obtain control of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western railroad (then called the Erie), and bought freely, while Daniel Drew, Jay Gould, and James Fisk sold "short" for a fall, winning the contest by flooding the market with new shares, illegally issued. They obtained from Vanderbilt about $7,000,000, but, after a legal controversy over the fraudulent issue, were willing to repay nearly $5,000,000. In 1869 he procured an act for the consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River companies, and in the same year divided new shares among the stock-holders, adding 107 per cent. to the nominal capital of the New York Central and 80 per cent. to that of the Hudson River road. Notwithstanding the doubling of the stock, the market value of the shares, which in 1867 had ranged from $75 to $120, reached $200 in 1869. By purchasing a controlling interest in the Lake Shore, the Canada Southern, and the Michigan Central railroads, he extended his system to Chicago, making it a trunk-line for western traffic. He erected the Grand Central station in New York city, with viaducts and tunnelled approaches, for building which the city paid half of the cost. Four tracks were laid on the New York Central line. Of the capital stock of the railroads that composed the trunk-line, amounting to $150,000,000, Vanderbilt owned one half. Although he had never contributed to benevolent enterprises, toward the close of his life he gave $50,000 to Rev. Charles F. Deems to purchase the Church of the Strangers, and $1,000,000 to found Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn. He had a fortune generally estimated at $100,000,000, all of which he left to his eldest son, William Henry, except $11,000,000 bequeathed to the latter's four sons, and $4,000,000 to his own daughters. His voyage to England and along the coasts of Europe from Russia to Turkey was recounted by Rev. Dr. John O. Choules in "The Cruise of the Steam Yacht 'North Star'" (Boston, 1854). Mr. Vanderbilt was an extremely handsome man, with a beautiful complexion. He was tall and graceful, and to the last retained an erect figure and an elastic step.—His son, **William Henry,** financier, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 8 May, 1821; d. in New York city, 8 Dec., 1885, was educated at Columbia grammar-school. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he engaged in business as a ship-chandler, and a year later became a clerk in the banking-house of which Daniel Drew was the senior partner. He married in his twentieth year, and, his health failing, settled in 1842 on a small farm in New Dorp, Staten island, that his father gave him. This he cultivated profitably, enlarging and improving it with but slight aid from his father, who at that time had a poor opinion of his financial ability. This estimate was altered when the son managed with great success the Staten Island railroad, of which he was made receiver. When "Commodore" Vanderbilt engaged in railroad financiering at the age of seventy, he intrusted the business management of the railroads that came into his control to William H., who was chosen vice-president of the Harlem and Hudson River corporations in 1864, and afterward of the New York Central. To these great establishments he applied the same watchful attention and frugal economies which had restored to prosperity the bankrupt Staten Island road, and with the same success. While participating no more in the speculative plans of his father than he formerly had in his steamship enterprises, he aided materially toward their success by his efficient management. When he succeeded to the control of the railroad property he averted the consequences of a protracted war of rates and of a

threatened strike of laborers by conciliation and compromise. With equal prudence he avoided a contest over his father's will with his brother, Cornelius Jeremiah, and two of his sisters, by agreeing to pay the brother the income from $1,000,000, which was five times as much as the will awarded him, and increasing by $500,000 the legacy of each of his sisters. Under his administration was completed the acquisition of the Canada Southern railroad, which was effected by a guarantee of its bonds, and that of the Michigan Central by purchases in the open market. Between 1877 and 1880 he gained control of the Chicago and Northwestern line, comprising with its tributaries 4,000 miles of road. He obtained connection with St. Louis by means of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis railroad. In November, 1879, in order to obviate financial rivalries by interesting other capitalists in the New York Central road and to put his own property into a more manageable shape, he sold 250,000 shares of the stock to an English and American syndicate, investing the $30,000,000 that he obtained in U. S. government bonds, of which a year later he held $53,000,000. In 1880 he sold his interests in the Western Union telegraph company. In 1881 he lowered rates in competition with the New York, Western, Lake Erie, and other trunk lines, primarily in order to discourage the construction of the "Nickel Plate" railroad. On 4 May, 1883, he formally resigned the office of president of the New York Central and Hudson River, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central companies, and sailed for Europe. At the same time the companies were reorganized by the election of his son Cornelius as chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central, and Michigan Central companies, and of his son William Kissam as chairman of the Lake Shore road. The Nickel Plate road, when completed, was acquired and added to the New York Central system, while the West Shore road was forced into bankruptcy by a reduction of rates. Mr. Vanderbilt built a fine mansion, which, with two other family residences, is shown in the illustration, in New York city, which he filled with modern paintings, chiefly of the French school, and with other works of art. Five houses were built for his sons and daughters in Fifth avenue near his own. He was fond of driving, as his father had been, and purchased Maud S. and other famous trotting-horses. He added $200,000 to the endowment of Vanderbilt university, and gave $100,000 for a theological school and $10,000 for a library in connection with the university. In 1884 he gave $500,000 for new buildings to the College of physicians and surgeons, and a year afterward his daughter, Emily, wife of William D. Sloane, built

and endowed in connection with it a maternity hospital at a cost of $250,000, and his four sons have erected and equipped a building for clinical instruction in connection with the college as a memorial of their father. He distributed $100,000 among the train-men and laborers of the New York Central railroad when they refrained from striking in 1877, gave $50,000 to the Church of St. Bartholomew, and paid $103,000 for the removal of the obelisk that the Khedive Ismail gave to the United States and for its erection in Central park, New York city. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, two days before the failure of Grant and Ward, borrowed from Mr. Vanderbilt, on an exchange check, $150,000, which went to protest. The general then sent to Mr. Vanderbilt, as security for this loan, deeds to certain real estate, and his swords, medals, works of art, and the gifts made him by foreign governments. Mr. Vanderbilt proposed to return all this property to Gen. Grant, but found that impossible, as it was liable to be seized by creditors of the firm of Grant and Ward. He then offered to give them to Mrs. Grant; but she declined to receive them. He then proposed to transfer all the property to the Union trust company, in trust for Mrs. Grant and her heirs. Mrs. Grant and the general refused this, on the ground that the original debt was a debt of honor. Mr. Vanderbilt then proposed that the presents should be transferred to Mrs. Grant during her life, and at her death be placed in the archives of the National government at Washington. This proposition was accepted, and Mrs. Grant immediately transferred the articles to the government. By his will he left $10,000,000 to each of his eight children, one half of each bequest to be held in trust; to his eldest son $2,000,000 more; $1,000,000 to the eldest son of the latter; and the residuary estate in equal parts to his two eldest sons, subject to the payment of an annuity of $200,000 to the widow, to whom he left his house and the artistic objects that it contained. He bequeathed $1,000,000 for benevolent purposes, including gifts to Vanderbilt university, the Metropolitan museum of art, the Young men's Christian association, the missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, and St. Luke's hospital. He also provided for building and maintaining a Moravian church and a family mausoleum at New Dorp, Staten island. The bulk of the family fortune, including the railroad securities, has, by agreement among the heirs, been left to the management of the two principal heirs, Cornelius and William Kissam.—The eldest son of William H., **Cornelius,** financier, b. on Staten island, N. Y., 27 Nov., 1843, was educated at private schools and trained to business. He was treasurer of the New York and Harlem railroad from 1867 till 1877, then vice-president till 1886, and since that date has been its president. In addition to his connection with the roads previously mentioned, in 1883 he became president of the Canada Southern company. He is a director in thirty-four different railroad companies, and is a trustee of many of the charitable, religious, and educational institutions of New York city. Among Mr. Vanderbilt's benefactions are the gift of a building in New York city for the use of railroad employés, a contribution of $100,000 for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral, and a collection of drawings by the old masters and the painting of the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, to the Metropolitan museum of art. —The third son, FREDERICK WILLIAM, is secretary and treasurer of the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis railway company, and is a director in most of the roads comprising the Vanderbilt system.—The youngest son, GEORGE WASHINGTON, has established a free circulating library in New York city, which was opened in July, 1888, and has maintained a manual training-school.

VANDERHEYDEN, Dirk, owner of the site of Troy, N. Y., b. in Albany, N. Y., about 1680; d. there in October, 1738. The first of the name in Albany came to this country from Holland about 1590. Dirk was an innkeeper in his native town and a speculator in lands. In 1720 he obtained a grant of 490 acres of land in fee, at a yearly rent of five schepels of wheat and four fat fowls. This grant, called the "Poesten Bouwery," was afterward known as Vanderheyden's ferry, and in 1789 was named Troy. The Vanderheyden mansion, which was bought by Dirk's descendant, Jacob, in 1778, was built in 1725 by Johannes Beeckman, a burgher of Albany. The bricks were imported from Holland, and it was one of the best specimens of Dutch architecture in the state. Its dimensions were fifty feet front by twenty in depth, with a hall and two rooms on a floor, the massive beams and braces projecting into the rooms. It is described by Washington Irving in the story of Dolph Heyliger, in "Bracebridge Hall," as the residence of Heer Anthony Vanderheyden. The weather-vane, a horse going at full speed, was placed by Mr. Irving above the turret of the doorway at Sunnyside, when in 1833 the Vanderheyden house was demolished and a Baptist church was built on its site. The Vanderheyden mansion is shown in the accompanying illustration.

VANDERLYN, John, artist, b. in Kingston, Ulster co., N. Y., 15 Oct., 1775; d. there, 24 Sept., 1852. After receiving an education at Kingston academy, he went to New York, where he engaged in business, and devoted his leisure to art, attending the drawing-school of Archibald Robertson. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where he spent some time in the studio of Gilbert Stuart, and copied his portraits of Aaron Burr and Egbert Benson. Through the generosity of Aaron Burr, who heard of the young artist's difficulties, Vanderlyn was enabled to continue his studies. In 1796 he went to France, where he remained for five years. After his return in 1802 he painted two views of Niagara falls, which were engraved and published (London, 1804), and portraits of Burr and his daughter. The following year he went abroad again, and spent several years in England and Paris, where he painted for Joel Barlow the "Death of Miss McCrea." In 1805 he visited Rome, and there painted, in 1807, his "Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage." On his return to Paris the following year he exhibited it at the salon, where it gained for him the Napoleon gold medal. This painting belongs now to Bishop Kip, of California. He also executed various copies after the old masters, and in 1812 painted his famous "Ariadne." This picture was subsequently bought and engraved by Asher B. Durand, and is now in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He returned to the United States in 1815, and painted portraits of various eminent men, including Washington (for the National house of representatives), James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Gov. Joseph C. Yates, Gov. George Clinton, Andrew Jackson, and Zachary Taylor. At this time he projected also a panoramic exhibition, and erected in New York the "Rotunda." He exhibited there panoramas of Paris, Athens, Mexico, Versailles (by himself), and some battle-pieces; but the enterprise was not successful, and the building passed out of his hands. This, and the want of appreciation for the arts in this country, seem to have dispirited and embittered him. His last large composition-picture, "The Landing of Columbus," painted in Paris for one of the panels in the capitol at Washington, is hardly more than respectable. It was engraved for the United States five-dollar bank-notes. Vanderlyn will always be known as the painter of "Marius" and "Ariadne," which latter, though scarcely showing great originality, is a noble work. The New York historical society owns his portraits of Aaron Burr, Robert R. Livingston (1804), Roger Strong, and Henry Benson (1823).

VANDERPOEL, Aaron, congressman, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1799; d. in New York city, 18 July, 1871. He was carefully educated, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1820, and began practice in his native town. He was in the assembly in 1826–'30, and in congress in 1833–'7 and 1839–'41, having been chosen as a Democrat. He then retired from political life, settled in New York city, and was a judge of the superior court in 1842–'50. During his congressional service he acquired the soubriquet of the "Kinderhook roarer," on account of the power of his voice and his oratorical flights.—His nephew, **Aaron J,** lawyer, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 18 Aug., 1825; d. in Paris, France, 23 Aug., 1887, was the son of Dr. John Vanderpoel, a successful physician, and the personal and political friend of Martin Van Buren. Aaron was graduated at the University of New York in 1842, studied law under William Curtis Noyes, settling in Kinderhook, and subsequently in New York city. He formed a partnership with A. Oakey Hall and Augustus L. Brown in 1853, under the name of Brown, Hall, and Vanderpoel. The firm had a large practice, especially as counsel for the city in many municipal affairs. In 1873, by the withdrawal of Mr. Hall, the firm was reorganized as Vanderpoel, Green, and Coming. Mr. Vanderpoel was in constant practice before the courts for more than thirty years, and perhaps appeared in more cases than any other lawyer at the New York bar. He was an authority on corporation law, for many years was sheriff's counsel, counsel for the police commissioners, and engaged in many important railroad suits. He declined a nomination to the bench of the court of appeals in 1885. In 1880 the University of New York gave him the degree of LL. D. At the time of his death he was president of the Manhattan club.

VANDERPOEL, Ann Priscilla, philanthropist, b. in London, England, 25 June, 1815; d. in New York city, 4 May, 1870. Her father, Robert O. Barnes, came to this country with his family in 1833. She married Dr. Edward Vanderpoel in 1837, and for many years was identified with philanthropic work in New York city. She founded

the Ladies' home U. S. hospital in 1861, and gave her gratuitous services, for four years and a half, as a nurse to the Union soldiers, her labors being recognized by the government, especially by President Lincoln, who sent her an engraved certificate as a memorial of her work. In July, 1863, during the draft riots in New York city, she saved Mayor George Opdyke's house from fire and pillage by driving in an open carriage from Fourth street to Mulberry street, where the police office was situated, and sending a company of soldiers to his aid. To reach the office she exposed her life by breaking through a dense mob. She has been called the Florence Nightingale of New York.

VAN DER VEER, Albert, surgeon, b. in Root, N. Y., 10 July, 1841. He studied at Albany medical college, was graduated in 1862 at the National medical college, Washington, D. C., and served through the civil war as a surgeon. He then settled in Albany, where in 1869 he became professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Medical college. In 1882 he was given the chair of surgery and clinical surgery. During this time he was also connected with Albany and St. Peter's hospitals. Dr. Van der Veer has achieved success in abdominal surgery. He has been president of the New York state medical society, and is a member of various other medical societies at home and abroad. Albany medical college gave him the degree of M. D. in 1869, Williams that of A. M. in 1882, and Union and Hamilton that of Ph. D. in 1883. He has contributed to "Wood's Reference Handbook of Medicine and Surgery," and to several medical journals.

VAN DERVEER, Ferdinand, soldier, b. in Butler county, Ohio, 27 Feb., 1823. He was educated at Farmer's college, Ohio, enlisted as a private in an Ohio regiment during the Mexican war, rose to the rank of captain, and headed one of the assaulting columns at the capture of Monterey. He subsequently practised law, and became sheriff of Butler county, Ohio. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 35th Ohio volunteers, succeeded to the command of Gen. Robert L. McCook's brigade, and led it till the autumn of 1864, when he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the 4th corps. Gen. Van Derveer saw much active service, and, among many other engagements, participated in the battles of Mill Springs, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. Since 1870 he has been judge of the court of common pleas of Butler county, Ohio.

VAN DE VELDE, James Oliver, R. C. bishop, b. near Termonde, Belgium, 3 April, 1795; d. in Natchez, Miss., 13 Nov., 1855. He received his early training from a refugee French priest who had been sheltered by his family, was afterward placed in a boarding-school near Ghent, and was professor of French and Flemish in Puers when he was eighteen years old. He afterward entered the Seminary of Mechlin, where he taught Latin, while studying logic and theology. In 1817 he came to the United States and became a student in the Jesuit novitiate at Georgetown. After two years he was appointed professor of belles-lettres in St. Mary's college, and he was ordained a priest in 1827. He was chaplain of the Convent of the Visitation till 1829, when he was given charge of the missions of Rockville and Rock Creek, Md. In 1831 he was sent to St. Louis, and named professor of rhetoric in the Jesuit college. In 1833, when this college was made a university, he was appointed vice-president and procurator. He was vice-provincial of Missouri in 1837, and in 1840 became president of St. Louis university. He set out for Rome the same year, to attend the congregation of procurators, as representative of his province. On his return he resumed the presidency of his college, and he was named vice-provincial again in 1843. Under his administration the Jesuit institutions in the west became very prosperous. He built several churches and novitiates, and created new Indian missions. In 1848 he became socius of the provincial, and in this capacity attended the council of Baltimore. He was nominated for the see of Chicago, and was consecrated bishop on 11 Feb., 1849. He at once made a thorough visitation of his diocese, and founded two orphan asylums; but his health soon gave way, and this, added to the opposition he encountered from part of his diocese, induced him to implore the pope to accept his resignation. Not succeeding, he set out for Rome in 1852, bearing the decrees of the plenary council that was held in that year in Baltimore. He was well received by Pius IX., who decided to transfer him to a milder climate. While making a circuit of his diocese after his return, he received his brief of nomination to the vacant see of Natchez on 29 July, 1853. During his administration of the diocese of Chicago seventy churches had been begun and the greater number of them were completed, and he erected several other religious and charitable institutions. On arriving in the state of Mississippi, he visited the different congregations, made efforts to procure additional priests, founded schools, and took measures for completing the cathedral and erecting a college. On 13 Oct., 1855, he sustained an injury from a fall which eventually led to his death.

VANDEWATER, George Roe, clergyman, b. in Flushing, L. I., 25 April, 1854. He was graduated at Cornell in 1874, at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1879, ordained to the priesthood in the latter year, and was rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1878–'80, where he was instrumental in building a church and founding a library. He then became rector of St. Luke's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., organized the church and congregation of St. Bartholomew, was active in what is known as the advent mission revival in 1885, and instrumental in organizing the Parochial mission society, of which he became general secretary. He subsequently conducted missions in various parts of the country with success, and on 1 June, 1887, was appointed general missioner of the Parochial mission society of the Episcopal church for one year, still retaining his pastorate. In 1888 he became rector of St. Andrew's church, New York city. He is identified with the cathedral and the cathedral schools in Garden City, Long Island, and is a trustee of Cornell, and of the General theological seminary. Nashotah seminary gave him the degree of D. D. in 1886. He has published "Manual of Church Music" (Brooklyn, 1886); "The Hymn-Book for Missions" (New York, 1887); and "Manual of Church Prayer" (Brooklyn, 1888).

VAN DORN, Earl, soldier, b. near Port Gibson, Miss., 17 Sept., 1820; d. in Spring Hill, Tenn., 8 May, 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, assigned to the 7th infantry, and served in garrisons. After his promotion to 2d lieutenant, 30 Nov., 1844, he took part in the military occupation of Texas in 1845–'6, was made 1st lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, and brevetted captain on 18 April for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo." He was at Contreras and Churubusco, and was brevetted major, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallantry in those actions. He also took part in the assault and capture of the

city of Mexico, and was wounded at Belen gate. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Persifer F. Smith, from April, 1847, till May, 1848, at Baton Rouge, La. Lieut. Van Dorn engaged in the Seminole war in 1849–'50, was made captain in the 2d cavalry, 3 March, 1855, took part in the battle with the Comanches, 1 July, 1856, and commanded the expedition against those Indians near Washita Village, Indian territory, 1 Oct., 1858, where he was four times wounded, twice dangerously by arrows. He was again engaged with the Comanches in the valley of Nessentunga, 13 May, 1859. He became major of the 2d cavalry, 28 June, 1860, but resigned on 31 Jan., 1861, and was appointed by the legislature of Mississippi brigadier-general of the state forces, afterward succeeding Jefferson Davis as major-general. He was appointed colonel of cavalry in the regular Confederate army, 16 March, 1861, took command of a body of Texan volunteers, and on 20 April captured the steamer "Star of the West" at Indianola. On 24 April, at the head of 800 men, at Salaria, he received the surrender of Maj. Caleb C. Sibley and seven companies of U. S. infantry, and on 9 May he received that of Col. Isaac V. D. Reeve with six companies of the 8th infantry. He became brigadier-general on 5 June, and major-general on 19 Sept., 1861, and on 29 Jan., 1862, took command of the Trans-Mississippi department. He was defeated at Pea Ridge on 6–8 March (see CURTIS, SAMUEL R.), and, being superseded by Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, joined the Army of Mississippi. At Corinth, 3–4 Oct., where he was in command with Gen. Sterling Price, he was again defeated, and he was superseded by Gen. John C. Pemberton. On 20 Dec. he made an attack on Holly Springs, Miss., which was occupied by Col. Murphy with a body of U. S. troops, and captured a large amount of valuable stores. On 10 April, 1863, he made an unsuccessful attack on Gen. Gordon Granger at Franklin, Tenn. In the following month Gen. Van Dorn was shot by a physician named Peters, on account of a private grievance. Gen. Van Dorn provoked many strictures at one time by an order restricting the comments of the press on the movements of the army, though the step was taken in obedience to the commands of Gen. Braxton Bragg. He possessed a cultivated taste, and was a fine draughtsman. When stationed at Newport, Ky., barracks, opposite Cincinnati, he devised and successfully tried in that city an elevated electric railway.

VAN DYKE, Hendrick, pioneer, b. in Holland about 1599; d. in New York in 1688. He came to this country in 1636 or in 1640, in the service of the West India company, as ensign commander of their troops. He was sent by Gov. William Kieft on several expeditions against the Indians, and in 1643, under his orders, destroyed a large Indian village on Long Island sound, killing about 500 persons. He returned to Holland on 25 June, 1645, was appointed fiscal or attorney-general of the New Netherlands, and in 1646 sailed for New Amsterdam with Peter Stuyvesant, the new governor of the province. During the voyage he offended Stuyvesant, and when they reached New Amsterdam the governor excluded him from the council for twenty-nine months, and succeeded in depriving him of all his influence and dignities. In 1650 he made an earnest protest to the home government "against the excesses of Director Stuyvesant," but the latter influenced his dismissal in March, 1652. In 1655, at a time when the citizens were entirely unprepared for an attack, the Indian tribes that surrounded New Amsterdam landed within the city limits with 500 warriors, broke into houses, abused the people, and among others wounded Van Dyke, who was seated peacefully in his garden. The citizens rushed to the fort, a struggle ensued, and three Indians were killed. The savages took to their boats, but in revenge laid waste the farms on the New Jersey coast, killed 50 of the inhabitants of Staten island, and took 100 prisoners. This uprising is almost universally explained by historians on the theory that Van Dyke had killed an Indian woman who was stealing fruit from his garden: but the statement is not substantiated by the earliest and most reliable authorities. His closing years were passed in retirement. He is described as a "thrifty man, dealing in real estate, and loaning money." In 1675 he married the widow of Jacob Van Couwenhoven. See "Colonial New York," by George W. Schuyler (2 vols., New York, 1885).—His descendant in the fourth generation, **Henry Herbert,** financier, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1809; d. in New York city, 22 Jan., 1888, was apprenticed to a printer early in life, and at twenty-one years of age became editor of the Goshen "Independent Republican." He was subsequently connected with the Albany "Argus," and was active in state politics as a Free-soil Democrat, following the lead of Martin Van Buren in the revolt against the "Hunker" Democrats that resulted in the election of Zachary Taylor to the presidency as a Whig. He subsequently joined the Republican party, and was a presidential elector on the Frémont ticket in 1856. He became superintendent of public instruction for the state of New York in 1857, and in 1861 superintendent of the state banking department, holding office till 1865, when he was chosen by President Johnson assistant U. S. treasurer. The failure of his health compelled his resignation of that post in 1869. He was president of the American safe deposit company in 1883–'8, and, among other business offices, held the presidency of the Erie transportation company.—Henry's brother, **Cornelius Van Allen,** clergyman, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1818, studied at Kinderhook academy, was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1837, and the same year became a missionary to Syria, under the care of the American board. Having become proficient in Arabic, he was appointed principal of a seminary at Abeih, on Mount Tabor, Palestine, and at the same time engaged in the preparation of mathematical and scientific books in the Arabic. He was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church in 1846, and after the death of Dr. Eli Smith was called by the American board to Beyrout to complete the latter's work on the Arabic version of the Scriptures. As there were certain principles in Dr. Smith's version that Dr. Van Dyke found it necessary to change, he rewrote the whole, with the exception of the Pentateuch, in the style of the Koran. He was invited by the American Bible society to come to New York in 1864, and to superintend its publication. After two years he completed an edition of the whole Bible, and one of the New Testament alone, with vowel points (New York, 1867). He was manager of the mission press in Beyrout in 1857–'80, subsequently physician to St. John's hospital and professor of pathology in the Syrian Protestant college, and since 1882 has been physician to St. George's hospital. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1865. He has published tracts, is the author in Arabic of a series of mathematical, chemical, astronomical, and hygienic works, and has translated into that tongue the "Shorter Catechism" (Beyrout, 1843) and "The Schönberg-Cotta Family" (1865).

VAN DYKE, Henry Jackson, clergyman, b. in Abingdon, Montgomery co., Pa., 2 March, 1822. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843 and at Princeton theological seminary in 1845, was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church the same year, and was pastor in Bridgeton, N. J., in 1845–'52, and in Germantown, Pa., in 1852–'3. At the last date he was called to the 1st Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, N. Y., which charge he continues to hold. The University of Missouri gave him the degree of D. D. in 1860. He is an effective speaker and lecturer, and is popular as a pastor, occupying a high place in the Presbyterian church as an authority on doctrine and discipline. He was active in 1870 in the movement for the reunion of the northern and southern branches of that body, and moderator of the General assembly in 1876.—His son, **Henry Jackson,** clergyman, b. in Germantown, Pa., 10 Nov., 1852, was graduated at Princeton in 1873, and at the Theological seminary there in 1877. He became corresponding editor of the Philadelphia "Presbyterian" in 1876, edited the "Princeton Book," and was licensed to preach the same year. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1877, became pastor of the United Congregational church, Newport, R. I., in 1878, and since 1882 has been in charge of the Brick (Presbyterian) church, New York city. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1884. He has published "The Reality of Religion" (New York, 1884), and many contributions to periodicals, including a series of articles on "Gospel History in Italian Painting."

VAN DYKE, John, jurist, b. in Lamington, N. J., 3 April, 1807; d. in Wabasha, Minn., 24 Dec., 1878. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1836, and immediately rose to prominence in the Suydam-Robinson murder trial. He held many offices of trust and was the first president of the Bank of New Jersey at New Brunswick. He was elected to congress in 1847 and served two terms, during which his course was marked by bitter opposition to slavery. In politics he was a Whig, and afterward one of the founders of the Republican party in New Jersey. In 1859 he became one of the state supreme court judges, which post he held until 1866. Two years later he went to Minnesota, and was there, by special appointment, judge of the 3d judicial district. He published some anti-slavery pamphlets and contributed to magazines.—His son, **Theodore Strong,** author, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 19 July, 1842, was graduated at Princeton in 1863, and admitted to the bar in 1866. He practised law in Minnesota from 1869 till 1876, when feeble health forced him to remove to southern California. He chose literature in nature for his subject, and soon became known through his letters on shooting, fishing, natural history, and gun-rifling in sporting journals. He was the first to make known the internal beauties and advantages of southern California to the sportsman, settler, and invalid. In 1884 he travelled through Mexico as a special correspondent for several New York papers. In addition to his magazine and newspaper contributions, he has published "The Rifle, Rod, and Gun in California" (New York, 1881); "The Still Hunter" (1883); "Southern California" (1886); and "Southern California the Italy of America" (San Diego, Cal., 1887).—Another son, **John Charles,** author, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 21 April, 1856, was admitted to the New York bar in 1877, but immediately abandoned the law for literature. He studied art in Europe in 1883, 1887, and 1888, was editor of the "Studio" in 1884, and, besides many articles in magazines and newspapers, principally on art topics, has published "Books, and how to use Them" (New York, 1883); "Principles of Art" (1887); and "How to judge of a Picture" (1888).

VAN DYKE, Joseph Smith, clergyman, b. in Bound Brook, N. J., 2 Nov., 1832. He was graduated at Princeton in 1857, and at the theological seminary there in 1861, was tutor in Greek while studying theology, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in Bloomsbury, N. J., in 1861–'9, and since the latter year has held a charge in Cranbury, N. J. In 1859–'60 he lectured on education. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1884. He has published "Popery the Foe of the Church" (Philadelphia, 1871); "Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic" (New York, 1879); "Through the Prison to the Throne, Illustrations of Life from the Biography of Joseph" (1881); "From Gloom to Gladness, Illustrations of Life from the Biography of Esther" (1883); "Giving or Entertainment: Which?" (1883); and "Theism or Evolution" (1886).

VAN DYKE, Nicholas, statesman, b. in New Castle county, Del., 25 Sept., 1738; d. there, 19 Feb., 1789. He was educated in his native county, studied law, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1765, and attained eminence in the profession. He took an active part in the military and political affairs of his county, attaining the rank of major in the militia. In 1774, when the freeholders of New Castle county held a general meeting to consider the Boston port bill, he was appointed on the committee of thirteen to correspond with the other colonies. On this committee he was associated with Thomas McKean and George Read. He was a deputy from his county to the State convention of July, 1776, which framed the first constitution of the state. He was elected with James Sykes, 22 Feb., 1777, to the Continental congress in the room of John Dickinson and John Evans, who declined to serve. He continued in congress until 1783, and was one of the delegates that ratified the articles of confederation. In 1781 congress appointed him one of a committee of five to confer with the people of New Hampshire relative to the admission of that colony into the "federal union of these states." In 1777 he was a member of the council of the state of Delaware, and in 1779 its speaker. In 1777 he was also appointed a judge of admiralty. He was elected president of the state of Delaware in 1783, holding the office until 1786. Gov. Van Dyke was a firm believer in the sovereignty of the state.—His son, **Nicholas,** senator, b. in New Castle, Del., 20 Dec., 1769; d. there, 21 May, 1826, was graduated at Princeton in 1788. In his class were David Stone, afterward governor and chief justice of North Carolina, William Kirkpatrick, subsequently Federal judge and a member of congress, and Smith Thompson, afterward secretary of the navy and justice of the U. S. supreme court, yet President Witherspoon said of him in a letter to George Read, 2 Oct., 1787: "If you have any opportunity of seeing Mr. Van Dyke, please assure him that his son is, I think, without doubt, the first in his class." After his graduation he studied law with his brother-in-law, Kensey Johns, and was admitted to the bar at New Castle in April, 1792. He was elected in 1799 to the legislature of Delaware, and in 1807 to congress, serving until 1811. In 1815 he became a member of the senate of Delaware, and from 1817 till 1826 he was a member of the U. S. senate. Lafayette, who was present at the wedding of Mr. Van Dyke's daughter to Charles I. Du Pont, and gave away the bride, was his personal friend, and declared that "in

his judgment Mr. Van Dyke was one of the first statesmen in rank whom he knew in America." William T. Reed said of him: "If surpassed by some of his contemporaries (inferior to few, if any, members of the bar throughout the Union) in profound knowledge of the law and in dialectical power, he was a sound lawyer, and superior to them all as a fluent, graceful, and successful advocate and in the skilful management of his cases. He never lost his predilection for general literature, and was remarkable for the ease and elegance of his manners and conversational powers, for his taste in architecture and his fondness for indulging in it. In the senate of the United States he not only maintained but increased the high reputation of the representatives of Delaware for statesmanship and ability as a debater. He was of the Federal party."

VANE, Sir **Henry**, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Hadlow, Kent, England, in 1612; d. in London, 14 June, 1662. He was the son of Sir Henry Vane, comptroller of the household of Charles I., and was educated at Westminster school and Oxford. Through his father's influence he early entered the diplomatic service and visited Vienna, in 1631, with the English ambassador. It is supposed that he spent a short time in Geneva, for he returned to England a thorough Puritan, and, refusing the career that was open to him as the son of a courtier, sailed in 1635 for New England. An impressive bearing and great abilities, joined to the fact of his high birth, led to his taking an active part in the affairs of the colony of Massachusetts. Within a month after his arrival he was admitted to membership in the church of Boston, and before three months had expired, with Hugh Peters, he procured a meeting in Boston of the principal magistrates and ministers of the colony, with a view to healing some distractions in the commonwealth and "effecting a more firm and friendly uniting of minds." At this meeting Vane declared in favor of a more rigorous administration of government than had thus far been pursued. In May, 1636, notwithstanding his youth, Vane was chosen governor of the colony. According to John Winthrop, "the ships congratulated his election with a volley of shot." It was expedient before all things that the colonists should be united, but Vane had a horror of all forms of bigotry, and he had no sympathy with the attacks of the clergy on Anne Hutchinson, with many of whose opinions he agreed. A strong opposition was organized against him, and he was defeated at the annual election in 1637. But he had gained the affection of the people of Boston, and was at once chosen by them one of their representatives to the general court. The majority of that body declared the election of Vane and his associates void, whereupon the inhabitants returned them a second time on the next day. In order to put down the Hutchinson heresy, a law was passed by the general court that no strangers should be received within the jurisdiction of the colony except

such as should be allowed by some of the magistrates. This created such public discontent that Gov. Winthrop put forward a "Defence," to which Vane immediately replied with "A Brief Answer to a certain Declaration made of the Intent and Equity of the Order of Court that none should be received to inhabit within this Jurisdiction but such as should be allowed by some of the Magistrates." Vane returned to England in August, 1637, and thereafter it is recorded by Winthrop that "he showed himself in later years a true friend to New England, and a man of a noble and generous mind." He was elected to parliament in 1640, was made treasurer of the navy with Sir William Russell, and during the same year he was knighted. In November, 1640, he was chosen to the long parliament, and before the assembly met he found among his father's papers (so it has been asserted) notes that subsequently formed the chief evidence in causing the impeachment and execution of the Earl of Strafford. The use of this information brought about a collision between father and son, and it was several years before they were reconciled. He became a zealous opponent of the royalist party and turned the fees of his office—£30,000 a year—over to parliament, deeming such a revenue too great for a subject. In July, 1643, he was sent to Scotland as one of the commissioners to negotiate an alliance, and by his persuasion the "Solemn league and covenant" was adopted. During the progress of the war he was placed on all commissions that were empowered to treat with the king, and was also one of the parliament's committee that occasionally accompanied the army. When the house of commons discussed the terms of settlement that were offered by the king, he led the minority that favored their rejection, but yielded to the majority, and retired. In 1649 he returned to public life as a member of the council of state, and had almost exclusive direction of the navy and the conduct of foreign wars. The forcible dissolution of the parliament by Oliver Cromwell in 1653 brought him into open enmity with that leader. He then went to Raby castle and devoted himself to writing theological works. Certain of his publications being regarded as seditious, he was imprisoned in Carisbrooke castle, but was soon released. After the death of Oliver Cromwell he returned to parliament, when he became the leader of the Republican party. On the restoration of the monarchy he was imprisoned, and after a trial for treason was beheaded. Sir Henry Vane's labors in behalf of New England were arduous and important. The charter for the colony of Rhode Island was procured in great measure through his influence, and Roger Williams declared that his name ought ever to be held in honored remembrance by her people. See his biography by George Sikes, a contemporary; "Life of Sir Henry Vane," by Charles W. Upham, in Sparks's "American Biography" (Boston, 1835); "Statesmen of the Commonwealth," by John Forster (London, 1840); and "The Life of Young Sir Henry Vane, Governor of Massachusetts Bay and Leader of the Long Parliament," by James K. Hosmer (Boston, 1888).

VAN ELTEN, Hendrick Dirk Kruseman, artist, b. in Alkman, Holland, 14 Nov., 1829. He began the study of art in his native town, and in 1844 went to Haarlem, where he studied with Cornelis Sieste and other masters. His professional life has been spent in Holland and in New York, in which city he has resided since 1865. He is a member of various academies and art societies in Holland and Belgium and in the United States, and a chevalier of the Order of the Lion.

In 1871 he was elected an associate of the National academy, and in 1885 he became an academician. He has received medals at Amsterdam (1860) and Philadelphia (1876), and has contributed many pictures to the exhibitions at the Academy of design. His "Clearing off, Adirondacks," "The Grove in the Heath," "Russell's Falls, Adirondacks," and "Autumn in the White Mountains" were at the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876.

VAN HORNE, William C., railroad president, b. in Will county, Ill., in February, 1843. He began his railway career as a telegraph-operator on the Illinois Central in 1856, was attached in various capacities to the Michigan Central and Chicago and Alton railroads from 1858 till 1872, was general superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern line in 1872–'4, general manager of the Southern Minnesota in 1874–'8, and president in 1877–'9, and in 1879 also filled the office of general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton. He was next general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul road, then became general manager of the Canadian Pacific railroad, of which the section through the wheat-districts of Manitoba had just been completed. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1884, and in 1888 became its president.

VAN KOUGHNET, Philip (van-ko'-net), Canadian statesman, b. in Cornwall, Upper Canada, in 1789; d. there, 17 May, 1873. His father, Michael, a United empire loyalist, removed to Canada at the time of the American Revolution. The son was present at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, 11 Nov., 1813, as a subaltern officer, and at the battle of the Windmill, at Prescott, 13 Nov., 1837, as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th battalion of incorporated militia, and remained in command till the regiment was disbanded. He was a member of one or the other branch of the legislature of Upper Canada for more than thirty years, being in the legislative council in 1840, when the union of Upper and Lower Canada took place. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of government arbitrators for the Dominion.—His son, **Philip Michael Scott,** Canadian statesman, b. in Cornwall, Ont., 26 Jan., 1823; d. in Toronto in the autumn of 1869, was admitted to the bar in 1844, began practice in Toronto, and in 1850 was appointed queen's counsel. In 1856 he became president of the executive council and minister of agriculture in the Taché-Macdonald government in the place of Sir Allan N. MacNab, who had resigned. When the Cartier-Macdonald ministry was formed he vacated the office of minister of agriculture for that of commissioner of crown lands. He resigned his portfolio in 1862, and was appointed chancellor of Canada, in which post he continued till his death. He represented Rideau division in the legislative council of Canada, and became and continued during his political career leader of the government in that body. He was at one time a delegate to England to confer with the imperial government regarding the international railway.—Another son, Laurence, b. in Cornwall, Ont., 7 Oct., 1836, was educated at Trinity college, Toronto, and in May, 1880, became deputy superintendent-general of Indian affairs in the Dominion.

VAN LENNEP, Henry John, missionary, b. in Smyrna, Asia Minor, 8 March, 1815. He is descended from an eminent family of Dutch scholars and writers. In 1830 he was sent to this country, and he was graduated at Amherst in 1837. After studying one year at Andover theological seminary, he was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church, returned to Asia Minor as a missionary, and established new mission-posts in European Turkey, Asia Minor, and Syria. He subsequently was connected with collegiate and theological institutions in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Tocat, and made many exploring expeditions and travelled extensively in Egypt and the East. He also became familiar with ten oriental dialects, in five of which he was able to preach. He lost his sight from cataract in 1869, returned to this country, was professor of natural sciences and modern languages in Ingham university, Le Roy, N. Y., in 1876–'8, and subsequently a teacher in Great Barrington, Mass. He has published "Travels in Asia Minor" (2 vols., London, 1870), and "Bible Lands" (1879).—His wife, **Mary Elizabeth,** missionary, b. in Hartford, Conn., 16 April, 1821; d. in Constantinople, Turkey, 27 Sept., 1844, was a daughter of the Rev. Joel Hawes, and was educated in Hartford and New Haven. She married Mr. Van Lennep in 1843, accompanied him to Asia Minor, and established a school for native girls in Constantinople. See an interesting "Memoir" by her mother (Hartford, Conn., 1847).

VAN NESS, John Peter, congressman, b. in Ghent, N. Y., in 1770; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 March, 1847. He studied at Columbia and was prepared for the bar, but was prevented from practising by delicate health. He was chosen to congress as a Democrat in 1800. After he became major of the uniformed militia of the District of Columbia the house of representatives declared that he had forfeited his seat by accepting a commission from the general government, and he was relieved from office, 17 Jan., 1803. On the death of his wife's father he came into possession of a large fortune, built a fine mansion, and entertained on a luxurious scale. He then became a citizen of Washington, occupied many offices of trust, was president of the Metropolitan bank, mayor of the city, and a trustee of various institutions.—His wife, **Marcia Burns,** philanthropist, b. in Washington, D. C., in 1782; d. there in September, 1832, was a daughter of David Burns, of Washington, and was married in 1802. She was carefully educated, and, as the wealthiest heiress in her section of the country, held a conspicuous place in Washington society. While meeting all the claims that her large wealth and high standing could present, she led a life of much benevolence and religious beauty. She established the Protestant orphan asylum, gave the ground on which two churches were built, and contributed liberally to charities. Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness were buried in a mausoleum that was erected after the pattern of the Temple of Vesta at Rome. It stood in the grounds of the Protestant orphan asylum, and for many years was one of the curious and interesting relics of old Washington. It has since been removed to a cemetery. Mrs. Van Ness was the only woman in Washington that ever received a public funeral, which was awarded her on account of her extensive charities.—His

Marcia Van Ness

brother, **William Peter,** jurist, b. in Ghent, N. Y., in 1778; d. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1826, was graduated at Columbia in 1797, adopted the profession of law, and settled in New York city, where he became the devoted friend and protégé of Aaron Burr. He took Burr's challenge to Hamilton, and was one of his seconds in the duel. Van Ness became judge of the southern district of New York in 1812, being appointed by President Madison, and held office until his death. Judge Van Ness suffered much opprobrium from his connection with the Burr-Hamilton duel, and is described by the partisans of the latter as "a brilliant but unscrupulous politician." In his own party, however, he was popular and respected. Washington Irving was his intimate friend. He published "Examination of Charges against Aaron Burr," under the pen-name of "Aristides" (New York, 1803); with John Woodworth, "Laws of New York, with Notes" (2 vols., Albany, 1813); "Reports of Two Cases in the Prize Court for New York District" (1814); and "Concise Narrative of Gen. Jackson's First Invasion of Florida" (1826).—Another brother, **Cornelius Peter,** jurist, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1782; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Dec., 1852, was educated for the bar, removed to Burlington, Vt., and practised his profession with success until 1809, when he became U. S. district attorney. From that year until his death he occupied public office. He was collector of the port of Burlington in 1815–'18, a commissioner to settle the U. S. boundary-lines under the treaty of Ghent in 1817–'21, a member of the legislature in 1818–'21, having been chosen, as a Democrat, chief justice of Vermont in 1821–'3, governor from the latter date till 1829, and U. S. minister to Spain in 1829–'37. In 1844–'5 he was collector of the port of New York. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1823. He published a "Letter to the Public on Political Parties, Caucuses, and Conventions" (Washington, D. C., 1848).—Their first cousin, **William W,** jurist, b. in Claverack, N. Y., in 1776; d. in Charleston, S. C., 27 Feb., 1823, was admitted to the bar in 1797, practised in his native town and in Hudson, N. Y., was a member of the assembly in 1804–'6, and the leader of the Federalist party. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1807, and held office till 1822. In January, 1820, he was tried before a committee of the legislature on the charge of using his office to obtain the charter of the American bank. The trial was conducted with great ability, and Judge Van Ness was acquitted, but he never recovered from the effect of the charge, and fell into delicate health, from which he finally sank while on a southern tour. He was removed from the bench in 1822, under the act of the Constitutional convention of that year, and resumed the practice of law. Dr. Jabez D. Hammond says of him: "He was one of the shrewdest and most sagacious men whom New York ever produced, of fascinating manners, and remarkable conversational powers."

VAN NEST, Rynier, clergyman, b. near North Branch, N. J., 8 Feb., 1739; d. in Schoharie, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1776. His ancestor, Peter, came to this country from Holland in 1647. Rynier was licensed to preach in the Reformed Dutch church in 1773, and was pastor on Long Island and in New York state from that date until his death. He was president of the General synod in 1767–'88. He was devoted to the Whig cause, and gave liberally in support of the Continental congress.—His great-nephew, **Abraham Rynier,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 1 Feb., 1823, was graduated at Rutgers in 1841, at the New Brunswick theological seminary in 1847, and was licensed to preach in the Reformed Dutch church. He was pastor in New York city in 1848–'62, in charge of the American chapel in Paris in 1863–'4, of the American chapel in Rome in 1864–'5, of the American Union church in Florence, Italy, in 1866–'75, and of a church in Philadelphia in 1878–'86. He received the degree of D. D. in 1860 from the University of Pennsylvania, and Rutgers. He was president of the evangelization committee of the Free church of Italy in 1875, of the General synod in 1879, and organized the Reformed Dutch church in Geneva, Switzerland. He has published "Signs of the Times" (New York, 1854); "Reports of Union Church, Florence" (1868, 1870, 1872); "Life of Rev. George W. Bethune" (1869); and "Reports of the Florence Orphan Asylum" (1876); and edited James S. Cannon's "Pastoral Theology" (1853) and George W. Bethune's "Lectures on the Heidelberg Catechism" (1864).

VAN NIEUWENHUYSEN, Wilhelmus, clergyman, b. in Holland about 1645; d. in New York city, 17 Feb., 1681. He came to this country in 1671 as an assistant to Samuel Drisius, and ministered with great success till after 1674. He was subsequently involved in a struggle between the English governors and the non-conformist churches, and successfully resisted an attempt to install Nicholas Van Rensselaer, an Episcopal clergyman, over the Dutch church in Albany. Four years later, by permission of Gov. Edmund Andros, Van Nieuwenhuysen convened the four Dutch clergyman that were then in New York, and with their elders organized a classis. This was the first formal ecclesiastical body among the Dutch in this country, and the last for about seventy years. Their ordination of a clergyman was subsequently ratified by the classis of Amsterdam. There was a steady growth in the membership of his church during his ministry in New York. He also supplied the churches on Long Island during their vacancy. Henricus Selyns, his relative and successor, wrote a poem on his life and work, which concludes with the lines

"Now is New Netherland, by Nieuwenhuysen's mission,
And Nieuwenhuysen, by New Netherland's contrition,
Led to the New Jerusalem for new delights;
What church more safety finds than in renewed rites?"

VAN NORMAN, Daniel Cummings, educator, b. in Nelson, Canada West, 17 Aug., 1815; d. in New York city, 24 June, 1886. He was graduated at Wesleyan in 1838, joined the Canada Wesleyan conference the next year, and was professor of classics and physics in Victoria college, Coburg, in 1838–'45. He founded the Burlington ladies' academy, Hamilton, Ont., in 1845, was its principal till 1851, and in the latter year assumed the charge of Rutgers female institute, New York city, which post he held till 1857. He then founded and became principal of the Van Norman institute, a school for young ladies, successfully conducting that institution until his death. He received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan in 1860. Late in life Dr. Van Norman left the Methodist and united with the Presbyterian church. He was secretary of the American foreign and Christian union for many years, and a member of scientific and literary bodies, and, although he held no regular pastorate, had preached more than 4,000 sermons.

VAN NOSTRAND, David, publisher, b. in New York city, 5 Dec., 1811; d. there, 14 June, 1886. He was educated at Union hall, Jamaica,

N. Y., and in 1826 entered the publishing-house of John P. Haven, who gave him an interest in the firm when he became of age. In 1834 he formed a partnership with William Dwight, but the financial crisis of 1837 led to its dissolution. Mr. Van Nostrand then accepted the appointment of clerk of accounts and disbursements under Capt. John G. Barnard, at that time in charge of the defensive works of Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at New Orleans. While so engaged he devoted attention to the study of scientific and military affairs, and on his return to New York city began the importation of military books for officers of the U. S. army, afterward receiving orders from private individuals and from academic institutions for foreign books of science. His place of business was at first at the corner of John street and Broadway, and as his trade increased he began the publication of standard works by American authors on military and scientific subjects. This extension, with the growing demands for books on scientific subjects, led to his removal to 23 Murray street, where he continued until his death. In 1869 he began the publication of "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," a monthly journal, which was devoted to selections from foreign sources, but also contained original papers on mathematics. Mr. Van Nostrand was one of the founders of the St. Nicholas and Holland societies, and was an early member of the Century and Union league clubs of New York city.

VAN RENSSELAER, Killian, colonist, b. in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1595; d. there in 1644. He was descended from a long line of eminent citizens of Amsterdam, was carefully educated, and became a wealthy pearl and diamond merchant in his native town. He took an active part in the formation of the West India company, placed several of his vessels at the disposal of the corporation, and twice advanced money to save its credit. He sent an agent to the New Netherlands to trade with the Indians for land on the west side of Hudson river, from twelve miles south of Albany to Smack's island, "stretching two days into the interior," soon afterward concluding the purchase of all the land on the east side of that river, both north and south of Fort Orange, and "far into the wilderness." This great feudal estate included the entire territory that is comprised in the present counties of Albany, Columbia, and Rensselaer, and was named Rensselaerswick. He colonized it with laborers and emigrants, whom he sent out in his own ships with provisions and implements of warfare and industry. Van Rensselaer remained in Holland, but managed his affairs through a director. In 1640 he sent Adrian Van der Donck to be sheriff of the colony, and subsequently Dr. Johannes Megapolensis "for the edifying improvement of the inhabitants and Indians thereabouts." To obviate, as much as possible, the dangers of life among the latter, he required that all his colonists, except the farmers and tobacco-planters, should live near each other, so as to form a church neighborhood. At his death his estate descended to his eldest son, Johannes; but the latter, being under age, was placed under the guardianship of Johannes Van Wely and Wouter Van Twiller, who rendered homage to the states-general in the name of their ward. But the colony had in reality become an independent power, and was regarded as injurious to the rights of the province. The West India company became jealous for their privileges, and in 1648 Peter Stuyvesant, then governor of New Amsterdam, went with a military escort up the Hudson river, ordered that no buildings should be erected within a prescribed distance of Fort Orange, and in many ways attempted to cut off the powers of the patroon of Rensselaerswick. A bitter controversy with Brandt Arent Van Slechtenhorst, the director, ensued, but in 1674 the West India company confessed that Stuyvesant's aggressions were unwarranted and in violation of the colony's charter. While this controversy was in progress, Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer, the second son of the first patroon, came to this country as the representative of his brother Johannes, his commission as director dating 8 May, 1652. He retired in 1658, worn out by controversies with Stuyvesant, and was succeeded by his brother Jeremias. Jan Baptist built the Van Rensselaer mansion, and brought from Holland massive and elaborately carved furniture, large quantities of silver plate, and many portraits of his ancestors. The manor house, in internal improvements and finish, resembled the Holland homestead. The lord of the manor resided there with his tenantry, maintaining the authority of a landed lord in Europe. The second patroon, Johannes, never came to this country. —Killian's third son, **Jeremias,** b. in Amsterdam, Holland, about 1632; d. in Rensselaerswick, N. Y., in October, 1674, was in charge of the colony for sixteen years. He was treated with respect and courtesy by Stuyvesant, by whom, when the province was threatened by the English, he was invited to New Amsterdam to preside over the convention that assembled there, to take measures of defence. When the English gained possession of New Netherlands in 1664, he took the oath of allegiance to the Duke of York. According to the terms of surrender, he was left in peaceable possession of the colony, and conducted its affairs without interference from the new government. He was confirmed in most of his rights and privileges, and the colony was erected into a manor and governed according to English rule. The village of Beverwyck, which had grown up under the shadow of old Fort Orange, was detached from the manor, and incorporated into the city of Albany. Van Rensselaer soon acquired reputation as an executive officer; his correspondence, which is still preserved by his descendants, is a valuable record of events, and attests his great energy and business-like qualities. He also wrote to Holland minute accounts of various occurrences in this country under the penname of the "New Netherland Mercury." He preserved peace with the neighboring Indians, and so attached them to him that they guarded his estates as carefully as they did their own. He married

Maria Van Cortlandt. Jeremias was succeeded by his nephew, Killian, son of Johannes. His patent was issued in 1685, under the title of first lord of the manor, and third patroon. By this patent the heirs in Albany relinquished to the heirs in Holland all title and right to the land in Holland, and the Hollanders gave up all the Albany settle-

ment. Killian died without issue, and was succeeded by Jeremias's son, **Killian,** second lord of the manor, b. in Rensselaerswick in 1662; d. there in 1719. He was an officer of militia and a magistrate, represented the manor in the assembly in 1693–1704, and was a member of the council from the latter date until his death. In 1705 he conveyed Claverack, or the "lower manor," to his brother, Hendrick. He married Maria, daughter of Stephen Van Cortlandt.—Jeremias's brother, **Nicholas,** clergyman, b. in Amsterdam about 1638; d. in Albany, N. Y., in 1678, was the fourth son of the first patroon. He was liberally educated in Holland, and studied theology there, but began a tour of Europe before taking his degree. In Brussels he met Charles II. of England, who was then in exile, and Van Rensselaer predicted to him that he would be restored to the throne. He subsequently went to England as chaplain to the Dutch embassy, and the king, recognizing him and recollecting his prediction, gave him a gold snuff-box with his likeness in the lid, which is still in possession of the Van Rensselaer family. After the Dutch ambassador left Great Britain, Van Rensselaer was licensed by Charles to preach to the Dutch congregation at Westminster, was ordained a deacon in the English church, and appointed lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury. When Sir Edmond Andros was commissioned governor of the New Netherlands, in 1674, Van Rensselaer accompanied him to this country, bearing a letter of recommendation from the Duke of York, in which he requested that Van Rensselaer be placed in charge of one of the Dutch churches in New York or Albany when there should be a vacancy. He became colleague pastor of the church in Albany shortly after his arrival, and in September, 1675, was invited by the governor to preach in the Dutch church in New York; but the pastor, William Van Nieuwenhuysen, absented himself from the service, and forbade Van Rensselaer's baptizing any children that might be presented for that ordinance. Subsequent events proved that Van Nieuwenhuysen rejected his ordination as not being in conformity with the order of the Dutch churches, nor with the terms of the treaty. Van Rensselaer referred the matter to the governor and council, and the trial was considered of much importance by both the church and the civil authorities, since it involved their privileges and rights, as defined in the articles under which the province was surrendered to the English. Nieuwenhuysen and his consistory presented a written answer, which was rather in justification of the former's conduct toward Van Rensselaer than a formal answer to the question why he should not be allowed to preach. The matter was passed over, and Van Rensselaer returned to his charge in Albany; but in 1676 he was thrown into prison, "for some dubious words spoken in a sermon," Jacob Leisler and Jacob Milburne making the complaint. He appealed to the governor and council, and gave a bond of 1,500 guilders to prosecute the matter to the end. Leisler failed to furnish the bond that was required of him, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and the churches and people were thrown into a ferment. At last a court was held at Albany, before which Van Rensselaer and Nieuwenhuysen appeared with papers and witnesses. After a review of the whole case, they were told by order of the governor "to be reconciled according to Christian love and duty." They answered, "With all our hearts," and the court ordered the parties to "forgive and forget," and that Leisler and Jacob Milburne pay the whole costs, as giving the first occasion for the differences. Van Rensselaer again resumed his charge, but a year later he was refused a seat among the elders. It was resolved that he have a suitable one behind the magistrates, but in 1677 he was deposed by the governor, "on account," say the Reformed church authorities, "of his scandalous life"; but this is not substantiated by unprejudiced witnesses. He left no children.—His wife, ALIDA, was the daughter of Philip Schuyler, and subsequently married Robert Livingston.—Killian's grandson, STEPHEN, inherited the manor, removed the old house, and in 1765 built the present mansion, seen in the illustration. He governed under the title of the seventh patroon. He married Catherine Livingston, daughter of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and with his father-in-law "sternly opposed the encroachments of the crown."—Their son, **Stephen,** eighth patroon, b. in New York, 1 Nov., 1765; d. in Albany, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1839, was graduated at Harvard in 1782, and the next year married Margaret, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. He was always addressed by courtesy as the patroon, although with the establishment of the colonial government he lost his baronial rights. After leaving college he entered at once on the improvement of his splendid although somewhat diminished estates, and, to induce farmers to settle on his lands, placed rentals so low that they yielded only one per cent. at a fair valuation. In consequence he soon had 900 farms of 150 acres each under cultivation. Having secured his patrimony, he entered politics, and, as a great landholder and at the same time an ardent patriot, was destined to bridge the chasm between the two opposite political systems. He was chosen to the assembly in 1789 as a Federalist, became a leader of that party, was state senator in 1791–'6, lieutenant-governor in 1795, and in 1798 and 1808–'10 was in the assembly. He became major of militia in 1786, colonel in 1788, and major-general in 1801. He was one of the first to propose the establishment of a canal between Hudson river and the great lakes, was appointed in 1810 a commissioner to report to the assembly on the route, and made an investigating tour of it the same year, the report of which was favorably received in 1811; but the project was delayed by the beginning of the second war with Great Britain. In 1812 he was appointed to command the U. S. forces on the northern frontier. Although he opposed the war as premature, he at once organized a militia force that was sufficient in numbers to overrun the province of Upper Canada. But he had no regular soldiers, and his officers were deficient in both courage and military skill. On 13–14 Oct., 1812, he fought the battle of Queenston Heights. The importance of that place arose from the fact that it was the terminus of the portage between Lake Ontario and the upper lakes. Gen. Van Rensselaer had minute information as to the situation and strength of each post of the enemy on the western bank of Niagara river, and his

force numbered 6,000 men. The immediate command of the attacking party was assigned to Lieut.-Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, who, on the morning of 13 Oct., with 300 militia and 300 regulars, under Lieut.-Col. John Chrystie, crossed the river. After a brilliant attack by Van Rensselaer, who received wounds that compelled him to withdraw, Capt. John E. Wool assumed command and stormed and captured the heights. The next day British re-enforcements, numbering 1,300 soldiers and 500 Indians, arrived under command of Gen. Roger H. Sheaffe. The militia on the American shore could overlook the battle-field and see the approach of Sheaffe; but when Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer attempted to move them across the river to the support of the American force, they refused to stir. The law provides that militia shall not be compelled to serve beyond the bounds of their state against their will. They fell back on this privilege, and Van Rensselaer was powerless to induce them to fight. The Americans on the heights were unable to hold their position, and on the afternoon of 14 Oct. surrendered in a body. In his official despatches Gen. Van Rensselaer ascribes the disaster to the refusal of the militia to go to the aid of the captors of the heights. He was severely censured for his tardiness in making the attack, and the fact that he was a leader of the Federalist party, and opposed to the war, increased public dissatisfaction. On 24 Oct. he resigned his command and left the service. At the close of the war he again became canal commissioner, and chairman of the commission. When the Erie and Champlain canals were completed in 1825 he had been president of their boards for fourteen years. He was chosen to the assembly in 1818, served in the State constitutional convention in 1821 and in congress in 1823–'9, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Solomon Van Rensselaer. In that body he earnestly supported John Quincy Adams for the presidency. He became a regent of the University of New York in 1819, and was subsequently its chancellor until his death. He promoted the interests of the State agricultural society, and was its president in 1820. Under his direction and at his expense Prof. Amos Eaton made a geological survey along the line of the canal from Albany to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1821–'3, and of another line that began in Massachusetts. From the data collected in these surveys he became convinced of the need for further technical education; to supply which he founded Rensselaer polytechnic institute at Troy, defraying for a long time half of its expenses. Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1825. Gen. Van Rensselaer was tall, of commanding presence, and had dark, expressive eyes. He was the patron of benevolent objects. His second wife, whom he married in 1802, was Cornelia, daughter of Chief-Justice William Paterson, of New Jersey. He published "An Agricultural and Geological Survey of the District adjoining the Erie Canal" (Albany, 1824).—His eldest son, **Stephen,** the last patroon, b. in Albany, N. Y., 29 March, 1789; d. there, 25 May, 1868, was graduated at Princeton in 1808, and inheriting the manor by his father's will, at his death became the last patroon. During the anti-rent troubles in 1839 he sold his townships, and at his death the manor passed out of the hands of his descendants. He was an accomplished gentleman of the old school, and served as major-general of militia. He married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of William Bayard, of New York. —Another son of Gen. Stephen, **Cortlandt,** clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 26 May, 1808; d. in Burlington, N. J., 25 July, 1860, was graduated at Yale in 1827, studied at Union theological seminary, Prince Edward county, Va., and at Princeton theological seminary. He was a missionary to the slaves in Virginia in 1833–'5, was ordained the latter year, became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, N. J., in 1837, of the 2d Presbyterian church, Washington, D.C., in 1841, and agent of Princeton theological seminary in 1844, raising $100,000 for its endowment. He was secretary of the Presbyterian board of education in 1846–'60, and founded and edited the "Presbyterian Magazine" and "The Home, the School, and the Church." The University of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1845. Much of his large fortune was devoted to benevolent objects and to the religious enterprises of the Presbyterian church. After his death, selections from his published writings appeared under the title of "Miscellaneous Sermons, Essays, and Addresses," edited by his son, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer (Philadelphia, 1861). —Another son of Stephen, **Henry,** soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1810; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 March, 1864, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, but resigned from the army the next year and engaged in farming near Ogdensburg, N. Y. He was a member of congress in 1841–'3, having been chosen as a Whig, and in 1855–'60 was president of mining companies. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Winfield Scott, with the rank of brigadier-general, and he became inspector-general with the rank of colonel on the retirement of Gen. Scott, served in the Department of the Rappahannock in April and August, 1862, subsequently in the 3d army corps, and in the Department of the Ohio from 17 Sept. until his death.—The elder Stephen's brother, **Philip S,** mayor of Albany, b. in Albany, 15 April, 1767; d. there, 25 Sept., 1824, became mayor of Albany in 1799, and held office for nineteen years, the longest service of any mayor of that city. He was a public-spirited, energetic officer, and active in promoting educational, moral, and religious interests. He married Ann Van Cortlandt. He was president of the Albany Bible society for many years, a trustee of Union, and a founder of Albany academy.—Gen. Stephen's kinsman, **Jeremiah,** congressman, b. in New York in 1741; d. in Albany, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1810, was graduated at Princeton, in 1758, actively supported the Revolution, and was a member of the 1st congress, serving in 1789–'91. He was a presidential elector in 1800, and lieutenant-governor of New York in 1800–'4. He was active in the promotion of schemes for internal improvement, and a member of the Inland navigation company, of which Philip Schuyler was the first president.—The second son of the first Jeremias, **Hendrick,** landowner, b. near Albany, N. Y., about 1667; d. there in July, 1740, was the founder of the Claverack branch of the Van Rensselaer family. He received as his

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portion of his grandfather Killian's estate what was known as the Claverack patent, containing about 62,000 acres of land in Columbia county, and 1,500 acres out of the manor proper, opposite the city of Albany. He built a substantial brick house on the latter estate and one at Claverack, which is still standing. He was employed in many public capacities, being mayor of Albany, commissioner of Indian affairs, and a representative in the assembly. In 1698 he bought from the Schaghticoke Indians a tract of six square miles on Hoosac river, for which he procured a patent. This purchase interfered greatly with the city of Albany, and, Van Rensselaer declining to sell his patent to the council, the controversy became a state affair. In 1699 the dispute was amicably settled and he passed his patent over to the city. His wife was a granddaughter of Anneke Jans Bogardus, through whom their descendants became heirs to Trinity church farm.—His grandson, **Henry Killian,** soldier, b. near Albany in 1744; d. in Greenbush, N. Y., 9 Sept., 1816, commanded a New York regiment during the Revolution, was wounded at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, and carried the ball in his body for thirty-five years. In July, 1777, he was attacked by a large force near Fort Ann, and made a brave resistance, but, learning of the abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga, withdrew after receiving another severe wound. He was subsequently a general of militia.—His son, **Solomon,** soldier, b. in Rensselaer county, N. Y., 6 Aug., 1774; d. in Albany, N. Y., 23 April, 1852, entered the service, 14 March, 1792, as a cornet of cavalry. He became captain, raised a volunteer company, and, pushing through the wilderness, joined Gen. Anthony Wayne in Ohio in the Miami campaign. At the battle of Maumee Rapids in August, 1794, he made a brilliant and effective charge against the savages, and was shot, it was supposed fatally, through the lungs. A litter was sent to take him from the battle-field, but he refused to be laid upon it. "You young dog, then how are you going?" exclaimed Gen. Wayne. "I am an officer of the cavalry, and I shall go on horseback," was his reply. "You will drop by the road," said Wayne. "If I do, just cover me up and let me die there," said Van Rensselaer. He was mounted on his own charger, as he desired, and one of his own dragoons, on either side, supported him five or six miles. When his cousin, Stephen, became brigadier-general of the forces of the north in 1812, he became adjutant-general of New York militia, and negotiated the important agreement by which Lake Ontario was granted by the British during an armistice as a public highway for purposes of transportation of American troops and stores. At the assault of Queenston Heights, 13 Oct., 1812, he commanded the attacking party, was the first to spring ashore, on a large rock at the foot of the rapids, and with 225 men, formed under a fierce fire, climbed the bank and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet, but fell with several wounds. He served in congress in 1819–'22, having been chosen as a Federalist, and was postmaster at Albany in 1822–'39. He accompanied Gov. George Clinton to Ohio in 1824 in the interest of the Erie canal, and was one of the delegates from the state of New York at its opening on 4 Nov., 1825. In 1797 he married Harriet, daughter of Col. Philip Van Rensselaer. He published a "Narrative of the Affair at Queenston" (New York, 1836). See "A Legacy of Historical Gleanings," by his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Van Rensselaer Bonney (Albany, N. Y., 1875).—Henry's brother, **Nicholas,** soldier, b. in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1754; d. in Albany, N. Y., in 1848, was a colonel in the Revolution, and served with gallantry on the heights of Stillwater. After the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne he was despatched by Gen. Horatio Gates to announce the news at Albany.—Another brother of Henry, **Killian K,** congressman, b. in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1763; d. in Albany, 18 June, 1845, after receiving a thorough education entered the law, and attained reputation at the bar. He was chosen to congress as a Democrat in 1800, and served by re-election till 1811.—Another great-grandson of the first Jeremias, **Robert,** soldier, b. in Claverack, N. Y., in 1741; d. there, 11 Sept., 1802, was a general of militia during the Revolution, and commanded the force that pursued and defeated Sir John Johnson on his Mohawk valley raid in 1780. For a full history of the Van Rensselaer family, see "Colonial New York," by George W. Schuyler (2 vols., New York, 1885).

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VAN RENSSELAER, Mariana Griswold, author, b. in New York city, 23 Feb., 1851. She is the daughter of George Griswold, of New York city. She was educated at home, married Schuyler Van Rensselaer in 1874, and has devoted herself to the study of art and architecture, contributing on these subjects to magazines and newspapers. She is the author of "American Etchers" (New York, 1886), and "Henry Hobson Richardson and his Works" (Boston, 1888).

VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 15 April, 1819. He is the son of Judge John S. Van Rensselaer. After graduation at Union college in 1838, and at the Episcopal general theological seminary in 1841, he was made deacon in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, 27 June 1841, by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and priest, in St. Paul's church, Whitehall, N. Y., by the same bishop. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Whitehall, N. Y., in 1841–'5; of Grace church, Albany, N. Y., in 1846–'7; of St. John's, Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1847–'53; of St. Paul's, Oxford, N. Y., in 1853–'4; of St. Paul's, Rochester, in 1854–'9; and of Emmanuel church, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1877–'8. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart in 1859, and that of LL. D. in 1874. Dr. Van Rensselaer was president of De Veaux college, N. Y., in 1859–'69, professor of ethics in Hobart in 1870–'2, and its president in 1872–'6. Since 1886 he has been chaplain of the House of the Holy Comforter in New York city. He has published "Sister Louise, the Story of her Life Work" (New York, 1883), and has made large contributions to religious literature.

VAN SANTVOORD, Cornelius, clergyman, b. in Holland in 1637; d. in Schenectady, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1752. He studied in the University of Leyden, came to this country about 1718, and became pastor of the Reformed Dutch church of Staten island, organized in 1690. He was here from 1718 till 1742, preaching both in French and in Dutch, many of his hearers being French Protestant refu-

gees, settled on the island. In the latter year he removed to Schenectady, and became pastor of the Reformed Dutch church there, in which place he remained until his death. His intimate friend, Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen, who came to this country from Holland two years after him, settling at Raritan, N. J., and arousing much opposition by his bold and earnest evangelism, found strong support in Mr. Van Santvoord, who published in his defence a small volume entitled "A Dialogue between Considerans and Candidus." He was a friend and had been a favorite pupil of the eminent Prof. John Marck, of Leyden university, two of whose works he translated—one a "Commentary on the Apocalypse," with added notes and reflections, the preface being written by Prof. Wesselius of the same university (Leyden, 1736); the other "A Dissertation on the Slaughter of the Innocents at Bethlehem," designed to establish the literal interpretation of prophecy.—His great-grandson, **Staats,** clergyman, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 15 March, 1790; d. in New Baltimore, N. Y., 29 May, 1882, was graduated at Union in 1811 and at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1814, ordained to the ministry of the Dutch Reformed church, and was pastor of the church of Belleville, N. J., in 1814–'28, of the church in Schodack, N. Y., in 1829–'34, and thence removed to New Baltimore, where he resided until his death. He retired after completing his fiftieth year in the active ministry of the Reformed Dutch church. In 1864 he was in the service of the Christian commission at Nashville, Tenn. His last public appearance was in his ninety-first year, when he attended the 200th anniversary of the Dutch Reformed church at Schenectady, of which his ancestor was pastor, delivering the benediction in Dutch. Union gave him the degree of D. D. in 1876. He published several sermons, and "A Spiritual Gift," a series of fifteen discourses (New York, 1851).—Staats's son, **Cornelius,** clergyman, b. in Belleville, N. J., 8 April, 1816, was graduated at Union in 1835, and studied at New Brunswick and Princeton theological seminaries. He became pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Canastota, N. Y., in 1838, subsequently filled charges in New York state, was chaplain in the U. S. army in 1861–'5, associate editor of the "Interior," Chicago, Ill., in 1869–'71, and commissioner of schools in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1871–'6. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1855. He was a special correspondent of the "New York Times" during the civil war, has published numerous magazine and newspaper articles, "Discourses and Miscellanies" (New York, 1856), and "Memoirs of Eliphalet Nott," with contributions by Prof. Tayler Lewis (1876).—Another son of Staats, **George,** lawyer, b. in Belleville, N. J., 8 Dec., 1819; d. in East Albany, N. Y., 6 March, 1863, was graduated at Union in 1841, studied law in Kinderhook, and removed to Indiana, but returned to the former town and practised there in 1846–'52. In 1852 and 1856 he was a member of the state assembly, and in 1860–'3 district attorney of Rensselaer county. He was killed in a railroad accident. He wrote for the "Democratic Review" lives of French revolutionists, and is the author of "The Indiana Justice" (Lafayette, 1845); "Life of Algernon Sidney" (New York, 1851); "Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions under the New York Code" (1852–'4; enlarged edition, with additions, 1855; with appendix, notes, and references, 1858); "Lives of the Chief Justices of the United States" (1854); "Precedents of Pleading" (1858); and "Practice in the Supreme Court of New York in Equity Actions" (Albany, N. Y., 1860–'1).

VAN SATLEE, Antony Jansen, pirate, b. probably in Holland about 1600; d. on Long Island, N. Y., in March, 1670. He was in New Amsterdam as early as 1630, and resided there till 1639, when he was banished for his crimes and unruly manner of life, having acquired the soubriquet of the "Turk" from his cruel and fierce character. He is found in the records under several aliases, that indicate that he engaged in the piracies on the coast of Morocco before coming to this country. When he was banished from New Amsterdam he settled on the west end of Long Island, obtaining a patent for 100 acres of land.

VAN SCHAACK, Peter, lawyer, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., in March, 1747; d. there, 17 Sept., 1832. His ancestors were early settlers of New York state, emigrating from Holland. Peter was graduated at Columbia in 1768, studied law under William Smith the elder, and at twenty-six years of age was appointed sole reviser of the colonial statutes. He was conscientiously opposed to the Revolution, and, notwithstanding his personal popularity and intimacy with the most eminent men of the country, was summoned before the committee on conspiracies at Albany in June, 1777, and required to take the oath of allegiance to the Continental congress. He refused, was ordered to Boston within ten days, and from that time was constantly restrained, the authorities even refusing to permit him to take his dying wife to New York, as she entreated. In October, 1778, he was banished, went to England, and remained there till the summer of 1785. During his residence abroad he associated with the chief scholars and statesmen of Great Britain. When he returned to this country he was welcomed by his old associates and by people of all parties, and, resuming his profession, was eminently popular and successful. From constant study his eyesight became impaired early in life, and during his later years he was totally blind. He also devoted much time to his law-school, which numbered nearly one hundred pupils annually. Judge Van Schaack was well versed in polite literature as well as legal lore, a fine classical scholar, and a brilliant conversationalist, and his residence at Kinderhook, which is still standing, was the resort of many eminent persons of both England and this country. Columbia gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1778. He published "Laws of the Colony of New York" (2 vols., New York, 1773), and "Conductor Generalis, or the Duty and Authority of Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, etc., Revised and Adapted to the United States" (1788). See his "Life, Journal, Diary, and Letters," edited by his son, Henry C. Van Schaack (1842).—His son, **Henry Cruger,** lawyer, b. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 3 April, 1802; d. in Manlius, N. Y., 16 Dec., 1887, received an academic education at Hudson and legal instruction from his father, and at twenty-one years of age was admitted to the bar and began practice at Black Rock, near Buffalo. In 1827 he removed to Manlius, N. Y. During his sixty years of professional life Mr. Van Schaack published the life of his father, already referred to, and several pamphlets, including "Henry Cruger," an address read before the New York historical society (New York, 1859); "History of Manlius Village" (Fayetteville, N. Y., 1873); "An Old Kinderhook Mansion" (New York, 1878); and "Captain Thomas Morris" (1882). He was a noted collector of manuscripts, and his collection of autograph letters—including those of most of the heroes and patriots of the Revolution—was one of the most extensive and valuable in the country.

VAN SCHAICK, Gozen, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., in January, 1737; d. there, 4 July, 1787. His father, Sybrant, was mayor of Albany in 1756–'61. Gozen was appointed lieutenant in the expedition against Crown Point in 1756, in which the French and Indians were defeated at Sabbath Day Point, became captain in 1758, took part in the expeditions against Fort Frontenac and Fort Niagara, and was appointed major of a New York regiment in 1759. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st New York regiment in 1762, participated in the battle of Ticonderoga, and received a severe wound on the cheek from a French musket that led to a cancerous disease of which he finally died. At the beginning of the Revolution he became colonel of the 2d New York regiment, and on 22 Nov., 1775, he was appointed to command the 1st New York battalion. A few weeks later he was sent on an expedition to Cherry Valley to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indian chief, Joseph Brandt, and did good service during this campaign and the subsequent ones. At the battle of Monmouth he acted as brigadier-general under Lord Stirling. In 1779 he was appointed to head a select detachment, with which he destroyed the Onondaga settlements. For that service congress gave him a vote of thanks. He was a rigid disciplinarian, his regiment being one of the best in the service, and his patriotism was freely shown in sacrificing his fortune to the public good.

VANSITTART, Henry, British naval officer, b. in Bisham Abbey, Berkshire, England, in 1779; d. in Woodstock, Canada, in 1844. He entered the navy in 1791, was made a lieutenant in 1794, and assigned to the command of the sloop "Hermes" in 1798. During the ensuing year he was employed in convoying merchant vessels to and from British America, and in 1800 he captured several of the enemy's armed vessels on the Jamaica station, where, in the following year, he obtained post rank in the "Abergavenny," of fifty-four guns. He was engaged in 1803 in blockading the rivers Elbe and Weser, and in February, 1804, sailed for the Jamaica station, where he was actively employed during the succeeding four years. While off Havana, in the summer of 1806, on board his frigate, the "Fortunee," he succeeded, with the aid of an armed schooner, in capturing two Spanish gun-boats and twenty merchant vessels. Among others that the "Fortunee" took during her cruises in the West Indies were the French privateer "Le vautour" and the French armed schooner "Le grand Juge Bertolio." He was afterward employed on channel service and in the Mediterranean, and in October, 1811, captured the famous French privateer "Le Vice-Admiral Martin." He was made a rear-admiral, 22 July, 1830, and vice-admiral, 23 Nov., 1841. In 1834 he removed to Canada, bought an estate near Woodstock, and was instrumental in erecting churches and school-houses.

VAN TWILLER, Wouter, or **Walter,** governor of New Netherlands, b. in Nieukirk, Holland, about 1580; d. in Amsterdam, Holland, after 1646. He was a clerk in the warehouse of the Dutch West India company, and, having married a niece of Killian Van Rensselaer, was employed by the latter to ship cattle to his colony on Hudson river. Van Twiller made two voyages to this country in that service, and was somewhat acquainted with the geography of New York and the condition of its affairs, so that through Van Rensselaer's influence he was chosen in 1633 by the West India company governor of New Netherlands, sailing for Manhattan in the ship "Soutberg." He was inexperienced in the art of government, slow in speech, incompetent to decide important affairs, and obstinate in minor matters. His chief business seems to have been to maintain the commercial operations of the West India company, but no sooner had he arrived than he was involved in quarrels with the English. In 1632 the Dutch purchased from the Indians lands near what is now Saybrook, Conn., erecting thereon the arms of the states-general, and on 8 July, 1633, the West India company bought the ground on which the city of Hartford now stands, erecting a fort which they called the House of Good Hope, and defending it with two cannon. In October, 1633, the Massachusetts colony laid claim to all the river and country of Connecticut, under the grant of the king of England. Van Twiller wrote a "courteous and respectful letter" to Gov. John Winthrop, requesting that the matter be settled by the home authorities, meanwhile urging that until these proper persons could determine what should be done, the Plymouth colony refrain from settling there. But a few days later one William Holmes, with a resolute crew and a company of Indians who had been the original proprietors of the soil, sailed up the river, and, though threatened by fire from the Dutch cannon, reached the present site of Windsor and erected there the first house that was built in Connecticut. Van Twiller served a process on Holmes as soon as he heard this news, and a few weeks afterward besieged the trading-house with seventy soldiers, but was forced to withdraw and leave the English in peaceable possession. The next year he concluded an advantageous treaty of peace with the Raritan Indians. Meanwhile he spent large sums of money in internal improvements, built a handsome house for his own use and several for the officers of the colony, laid out a cemetery, and changed the name of the town from Manhattan to New Amsterdam. He also bought large tracts of land, including Governor's island and Blackwell's island, stocked them with cattle, and became one of the richest land-owners in the colony. In 1635 a party of colonists from Point Comfort, Va., under command of George Holmes, sailed to the Delaware, with the intention of settling there, but was forced to surrender to the Dutch fort, and sent as prisoners to New Amsterdam. Van Twiller reshipped them "pack and sack for Point Comfort." He was again unsuccessful the same year with the Massachusetts colony. John Winthrop the younger tore down the arms of the state-general at Saybrook and took possession of the settlement, naming it for Lord Say and Lord Brook, and, although Van Twiller sent a sloop to dislodge them, Winthrop would not suffer them to land. Notwithstanding his losses in Connecticut, the fur-trade increased during the last years of Van Twiller's administration, and the Dutch opened a profitable commerce with New England. His private extravagances, however, induced the vice-director, Lubbertus Van Dincklager, to complain of him to the home authorities, and David De Vries having derided them for the "folly of promoting a fool from a clerkship to a governorship simply to act farces," Van Twiller was removed, and in September, 1637, was succeeded by William Kieft. He returned to Holland, and in 1644 became a guardian to Johannes, the eldest son of the patroon Van Rensselaer and was involved in controversies with the West India company, who described him as an "ungrateful man, who had sucked his wealth from the breasts of the company which he now abuses."

VANUXEM, Lardner, geologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 July, 1792; d. in Bristol, Pa., 25 Jan., 1848. He was graduated at the École des mines, Paris, in 1819, and soon after his return to the United States was called to fill the chair of chemistry and mineralogy in South Carolina college. In 1826 he retired from the college and devoted his attention exclusively to geology as a profession. During that year he published in the newspapers and in Robert Mills's "Statistics of South Carolina" reports on the geology of the state, and then visited Mexico to examine mining property. In 1827–'8 he studied the geological features of the states of New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, under the auspices of the state of New York, and made his report to its legislature. On the establishment of the geological survey of New York in 1836, Prof. Vanuxem was assigned to the charge of the 3d geological district, and continued in the active work of the survey until 1841. The results are given in "Geology of New York, 3d District" (Albany, 1842). At the close of the survey he spent some time in Albany in arranging the state geological cabinet, out of which has grown the New York state museum. Prof. Vanuxem's private collection of mineral and geological specimens was considered at the time of his death as "the largest, best arranged, and most valuable private collection in the country." He was a member of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, and of other scientific associations. It was the habit of those connected with the New York survey to meet at Albany at the end of each field season for the purpose of comparing observations and of becoming acquainted with each other. In the autumn of 1838 Prof. Vanuxem suggested that an invitation be given to the geologists of Pennsylvania and Virginia for the purpose of devising and adopting a geological nomenclature that might be acceptable to all those that were then engaged on the state surveys, and thus become the nomenclature of American geology. This meeting was finally held in 1840, and then the Association of American geologists was organized, which is now represented by the American association for the advancement of science, probably the largest scientific body in the world. In addition to the report that has been mentioned, and numerous papers on scientific subjects in the "American Journal of Science," he published "An Essay on the Ultimate Principles of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology" (Philadelphia, 1827).

VAN VALKENBURG, Robert Bruce, congressman, b. in Steuben county, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1821; d. at Suwanee Springs, Fla., 2 Aug., 1888. He received an academic education, adopted the profession of law, and served three terms in the New York assembly. When the civil war opened he was placed in command of the state recruiting depot at Elmira, N. Y., and organized seventeen regiments for the field. He served in congress in 1861–'5, having been chosen as a Republican, and took the field in 1862 as colonel of the 107th regiment of New York volunteers, which he commanded at Antietam. In the 38th congress he was chairman of the committees on the militia, and expenditures in the state department. He was appointed by President Johnson in 1865 acting commissioner of Indian affairs, during the absence of the commissioner, and in 1866–'9 was U. S. minister to Japan. He became a resident of Florida when he returned from that mission, and was chosen associate justice of the state supreme court, which place he held at his death. Judge Van Valkenburg was an able politician and jurist.

VAN VECHTEN, Abraham, lawyer, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1762; d. in Albany, N. Y., 10 May, 1823. He was educated at Columbia, studied law under John Lansing, and began practice in Johnstown, Montgomery co., N. Y., but soon removed to Albany. He was known as the "father of the New York bar," being the first lawyer admitted to practice after the adoption of the state constitution. Mr. Van Vechten was city recorder in 1797–1808, state senator in 1798–1805, member of the assembly in 1805–'15, attorney-general in 1810 and 1813–'15, and a member of the Constitutional convention in 1821. In 1797–1823 he was a regent of the University of the state of New York. He declined a seat on the supreme bench of the state that was tendered him by Gov. John Jay. He was a learned, eloquent, and successful lawyer, and as a legislator was the author of many laws that have given internal improvements and educational advantages to New York state.—His nephew, **Jacob,** clergyman, b. in Catskill, N. Y., in 1788; d. in Auburn, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1871, was graduated at Union college in 1809, at the Associate Reformed seminary in 1813, and at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1814. In 1815–'49 he was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Schenectady, N. Y. He then retired from the ministry, passing the remainder of his life in intellectual and literary pursuits. He published "Memoirs of Dr. John M. Mason" (2 vols., New York, 1856), and "An Effective Ministry," a sermon (1868).

VAN VLECK, Jacob, Moravian bishop, b. in New York city, 24 March, 1751; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 3 July, 1831. In 1772 he went to Germany in order to complete his education in the Moravian theological seminary of that country, and he returned after an absence of seven years. He labored among the young men of the church at Bethlehem, and subsequently was appointed secretary of the provincial or governing board. In 1789 he went back to Germany as a delegate to the general synod. On returning in the following year he accepted the principalship of the girls' boarding-school at Bethlehem, which post he resigned when he was appointed senior pastor of the church at the same place. Subsequently he served as pastor at Nazareth, Pa., as principal of the boys' boarding-school, and as pastor of the church at Lititz, Pa. On 7 May, 1815, he was consecrated to the episcopacy at Bethlehem, having been appointed president of the executive board of the southern province. In this office he continued until 1822, when failing health constrained him to retire. He enjoyed universal confidence, and his influence among the young was very great.—His son, **William Henry,** Moravian bishop, b. in Bethlehem, Pa., 14 Nov., 1790; d. there, 19 Jan., 1853, was one of the three graduates of the first Moravian theological seminary in America. He served with success in the Moravian churches of Philadelphia and New York city, and also as principal of the boys' boarding-school at Nazareth, Pa. He was consecrated to the episcopacy, 20 Nov., 1836, at Bethlehem, and appointed president of the executive board of the southern province and pastor of the church at Salem. In 1848 he attended the general synod that convened at Herrnhut, Saxony, and in the following year resigned the presidency of his district and retired to Bethlehem. Bishop Van Vleck was a graceful and captivating preacher, a wise and gentle ruler, and a man of saintly character. He exercised a great influence.—William Henry's son, **Henry Jacob,** Moravian bishop, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Jan., 1822, for twenty-five years labored as a teacher in the schools of the church, and in 1864 entered the

Moravian ministry. He was consecrated bishop, 18 Sept., 1881, at Bethlehem, Pa., and resides at Gnadenhuetten, Ohio.

VAN VLECK, John Monroe, educator, b. in Stone Ridge, N. Y., 4 March, 1833. He was graduated in 1850 at Wesleyan university, where he entered in the junior year, after studying at the University of the city of New York. In 1850 he taught mathematics in the Providence conference seminary, and in the same year he became an assistant in the nautical almanac office in Cambridge, Mass., where he then remained for three years. He was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in 1853 in Wesleyan university, and since 1858 has held the chair of mathematics and astronomy there. In 1872–'3 and 1887–'9 he was acting president. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Northwestern university in 1876. He was a member of the expedition that was sent out under the auspices of the nautical almanac office to observe the total solar eclipse at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1869. Prof. Van Vleck is a member of the international Astronomische Gesellschaft and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. His publications include "Tables giving the Positions of the Moon for 1855–'6," and for 1878–'91, and similar "Tables giving the Positions of Saturn for 1857 to 1877," contributed to the "American Nautical Almanac."

VAN VLIET, Stewart, soldier, b. in Ferrisburg, Vt., 21 July, 1815. He was educated at the U. S. military academy, being graduated ninth in a class of forty-two in 1840, when he was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d U. S. artillery. He served against the Seminole Indians and in garrison at several military posts in Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina, until 1846, when, having become 1st lieutenant and captain and assistant quartermaster, he was present at the battle of Monterey and siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in command of his company. Capt. Van Vliet was in charge of the construction of Fort Laramie, Fort Kearny, and other frontier posts in 1847–'51, was actively employed in fitting out the Utah expedition under Albert Sidney Johnston, and with Gen. William S. Harney at the battle of Blue Water, 3 Sept., 1855, against the Sioux. He was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac with rank of brigadier-general from August, 1861, till July, 1862, and rendered important service in fitting out troops for the field, and accompanied Gen. George B. McClellan, serving under him in all the battles from Gaines's Mills to Malvern Hill. He was promoted major, 3 Aug., 1861, and lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, 29 July, 1866. He was on duty at New York city in 1862–'7, furnishing transportation and supplies, at Schuylkill arsenal, Pa., in 1869, and was chief quartermaster of the Division of the Atlantic in 1872 and the Department of the Missouri in 1872–'5. He was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for "faithful and distinguished services during the war," and promoted to the full rank of colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, 6 June, 1872. On 22 Jan., 1881, Gen. Van Vliet was retired from active service.

VAN WART, Isaac, patriot, b. in Greenburg, N. Y., in 1760; d. in Mount Pleasant, N. Y., 23 May, 1828. He was a farmer in Westchester county, N. Y., and an ardent sympathizer with the patriot cause during the Revolution. On 23 Sept., 1780, with John Paulding and David Williams, he intercepted Maj. John André on his return from the American lines. (See PAULDING, JOHN.) For this service he received the thanks of congress, a pension of $200 per annum for life, and a silver medal bearing on one side the word "Fidelity" and on the other the legend "Vincit Amor Patriæ." On 11 June, 1829, the citizens of Westchester county erected a monument to his memory. He was an active member of Greenburg church, and served it as chorister until his death.

VAN WINKLE, Peter G., senator, b. in New York city, 7 Sept., 1808; d. in Parkersburg, W. Va., 15 April, 1872. He removed to Parkersburg, Va., in 1835, and practised the profession of law there till 1852, when he became treasurer and subsequently president of a railroad company. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention in 1850, and of the Wheeling reorganizing convention in 1861, was in the West Virginia legislature from the formation of the new state till 1863, and in that year became U. S. senator, having been chosen as a Unionist for the term that ended in 1869. He was chairman of the committee on pensions in that body, was a member of those on finance, pensions, post-offices, and post-roads, and in the impeachment of President Johnson was one of the members that voted for acquittal. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention.

VAN WYCK, Charles Henry, senator, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 10 May, 1824. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1843, adopted the profession of law, and in 1850–'6 was district attorney of Sullivan county, N. Y. He served in congress in 1859–'63, having been chosen as a Republican, and while holding his seat in that body became colonel of the 10th legion, or 56th regiment, of New York volunteers. He served with Gen. George B. McClellan in the peninsula campaign, and in 1865 was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. He was again in congress in 1867–'71, and was chairman of the committee on retrenchments. He removed to Nebraska in 1874, engaged in farming, was a delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1876, state senator in 1876–'80, and in 1881 became U. S. senator.

VAN ZANDT, Marie, singer, b. in Texas, 8 Oct., 1861. Her mother, Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, a daughter of Antonio Blitz, was herself a singer of note, and appeared in opera under the direction of Max Maretzek. Marie went with her mother in 1873 to London, where she studied at a convent school. While in that city she met with much encouragement from Adelina Patti, whose style she is said to have copied to a great extent. After studying also a short time with Francesco Lamperti in Milan, she made her *début* in Turin, in 1879, as Zerlina, and appeared also in "La Sonnambula." She was engaged for Her Majesty's opera company in London in 1880, and in 1881 made her *début* at the Opéra Comique, Paris, remaining there for four seasons. She is a singer of much promise, and the possessor of a fine voice of great compass.

VARELA, Florencio (vah-ray'-lah), Argentine publicist, b. in Buenos Ayres, 23 Feb., 1807; d. in

Montevideo, 20 March, 1848. He studied in the college of his native city, and was graduated in law in 1827 at the university. He was then employed under the secretary of the interior, and took part in the revolution of 1828 under Lavalle, who made him chief clerk of the ministry. In August, 1829, at the fall of Lavalle and the accession of Rosas, whom Varela had opposed, the latter went to Montevideo, where he published some poems and a drama in the magazines. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Uruguay, and in April, 1838, he was exiled by order of President Oribe, who accused him of complicity in the revolutionary attempt of Rivera; but he returned in October, after the installation of Rivera as president. In 1840–'2 he sojourned in Brazil on account of his health, and returned in December of the latter year, when the siege of Montevideo had begun. In 1843 he was sent as commissioner of the Montevideo government to England to negotiate the withdrawal of the English blockading forces, and on his return he abandoned his literary studies and entered politics, founding the journal "El Comercio de la Plata," which soon became a powerful instrument of opposition to Rosas and Oribe, and excited the patriotism of the besieged city. It was generally reported that he was assassinated by instigation of Rosas while returning one evening from the press-rooms of his paper to his home. He wrote "Rosas y las Provincias" (Montevideo, 1844), which was translated into French under the title "Affaires de Buenos Ayres" (Paris, 1844); "La Confederación Argentina" (1845); "Proyectos de Monarquía en América" (1846); and "Biblioteca del Comercio de la Plata," a geographical, historical, and political magazine, of which four volumes had appeared at his death. His portrait is engraved on the notes of the provincial bank of Buenos Ayres.—His son, **Hector Florencio,** journalist, b. in Montevideo in 1832, after the assassination of his father removed his mother and brothers for security to Rio Janeiro, where he labored as a commercial clerk to sustain his family, employing his leisure in acquiring other European languages, and soon became an accomplished linguist. When Urquiza declared war against the dictator Rosas in 1851, Varela returned to Montevideo and founded the "Tribuna," which, under his management and that of his brother, Mariano, soon became one of the most popular newspapers of South America. He became the chief champion of the opposition to Urquiza and of the independence of Buenos Ayres, and took an active though indirect part in the operations that forced Urquiza to raise the siege of Buenos Ayres in July, 1853. He visited Europe in 1854, and was appointed consul-general of Uruguay in Paris, but was refused the exequatur by the French government, on account of his severe criticism of the *coup d'état* of 2 Dec., 1851, in the columns of "La Tribuna." On his return, and after the accession of Venancio Flores, he was elected to the legislature of Montevideo, and formed part of that general's cabinet. After Flores's resignation, Varela left the cabinet, and when the former was assassinated, 19 Feb., 1868, the latter returned to Buenos Ayres. During the cholera epidemic that desolated that city in 1871 he was one of the first to call a meeting, on 10 March, for the purpose of establishing a health and charitable committee, of which he was appointed vice-president, and when the president, Dr. Roque Perez, succumbed under his arduous duties, Varela assumed the lead and made heroic efforts for the relief of the afflicted. One afternoon, when the grave-diggers fled in the presence of 700 bodies to be buried, he personally, with members of his committee, undertook the task, and did not retire until every coffin was covered. Toward the end of 1871 he made a tour through Chili and other Spanish-American republics to obtain subscriptions for the foundation in Europe of a large journal destined to defend the interests of the Latin-American people, to make their civilization and literature known in Europe, and to acquaint his country with the progress of science in the Old World. He was assisted by the authorities and private persons, and, going to Paris, founded there the journal "El Americano," which soon became widely known and was the means of attracting the interest of European statesmen and merchants toward South America. In 1873 he was appointed minister resident of Guatemala at Paris, and in the next year he began the publication of a series of noteworthy political essays, which were afterward collected in book-form. In 1874 he founded in Turin another journal, "La Italia y El Plata," having the same object as "El Americano." He is a fluent orator and writer, although his speeches as well as his works suffer from verbosity. He is the author of "Revolución de Lima; reseña de los acontecimientos de Julio," with introduction by Emilio Castelar (Paris, 1872); "Pérou devant les pays d'Europe" (1873); "La république de Venezuela et son président Blanco" (1874); "Elisa Lynch"; "Á Alvarez Calderón"; and "Emilio Castelar" (1874).—Another son, **Mariano,** b. in Montevideo in 1834, assisted his brother on "La Tribuna," and after the latter's departure for Europe continued the journal. In 1869 he was secretary of foreign relations under Sarmiento's administration, and in 1871 was sent as minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to London, where he negotiated a loan of $30,000,000.—Another son, **Juan Cruz,** b. in Montevideo in 1843, although occupied in mercantile pursuits, has given much time to literature and travel. He is a contributor to many periodicals, a notable antiquarian, and author of two dramas in verse, "La Pecadora arrepentida" (Buenos Ayres, 1873), and "Facundo," unpublished.—Another son, **Luis Vicente,** author, b. in Montevideo, 27 May, 1845, studied law, was editor of "El Autonomista" and assistant on "La Tribuna," and is the author of "Estudios sobre la constitución de Buenos Ayres" (Buenos Ayres, 1868); "El Ciego," a drama (1871); "Concordancias y Fundamentos del Código Civil Argentino" (14 vols., 1873–'6); and "Organización del Registro del Estado Civil" (1874).—Florencio's brother, **Juan Cruz,** journalist, b. in Buenos Ayres in 1794; d. in Montevideo, 15 Jan., 1839, studied in Cordova and Tucuman, and was graduated in the latter city in theology and law in 1816. When in that year the congress of the United Provinces of La Plata met at Tucuman, Varela was elected one of the deputies for Buenos Ayres, and thenceforth abandoned the church for politics. He took an active part in the direction of the papers "El Mensajero Argentino," "El Tiempo," "El Centinela," and "El Porteño," held several public offices, and from 1824 till 1827 was secretary of the National congress. He suffered persecutions for his political opinions after the fall of the government of Rivadavia, and, taking part in the revolution of December, 1828, emigrated to Uruguay, whence he was banished by Oribe, together with other political enemies of Rosas, and returned only after the former's fall. He is the author of the dramas "Dido" (Buenos Ayres, 1823) and "Arjía" (Montevideo, 1834), and left a collection of unpublished

patriotic poems, of which the poem celebrating the victory of Ituzaingo, 20 Feb., 1827, is the most famous.—Another brother of Florencio, **Rufino,** b. in Buenos Ayres in 1801; d. in Quebrachito, 28 Nov., 1840, was banished from Buenos Ayres together with his brothers, and in 1840 followed Gen. Juan Lavalle in his invasion of the Argentine, and fell in the battle of Quebrachito.—Rufino's son, **Pedro,** b. in Montevideo in 1834, took an active part in the politics of his country, and, after the death of Gen. Venancio Flores, was considered the leader of his party. He was deputy and senator, and as president of the latter body took charge of the executive, 14 Jan., 1875, at Dr. Ellauri's fall. He was then elected constitutional president, but his government was overthrown, 10 March, 1876, and Col. Lorenzo Latorre was his successor.

VARELA Y MORALES, Félix (vah-ray'-lah), Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1788; d. in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1853. He studied in his native city, was graduated in theology in 1810, and became a priest in 1811. He was appointed professor of philosophy in San Carlos seminary, Havana, and afterward of political economy, dividing his time between the duties of the ministry and his labors as a teacher. He discarded completely the old scholastic philosophy and manner of teaching, and introduced the reforms that have changed the science of education in the 19th century. In 1821 he was elected representative for the western province of Cuba to the Spanish cortes, where he demanded political autonomy for Cuba. In 1823, with the end of the liberal régime and the return of absolute government, the cortes was forcibly dissolved; sixty-five of its members were condemned to death, and Varela, to save his life, took refuge with others at Gibraltar. Thence he sailed for New York in December, 1823, where he fixed his residence after visiting the principal cities of the Union. He devoted his time to literary, scientific, and educational pursuits and to the duties of his ministry as a Roman Catholic priest. In 1845 he was appointed vicar-general for New York, and edited a religious magazine with Dr. Constantine Pise. His health obliged him to go to St. Augustine, Fla., in 1849, where he resided from 1852 until his death. Varela's works include "Institutiones Philosophiæ Eclecticæ" (2 vols., Havana, 1812–'13); "Ética" (2 vols., 1814); "Miscelánea filosófica" (1818); "Lecciones de Filosofía" (1819–'20); "Observaciones sobre la Constitución de la Monarquía Española" (1821); "Manual de Práctica Parlamentaria" (New York, 1826); "Máximas Morales y Sociales" (1830); "Cartas á Elpidio sobre la Impiedad, el Fanatismo" (1835); and numerous philosophical and religious pamphlets. Most of these works, especially "Lecciones de Filosofía," have gone through many editions in Cuba, Spain, and the United States. His biography has been written several times, and an exhaustive "Life of Varela" has appeared in Spanish, by Jose Ignacio Rodriguez (New York, 1876).

VARELA Y ULLOA, José (vah-ray'-lah-ee-ool-yo'-ah), Spanish naval officer, b. in Santiago de Galicia, 14 Aug., 1748; d. in Havana, Cuba, 23 July, 1794. He entered the navy in 1759, and afterward became well known in learned circles throughout Europe for his scientific acquirements. In 1776 he was employed in assisting to measure geometrically the peak of Teneriffe and in determining the true position of islands and ports on the American and African coasts, among others the island of Santa Catharina in Brazil and the harbors on the Rio de la Plata. After discharging various important commissions, he was selected by the Spanish government to fix the boundaries of the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America. He gave proof of his abilities as a statesman and philosopher by his exhaustive reports on the productions of the Spanish-American colonies, their situation, relation to neighboring countries, and the advantages that the Spanish government could derive from them. On his return to Spain he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1794 he sailed for South America in command of a squadron, and having put in at Havana, on 16 April, was attacked there by the illness of which he died.

VARGAS, José María, Venezuelan president, b. in La Guaira, 2 March, 1786; d. in New York city, 13 July, 1854. He studied in the University of Caracas, where he was graduated in 1806 in philosophy and in 1808 in medicine, and in 1809 he translated Rousseau's "Contrat social," which he circulated privately among his friends for fear of the authorities. Early in 1810 he began the practice of his profession in Cumana, which province sent him as representative to congress, and he arrived in La Guaira just before the earthquake of 26 March, 1812, which destroyed nearly the whole city and killed 4,000 persons. He was the only surviving physician, and his self-sacrifice in saving lives and attending the wounded was acknowledged by the municipality and the national executive. After the capitulation of Miranda in the same year, Vargas was thrown by order of Monteverde into the dungeons of La Guaira; but in 1813 he received permission to emigrate. He continued his studies in the University of Edinburgh, was received as a member of the Royal college of surgeons of London, and travelled for some time through England and France. Afterward he practised his profession for several years in Porto Rico; but he returned in 1825 to Caracas, where in 1826, by order of Bolivar, he reorganized the university and in 1827 was elected its rector. He founded the chairs of anatomy, chemistry, and surgery, and, besides teaching these branches for some time in the university, gave private instruction to the best students at night in his home. In 1830 he was elected by Caracas to the constituent congress of Venezuela and opposed strenuously and with eloquence the proscription of Bolivar and the annexation of the province of Casanare to Venezuela. He was elected a member of the government council, and in 1834 to the presidency of the republic, which he was forced by public clamor to accept after repeated declinations. On 9 Feb., 1835, he took charge of the executive, and during his term he gave his salary as president to hospitals, schools, and other beneficent objects. When a mutiny of the military party, which hated the first civilian president, began in Caracas, 8 July, 1835, Vargas with the vice-president was exiled to St. Thomas; but before leaving he had time to convoke the council and issue a decree appointing Gen. Paez, who was then living in retirement, commander-in-chief for the re-establishment of order. The latter subdued the revolution in a fortnight and recalled Vargas, who administered the executive with strict impartiality; but, weary of political strife, he repeatedly handed in his resignation, which was at last reluctantly accepted by congress, 24 April, 1836. He returned, notwithstanding his shattered health, to his functions in the university and as director of public instruction, from 1838 till 1846 was a member of the senate and almost continuously its president, and in 1847 was appointed to the government council, but resigned in 1849. His anxiety, caused by the uninterrupted internal strife in his country, injured his health, and in 1853 he

went to New York, where he died. He left his anatomical collections and physical cabinet, part of his library of 8,000 volumes, and two houses, to the university, the rest of the library to the National library, and his mineral and botanical collections to the National museum of Caracas.

VARGAS-MACHUCA, Bernardo, Spanish soldier, b. in Simancas about 1550; d. in Mexico about 1620. He took part in the wars of Flanders, rose to the rank of captain, and was sent to Mexico, where, according to his own statement, he became commander-in-chief, although his name is not mentioned in the official documents of the time. He is noteworthy as the author of "Milicia Indiana, y Descripción Hidrográfica y Geográfica de las Indias" (Mexico, 1599); "Compendio y Doctrina nueva de la Gineta, secretos y advertencias de ella, señales y enfrenamientos de Caballos, su curación y beneficio" (Madrid, 1619); and "Defensa de las Conquistas de las Indias," of which the original manuscript is in a private library.

VARGAS Y PONCE, Juan José, Spanish geographer, b. in Cadiz in 1755; d. in Madrid in 1821. He entered the navy, was ordered in 1783 to assist Vicente Tofiño in the publication of the great atlas of the coast of Spain, and wrote a remarkable introduction to that work. Vargas was attached afterward to the colonial department, prepared the instructions for the scientific expeditions that were sent to America between 1789 and 1820, and was elected in the latter year a member of the constituent cortes. His works include "Descripción de las islas Pytiusas y Baleares" (Madrid, 1787), and "An Account of the Last Expedition to the Strait of Magellan made by the Frigate 'La Santa María de la Cabeza'" (Spanish edition, 1788; English translation, London, 1788). Among his manuscripts, in the National library at Madrid, are "Descripción estatistica de la provincía de Guipuzcoa," "Descripción estatistica de la isla de Cuba," and "Historía de la isla de Santo Domingo."

VARICK, Richard, soldier, b. in Hackensack, N. J., 25 March, 1753; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 30 July, 1831. The family name was originally Van Varick. He studied law and was practising in New York city, when, at the opening of the Revolution, he became a captain in Alexander McDougall's regiment. He afterward became military secretary to General Philip Schuyler, and on the latter's recommendation was appointed by congress deputy muster-master-general, 25 Sept., 1776, to which post the rank of lieutenant-colonel was attached on 10 April, 1777. He remained with the northern army till the muster department was abolished after the capture of Burgoyne, and was present at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. He was inspector-general at West Point after 1780, and first aide-de-camp to Gen. Benedict Arnold, whom he greatly admired as a soldier. It is said that when Arnold's defection was made known, Col. Varick was almost insane for several days. With Col. Franks, the second aide, he was examined by a court of inquiry, which exonerated both from suspicion of the least complicity in the treason. Shortly afterward he became a member of Washington's military family, acting as his recording secretary till near the close of the war, and taking charge of his confidential papers. From the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 till 1789 he was recorder of that city. In the latter year he became attorney-general of the state, and from 1791 till 1801 he was mayor of New York. In 1786 he and Samuel Jones were appointed revisers of the state laws, and they published the result of their labors in a volume (1789). On the organization of the state militia he was made colonel of one of the regiments. Col. Varick was speaker of the assembly in 1787, for many years president of the Merchants' bank, and a founder and liberal benefactor of the American Bible society, of which he was president from the resignation of John Jay till his death. He was more than six feet high, and of imposing presence, and has a fine monument in his native place.

VARICK, Theodore Romeyn, physician, b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., 24 June, 1825; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 23 Nov., 1887. He was graduated at the medical department of New York university in 1846, and, after practising for two years in New York, removed in 1848 to Jersey City, where he resided until his death. He made many valuable additions to professional knowledge, and was widely known as a surgeon. He was the first to prove the usefulness of cocaine in capital amputations, and he introduced into the United States Trendelenberg's method of amputating at the hip-joint. Being dissatisfied with the results of the Lister method of dressing open wounds, he perfected a system for the employment of hot water in surgery, and thereby secured the largest percentage of successful operations known, but three deaths resulting from fifty-four capital amputations. He also was the first to use hot water to control oozing in laparotomy. Dr. Varick was an incorporator of the District medical society of Hudson county, president of the New Jersey state medical society, surgeon-general of New Jersey, president of the New York medical society, director of Morris Plains hospital for the insane, director of St. Francis's hospital, surgeon of Jersey City hospital, and a member of various medical societies. Among the published records of his cases are monographs on "Urticaria produced by Hydrocyanic Acid," "Complete Luxation of the Radius and Ulna to the Radial Side," "Subperiosteal Resection of the Clavicle," "Distal Compression in Inguinal Aneurism," "The Causes of Death after Operations and Grave Injuries," "The Use of Hot Water in Surgery," "The Protective Treatment of Open Wounds," and "Railroad Injuries of the Extremities of the Human Body."

VARLET, Domingue Marie, French missionary, b. in France in 1678; d. in Utrecht, Holland, in 1742. He was ordained a priest in 1706, and about 1712 was appointed superior of the priests in the valley of the Mississippi by the directors of the Seminary of foreign missions of Paris. After his arrival in Canada he was named vicar-general, especially for Fort La Mobile and Fort Louis, by Bishop Saint Vallier, of Quebec, with jurisdiction over all priests along Mississippi river except Jesuits. He spent six years on this mission, visiting the country from Cahokia to the Gulf. He returned to Europe in 1718, and was appointed bishop of Ascalon and coadjutor to the bishop of Babylon. When he was on his way to the East,

intelligence was brought to the pope that he was an adherent of the doctrines of Jansenius. He was at once ordered to return to Rome; but, instead of doing so, he went to Utrecht and was one of the principal agents in founding the Jansenist church of that city. He consecrated four archbishops of the Jansenist church in succession, and was several times excommunicated by the pope.

VARNHAGEN, Francisco Adolpho de, Brazilian historian, b. in San João de Ypanema in 1816. He acquired his primary education in Rio Janeiro and went to Portugal to study in the University of Coimbra. When the ex-emperor of Brazil, Pedro I., was trying to re-establish the government of his daughter, Maria da Gloria, in 1834, Varnhagen enlisted in the constitutional army, and afterward re-entered college and completed his career as a military engineer in 1840, when he devoted himself to poetry and literature. He was appointed secretary of legation in Madrid, with the commission to revise the documents in the government archives concerning the boundaries of the empire of Brazil. In 1859 he returned to South America and was appointed minister-resident to the republic of Paraguay; but, on account of the despotic government of the dictator Lopez, he resigned his post and was commissioned to travel through Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, and the Antilles, and report on the agricultural progress of those countries. He executed this commission satisfactorily, presenting reports on coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Soon afterward, as minister of Brazil to Chili and Peru, he protested against the hostile attitude of the Spanish government toward the republics of the Pacific. While in Lima he began to investigate documents about Amerigo Vespucci, among which there is a letter from Peter Martyr to Columbus, in which he says that the Bay of Honduras had been visited before by others, thereby confirming Oviedo's assertion in his "Historia de las Indias." He was sent to Vienna in 1868 as minister-resident, promoted plenipotentiary in 1871, and created in 1874 Viscount of Porto Seguro and member of the imperial council, continuing in Vienna till 1878, when he returned to Brazil. He writes equally well in French, German, and Italian as in his own language, and is the author of "Noticias do Brazil," printed by the Royal academy of science of Lisbon (1852); "Trovas e Cantares" (Lisbon, 1853); "Historia geral do Brazil," to the revolution against Portugal (2 vols., 1854–'8); "Os Indios bravos e o Sr. Lisboa" (Lima, 1867); "Le premier voyage de Amerigo Vespucci, définitivement expliqué dans ses détails" (Vienna, 1869); "Das wahre Guanahani des Columbus" (1869); "Sull' importanza d'un manoscritto inedito della Biblioteca imperiale di Vienna per verificare, quale fu la prima isola scoperta del Colombo, ed anche altri punti della Storia della America" (1869); "Nouvelles Recherches sur les derniers voyages du navigateur Florentin, et le reste des documents et éclaircissements sur lui, avec les textes dans les langues originelles," with a facsimile of Ptolemy's chart of 1513 (1871); and "L'origine Touranienne des Américains Tupis-Caribes, et des anciens Egyptiens, indiquée principalement par la philologie comparée; traces d'une ancienne migration en Amérique, invasion du Brésil par les Tupis, etc." (1876).

VARNUM, James Mitchel, soldier, b. in Dracut, Mass., 17 Dec., 1748; d. in Marietta, Ohio, 10 Jan., 1789. His great-grandfather came to Massachusetts about 1634. James was graduated at Brown in 1769, admitted to the bar in 1771, and settled in East Greenwich, R. I., where he practised his profession. In 1774 he became colonel of the Kentish guards, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was commissioned as colonel of the 1st Rhode Island infantry, 8 May, 1775, and was present with his regiment at the shelling of Roxbury, Mass., the siege of Boston, the action at Harlem Heights, and the battle of White Plains. He was specially recommended for retention in the army on its rearrangement for the war, was appointed brigadier-general of Rhode Island troops, 12 Dec., 1776, and to the same rank in the Continental army, 12 Feb., 1777, and took part with his brigade in numerous engagements, including that at Red Bank, where he commanded all the American troops on the Jersey side of the Delaware. He rendered valuable services in the defence of the forts on the Delaware, was at Valley Forge in the winter of 1778, and afterward took an active part at the battle of Rhode Island. In 1778 he advocated the raising of a battalion of negroes in Rhode Island, and at his instance the legislature passed an act offering freedom to all slaves that should enlist in the army. He resigned his commission and was honorably discharged, 5 March, 1779, and resumed the practice of his profession at East Greenwich, where he speedily attained the first rank as a lawyer, took part in most of the chief cases in Rhode Island, and was recognized as a polished and eloquent orator. He was major-general of the Rhode Island militia from 1779 till 1788, and in that capacity was in the service of the United States in July and August, 1780, under the Comte de Rochambeau. He was a member of the Continental congress from Rhode Island in 1780–'2 and 1786–'7, and was there recognized by his colleagues as "a man of uncommon talents and most brilliant eloquence." In October, 1787, he was appointed by congress one of the judges of the Northwest territory, and removed to Marietta, Ohio, in June, 1788. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and second president of the Rhode Island society of that order.

—His brother, **Joseph Bradley,** senator, b. in Dracutt, Mass., 29 Jan., 1750; d. there, 21 Sept., 1821, at the age of eighteen was commissioned captain by the committee of the colony of Massachusetts bay, and in 1787 colonel by the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was made brigadier-general in 1802, and in 1805 major-general of the state militia, holding the latter office at his death in 1821. From 1780 till 1795 he was a member of the house of representatives and senate of Massachusetts, and in 1787 and 1795 he served as a member of the governor's council. From 1795 till 1811 he was a member of the National house of representatives, during which time he was chosen speaker two terms, from 1807 till 1811, being the immediate predecessor of Henry Clay. From 1811 till 1817 he was U. S. senator from Massachusetts, being elected in opposition to Timothy Pickering,

and he was president *pro tempore* of the senate and acting vice-president of the United States from 6 Dec., 1813, till 17 April, 1814. He was a member of the State convention to ratify the constitution of the United States in 1787, and that of 1820 to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, acting as the presiding officer in the absence of President John Adams and Chief-Justice Parker. In 1813 he was a candidate for governor of Massachusetts against Caleb Strong, the incumbent of that office, but was defeated. Gen. Varnum was among the earliest patriots of the Revolution, having raised and commanded as captain a company of minute-men from his native town, which participated in engagements in Rhode Island and New York. For his assistance in putting down Shays's rebellion in 1787 he received a personal letter of thanks from Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, commanding the state forces. Henry Wilson, in his "History of Slavery," quotes him in the debate on the bill for the government of the Mississippi territory before the house in March, 1798, as having been very strong and outspoken in his opposition to negro servitude. In politics, unlike his brother, Gen. James M. Varnum, who was a Federalist, he was a Democrat, and a strong and consistent supporter of the administration of Thomas Jefferson. After his retirement in 1817 from congress he was again chosen to represent his district in the legislature, and when he died he was the senior member of the senate of Massachusetts. Among the portraits of the speakers of the National house of representatives at the capitol in Washington there is a fine oil-painting of Gen. Varnum by Charles L. Elliott, a gift from the state of Massachusetts.—A grandson of Joseph B., **Joseph Bradley,** lawyer, b. in Washington, D. C., 9 June, 1818; d. in Astoria, N. Y., 31 Dec., 1874, was graduated at Yale in 1838, studied law at Yale and with Roger B. Taney in Baltimore, Md., and after admission to the bar practised in that city for several years. He then removed to New York city and acquired a large practice. He was a member of the New York legislature from 1849 till 1851, being chosen speaker of the assembly for the latter year. In 1852 he was the Whig candidate for congress in his district. He was a member of the assembly again in 1857. In 1871 he took an active part in the agitation against corruption in the government of New York city. He was a contributor to magazines and newspapers, and published in book-form "The Seat of Government of the United States" (New York, 1848) and "The Washington Sketch-Book."

VARONA, Enrique José (vah-ro'-nah), Cuban author, b. in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1849. He received his education in his native city and began his literary career in 1864 as a contributor to reviews. In 1874 he fixed his residence in Havana, dividing his time between teaching and journalism. In 1885 he was elected representative for Puerto Principe in the Spanish cortes. In 1885 he founded the "Revista Cubana," a literary, scientific, and philosophical review, which is considered one of the best in the Spanish language. His works include "Odas Anacreónticas" (Puerto Principe, 1868); "Poesías" (Havana, 1878); "Paisajes Cubanos" (1819); "Conferencias filosóficas; Lógica" (1880); "Conferencias filosóficas; Psicologia" (1881); "Estudios Literarios y filosóficos" (1883); and "Seis Conferencias" (Barcelona, 1887). His "Lógica" has been translated into French.

VARRICK, James, A. M. E. Zion bishop, b. near Newburg, N. Y., about 1760; d. in 1836. He with eight other members of the Methodist church obtained permission from Bishop Francis Asbury to hold separate meetings for his race. They met in a shop in New York city for three years, and in 1800 the society was incorporated under the name of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, their first church being completed the same year. This was the origin of Zion church in this country, of which James Varrick was one of the earliest trustees. In 1820 he was elected one of the first two elders of the church, in the following year chairman of the New York conference district, and in 1822 he was made the first superintendent or bishop, his term of service expiring in 1828.

VASCONCELLOS, Andres de (vas-cone-thayl'-los), Portuguese navigator, b. in Yelves about the end of the 15th century; d. in Portugal in the first half of the 16th century. He was an expert mariner, and sailed in 1538 in the expedition of Hernando de Soto as captain of the "Buena Fortuna." After the landing of Soto at Tampa, Vasconcellos explored the coast as far as the bay of Appalachee, where he landed the rest of his stores, and when Soto went into winter-quarters in 1539, Vasconcellos sailed around the coast of Florida, taking astronomical observations, and landing often to explore the country. On his return to Appalachee, he found the adelantado gone, sailed for Cuba, and thence for Europe, where he wrote an account of his voyage, with accurate details about the formation of the coast and astronomical observations on the position and distance of many points, giving also an interesting description of the fruits, birds, and quadrupeds of the country. His work "Relação da viagem do almirante Dom Hernando de Soto, descripção da provincia da Florida" is preserved in the original manuscript in the library of the Duke de Sesa. An anonymous translation was published in French under the title "Histoire de la Floride par le sieur André de Vasconcellos" (Paris, 1685), and there is a Spanish translation entitled "Historia de la Florida del Hidalgo de Yelves" (Seville, 1545).

VASCONCELLOS, Simon, Portuguese historian, b. in Coimbra in 1599; d. in the province of São Paulo, Brazil, in 1670. He early became a Jesuit, was attached for about forty years to the Brazilian missions, founded several convents in the country, and became assistant visitor of the order. He wrote three valuable works, "Cronica de la Compañio de Jesu en el Brazil" (Lisbon, 1663); "Vida de João Almeydo" (1665); and "Vida de Jose Anchieta" (1666); and left several interesting manuscripts, which are preserved in the Brazilian state archives.

VASEY, George, botanist, b. near Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, 28 Feb., 1822. He came to this country when a child, and was graduated at Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1848. Settling in the practice of his profession in Illinois, he continued it for twenty years. In April, 1872, he was appointed botanist to the department of agriculture in Washington. His published works, issued under government auspices, include "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Native Forest Trees of the United States" (Washington, 1876); "The Grasses of the United States, a Synopsis of the Tribes, with Descriptions of the Genera" (1883); "The Agricultural Grasses of the United States" (1884); "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Grasses of the United States" (1885); "Report of an Investigation of the Grasses of the Arid Districts" (2 parts, 1886–'7); and "Grasses of the South" (1887).

VASQUEZ, Francisco (vas'-kayth), Central American historian, b. in Guatemala about 1600;

d. there about 1660. He entered the Franciscan order and was attached to the missions in Chiapa, where he labored with great success for about twenty-five years, founded several missions, became chronicler of his order, and established the Franciscan province of Nicaragua. He left a valuable manuscript, "Crónica de la provincia del Santisimo Nombre de Jesus, del orden de San Francisco de Guatemala, y de las misiones en la provincia de Chiapa" (2 vols., Guatemala, 1714 and 1716), in which he recounts the entrance of the Spaniards into Guatemala, narrates the stages of the conquest, and gives valuable information about the foundation of Chiapa, and concerning the missionaries that wrote in the aboriginal languages of Guatemala and Chiapa.

VASQUEZ, Francisco Pablo, Mexican R. C. bishop, b. in Atlixco in 1769; d. in Cholula in 1847. He was educated in the Palafoxiano seminary of Puebla, where he studied philosophy, and in 1788 was graduated at the University of Mexico, where he obtained in 1789 the chair of philosophy. He was given the degree of doctor in theology in 1795, appointed to the parish of San Geronimo Coatepec, and made secretary of the diocese of Puebla. In 1818 he was elected canon of the cathedral, and in 1825 the government appointed him minister to the pope, to obtain the recognition of the republic and arrange a convention. He sailed for London, and afterward went to Paris, and in December, 1828, received new instructions in Florence. His negotiations with Pius VIII., and afterward with Gregory XVI., ended in a satisfactory treaty between the apostolic see and the government of the republic. He was consecrated bishop of Puebla in Rome by Cardinal Odescalchi in March, 1831, and returned to Mexico. He founded the correctional asylum for women, improved the hospital, and favored all the charitable institutions of Puebla. He translated Clavigero's "Storia Antica del Messico" and Voltaire's "Lettres de quelques juifs Allemands et Polonais" into Spanish (Mexico, 1842).

VASSAR, Matthew, philanthropist, b. in the parish of Tuddenham, Norfolk, England, 29 April, 1792; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 23 June, 1868. His father, James Vassar, of French ancestry, who was a dissenter of the Baptist communion, emigrated with his wife and children and an unmarried brother, Thomas, to this country. He reached New York in 1796, and, after spending a few months in exploring the country, settled in the spring of 1797 on a farm in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie. Here the Vassar family, having brought the art with them from England, began the brewing of ale first for their own consumption and then to meet the demands of their neighbors. These demands grew so rapidly that in 1801 James Vassar removed to Poughkeepsie and there conducted the brewing business on an extensive scale. His son, Matthew, finally succeeded to this business, and in it acquired the large fortune that he ultimately devoted mainly to the higher education of women. In 1845, after many years of diligent and prosperous labor, he visited Europe and spent nearly twelve months in travelling over Great Britain, Ireland, and the continent. Having no children, he was already meditating as to the manner in which he should dispose of his fortune so as best to promote the welfare of society. Circumstances finally determined him to erect and endow a college for young women which should be to their sex what Harvard and Yale were to young men. In the execution of this purpose Mr. Vassar was a pioneer in a field that now abounds in imitators. In January, 1861, he obtained from the legislature an act to incorporate Vassar college, and in February following, at a meeting of the board of trustees which he selected, he transferred to their custody the sum of $400,000. At his death this was increased by the bequests of his will to more than $800,000. In the earlier years of his career Mr. Vassar gave much to various charities. A handsome house of worship for the Baptist church of Poughkeepsie, to which he was warmly attached, was built mainly by his contributions. His death occurred suddenly on commencement-day while he was engaged in reading his annual address to the trustees.—His nephew, **Matthew,** philanthropist, son of John Guy Vassar, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 11 May, 1809; d. there, 10 Aug., 1881. At the age of twenty-two he accepted a partnership in his uncle's brewing business, and laid the foundation of a large fortune. Though his early education was limited, he became a well-informed man of sound judgment, positive convictions, and resolute energy, and exerted a commanding influence in the community in which he lived. He was active in various local institutions and charities, but rendered especially valuable service in his care of the college that his uncle had founded. He was one of its original trustees, and its treasurer until the time of his death, devoting, without salary, to the duties of this office and the general interests of the college several hours of each day for sixteen years. He endowed two professorships that bear his name in Vassar college, contributing for this purpose $100,000, and also bequeathed to the college $50,000 as a beneficiary fund. In conjunction with his brother, John Guy, he built and equipped the Vassar brothers' laboratory connected with the college at a cost of $20,000. In the city of Poughkeepsie he and his brother erected and endowed the Vassar brothers' home for aged men, the Vassar brothers' scientific and literary institute, and the Vassar brothers' hospital, of which the last named was completed after his death. His various benefactions amounted to about $500,000. By his exertions a branch of the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was established in Poughkeepsie, and he became its president. He also gave much to the Baptist church of Poughkeepsie, of which he was a life-long member.—The second Matthew's brother, **John Guy,** philanthropist, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 15 June, 1811; d. there, 27 Oct., 1888, was early associated with his uncle in the brewing business, and shared its prosperity. Infirm health prevented his steady application to business, and he spent thirty years abroad, during which he travelled over a large part of the globe. He gave an account of these travels in a published volume entitled "Twenty Years Around the World" (1861). He is one of the original trustees of Vassar college, being selected for that position by its founder. Be-

sides his joint benefactions with his brother, which are recorded above, he has made a conditional gift of $20,000 to the college that bears the family name. His later years have been earnestly devoted to the completion and equipment of the Vassar brothers' hospital. — The first Matthew's cousin, **John Ellison,** lay preacher, b. near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1813; d. in Poughkeepsie, 6 Dec., 1878, was the son of Thomas Vassar. In early life he was employed in the brewery of Matthew Vassar, but, having become a religious man of very earnest convictions, he left the service of his cousin and devoted his entire life to self-sacrificing labors for the good of others. He was employed in 1850 by the American tract society as a colporteur, his first missionary work being in Illinois and other western states. Subsequently New York and New England were his field of service. During the civil war he was at the front, engaged in religious labors of all kinds among the soldiers. Just before the battle of Gettysburg he was captured by Gen. James E. B. Stuart's cavalry, who were glad to let him go to escape his importunate exhortations and prayers. At the conclusion of the war he visited, in the service of the Tract society, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. Few men of his day travelled more extensively or were more widely known than "Uncle John Vassar," as he was everywhere called. His extraordinary mental gifts, in connection with his zeal, made him a lay preacher that was rarely equalled. An account of his life has been published by the Rev. Thomas E. Vassar (New York, 1879).—John Ellison's nephew, **Thomas Edwin,** clergyman, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1834, is son of William Vassar. His plans for entering college were frustrated by family misfortunes, and he was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1857, without the advantages of a formal education. He has been successively settled as pastor at Amenia, N. Y., Lynn, Mass., Flemington, N. J., and Newark, N. J., and is now in Kansas City, Mo. He was for one year chaplain of the 150th New York regiment, and was at several battles, including Gettysburg. He is the author of a memoir of his cousin, John Ellison Vassar, entitled "Uncle John Vassar" (New York, 1879), of which about 20,000 copies have been sold in America and England. He has received the degree of D. D.

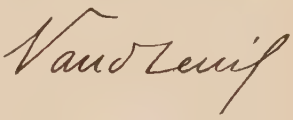
VATRY, Marc Antoine Bourdon (vah-tree), Baron de, French statesman, b. in Saint-Maur, near Paris, 21 Nov., 1761; d. in Paris, 22 April, 1828. He was secretary to Count De Grasse in 1780–'2, was at Yorktown, and wrote for the admiralty an account of the naval operations in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of North America. After the battle of Dominica, 12 April, 1782, in which he was wounded and where Count De Grasse was made a prisoner, he became secretary of Marquis Louis Philippe de Vaudreuil, who succeeded De Grasse in the command of the French forces. He was charged with the embarkation at Boston of Rochambeau's army for Santo Domingo, and when peace was concluded in 1783 he was appointed chief of the colonial bureau in the navy department. He was employed later at Antwerp, was secretary of the navy in 1798–1800, and was then named minister to the United States. By a subsequent decree he was appointed commissary-general of the Low Countries, and a few months later transferred to Havre as maritime prefect. He opposed the expedition of Gen. Leclerc to Santo Domingo, of which he foresaw the consequences, and it is said that Bonaparte answered his objections and those of the engineer Fairfait with the significant words: "I want to get rid of the 60,000 republican soldiers of Moreau's army." During his administration as prefect of Avignon and afterward of Genoa he built several monuments, constructed bridges and dams, and opened high-roads. He became under-secretary of the navy and colonies in 1814, and retired to private life after the second restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815. His works include "Exposé des opérations de l'armée navale du Comte de Grasse de 1780 à 1782" (Paris, 1785).

VATTEMARE, Alexandre, founder of the system of international exchanges, b. in Paris, 8 Nov., 1796; d. there, 7 April, 1864. He became a surgeon, and in 1814 was sent to conduct Prussian prisoners of war to Berlin. Afterward, being without resources, he became a professional ventriloquist, and under the name of Monsieur Alexandre was well known throughout Europe and appeared as such in this country. Subsequently he gave up this occupation to urge the adoption of his system of commercial exchanges. At first this aimed simply at a systematic exchange of duplicates between libraries, especially of government publications, but he afterward extended it to include art-objects, maps, specimens of natural history, and other similar articles. He came to this country in 1839 and again in 1847, and was granted money by congress and by the legislatures of several states to further his scheme, which met with more success here than in Europe. His manners were captivating, and in his addresses he indulged in the most extravagant flattery of the United States, promising that by his exertions "the veil of ignorance which shuts out your country from view will fall and she will stand in the eyes of Europe in her true dignity and glory." He also held out the prospect that "a rattlesnake or a lizard may procure a copy of the Venus de Medicis." He was the means of adding 300,000 volumes to the libraries of this country; but he lacked judgment and system, and his scheme was ultimately a failure. His plan of establishing a government bureau in Paris in connection with it was not regarded with favor, and he died a disappointed man.—His son, Hippolyte, who has contributed to current literature in France, notably a series of biographical sketches of American soldiers in the "Revue contemporaine," has unsuccessfully endeavored to revive his father's project.

VAUBLANC, Vincent Marie Viénot (vo-blong), Count de, West Indian statesman, b. in Fort Dauphin, Hayti, 2 March, 1756; d. in Paris, France, 21 Aug., 1845. He received his education at the military school of La Flèche in France in 1770–'4, and entered the army as lieutenant in the "La Sarre" regiment. From 1776 till 1782 he served in Santo Domingo, but he resigned in the latter year, was returned to the legislative assembly in 1791, elected its president on 14 Nov., and in 1792 defended at the bar of the assembly Count de Rochambeau, and secured his acquittal by recalling the services that he had performed in the United States. He strongly favored the motion for the enfranchisement of the slaves in the French colonies in America, and defending at the tribune the conclusions of the commission, secured on 9 April, 1792, the passage of the law to that effect. In 1796, as a member of the council of five hundred, he assailed the colonial administration, and secured the recall of Félicité Sonthonax from Santo Domingo. Being outlawed after the *coup d'état* of 4 Sept., 1797, he went to Italy, and, after his return to France in 1799, became a member of the corps législatif in 1800, and its president in 1804. In 1805 he was appointed prefect of the department

of Moselle, and in 1813 he was made a count of the empire. Under Louis XVIII. he was councillor of state, and secretary of the interior in the Richelieu cabinet from 24 Sept., 1815, till 8 May, 1816. In 1820 he was returned as a deputy by the department of Calvados, and from 1820 till 1830 he was delegate of the colony of Guadeloupe to the king. He urged the establishment of a maritime *entrepôt* in the Antilles, and also advocated several changes in the judiciary and administration of the colonies. After the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne of France in 1830, he retired to private life. His works include "Du commerce maritime considéré sous le rapport des colonies" (1828); "Mémoires et souvenirs" (2 vols., 1839); and "De la navigation des colonies" (1843).

VAUDREUIL, Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de, governor of Canada, b. in the castle of Vaudreuil, near Castelnaudary, France, in 1640; d. in Quebec, 11 Oct., 1725. He was a brigadier-general in the French army, and distinguished himself at the siege of Valenciennes. He was sent to Canada as commander of the forces, and was then known as Chevalier de Vaudreuil. With 300 men he went to the relief of Montreal during the massacre of Lachine, and served under Frontenac in his expedition against the Iroquois. He was engaged in 1690 in the defence of Quebec against the attack of Admiral Phipps, and in 1693 surprised and defeated La Chaudière Noire, the most astute and terrible of the Iroquois chiefs. In 1702 he obtained a seigniory, and was appointed governor of Montreal, and in 1703 he became governor of Canada as successor to M. de Callières. In 1710 he engaged in the defence of Quebec, and at the same time made preparations for the relief of Montreal. After Louis XV. became king, Vaudreuil effected many reforms in the colony, and his measures, civil or military, were usually successful.—His eldest son, **Louis Philippe de Rigaud,** Marquis de, French naval officer, b. in Quebec, Canada, in 1691; d. in Rochefort, France, 27 Nov., 1763, entering the Canadian militia at the age of sixteen, rose rapidly in the service, and held the rank of major at the death of his father. He then returned to France, joined the navy as lieutenant, and was again employed in Canada for several years. In 1738 he was post-captain and commanded the navy in Canada. During the war for the succession of Austria he fought at Cape Breton, and for his valor at the battle off Cape Finisterre, 25 Oct., 1747, was promoted chef d'escadre. Louis XV. caused Carl Van Loo to paint a picture that represented Vaudreuil disengaging the flagship when it was surrounded by superior forces, and a copy was presented to the officer, while the original is still preserved in the museum at Versailles. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1753, fought with credit in the seven years' war, defended Marie-Galante in the West Indies against the English, and was governor of Santo Domingo in 1761–'2.—Another son, **Pierre François,** Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, governor of Canada, b. in Quebec in 1698; d. in Paris, France 20 Oct., 1765, founded the branch of Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, and was first known as Chevalier de Cavagnal. He entered the military service, and attained the rank of major in the marine corps. In 1733 he was appointed governor of Three Rivers, and in 1742 of Louisiana, in which capacities he gained great popularity. In 1755 he was appointed governor of Canada. His relations with Montcalm, commander of the troops in Canada, were unfriendly, and this lack of harmony between the highest civil and military authorities in the colony doubtless tended to hasten the end of French power in North America. In September, 1759, the British defeated Montcalm and captured Quebec, and in the spring of 1760 Vaudreuil capitulated to Gen. Amherst at Montreal. Gen. Levis, who was in command of the troops at Montreal at the time of the surrender, opposed the capitulation; but opposition was useless. Such, however, was not the view that was taken of the capitulation and of some other of Vaudreuil's official actions by the home authorities, and on his return to France he was imprisoned in the Bastile on charges preferred by friends of Montcalm. He was afterward tried before the Chatelet de Paris, the result being that the allegations were shown to be baseless, and he was absolved from all blame in his administration of the affairs of Canada. He was consequently released from imprisonment, but with the loss of nearly all his money and property.—Another son, **Pierre François de Rigaud,** Chevalier de Vaudreuil, b. in Quebec in 1704; d. in Versailles, France, in 1772, was a brave and capable officer. He took Fort Massachusetts from the British, gained a victory over Col. Parker on Lake St. Sacrement, sunk twenty bateaux, and took five officers and 160 men prisoners. He visited France, prevailed on the government to despatch Montcalm, Levis, Bourlamaque, and Bougainville to Canada, and assembled at St. John the army that subsequently besieged the forts at Oswego and Ontario, and made the last attempt to detach the Iroquois from the British in 1757. He was successively lieutenant-governor of Quebec, and governor of Three Rivers and Montreal.—Louis Philippe's son, **Louis Philippe de Rigaud,** Marquis de Vaudreuil, naval officer, b. in Quebec, 28 Oct., 1724; d. in Paris, France, 14 Dec., 1802, entered the navy as midshipman in 1740, and rose rapidly in the service, being promoted ensign in 1747 and captain in 1754. On 19 May, 1759, he fought a brilliant engagement with the English, and was made Knight of St. Louis. He was promoted post captain, administered the government of the island La Désirade, in the West Indies,



in 1765–'8, was made brigadier of the naval forces in 1773, and chef d'escadre early in 1777. He commanded a division under Count d'Orvilliers at the battle of Ouessant, 27 July, 1778, and in December, 1778, took charge at Brest of a squadron of two ships of the line, two frigates, and three corvettes. After storming Fort St. Louis, in Senegal, and securing rich prizes on the African coast, he conveyed troops to Martinique and Santo Domingo, and, joining Count d'Estaing's army, participated in the capture of Grenada and in the attack on St. Lucia. He assisted also in the siege of Savannah in 1779, and assumed command of the fleet when the admiral led the French columns to the assault. Returning to Brest toward the close of the year, he escorted a convoy of troops to Santo Domingo in February, 1780, escaping by skilful manœuvring the superior fleet of Admiral Kempenfelt, and

brought safely several prizes to Fort Royal, Martinique. Joining Count de Guichen's fleet, he commanded the first division at the engagements with the English in the channel of Dominica on 17 April and 15 and 19 May, 1780, which resulted in a victory for the French. In July following he was given the grand cross of St. Louis and made governor of Santo Domingo, but he soon resigned, as he preferred active service at sea, and took command of a division in Count de Grasse's fleet, assisting in the engagement with Admiral Graves in Chesapeake bay and in the siege of Yorktown. At the battle in the channel of the Saintes islands, 12 April, 1782, he escorted the convoy that was destined to attack Jamaica, but was unable to take part in the action. Count de Grasse attributing his capture to Vaudreuil, the latter was court-martialed at Lorient in March, 1784; but the finding of the court, 21 May, 1784, was that "Vaudreuil's conduct during all the circumstances of the battle deserved nothing but praise." He was promoted lieutenant-general, 14 Aug., 1782, and in December following carried Rochambeau's army from Boston and Providence to Santo Domingo. He was elected to the states-general in 1789 by the nobility of Castelnaudary, served as a member on the naval committee of the assembly, and during the night of 5 to 6 Oct., 1789, forcing an entrance in the palace of Versailles with a few officers, protected the royal family from outrage and kept the mob at bay till the arrival of succor. In 1791 he emigrated to London, but he returned to Paris in 1800, and was granted by Napoleon Bonaparte a pension on the retired list of the navy.—Philippe's grandson, **Jean François de Rigaud de Paule**, Count de, better known as Count de Paule-Vaudreuil, French soldier, b. in Port au Prince, Santo Domingo, 2 March, 1740; d. in Paris, 10 Jan., 1817, was the son of Jean Paul François, governor of Santo Domingo and other French possessions in the West Indies for several years. The son entered the navy and served during the seven years' war, in 1756–'63, as aide-de-camp to Marshal Prince de Soubise, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general. He was a great favorite at court, and was made grand falconer by Louis XVI. He emigrated in 1789 to Turin with the Count d'Artois, accompanying the latter everywhere till the restoration of 1814, when he was created a peer of France and appointed governor of the royal palace of the Louvre.—Another grandson, **Jean Louis de Rigaud**, Count de, French soldier, b. in Cape Français in 1762; d. in Paris, 20 April, 1816, entered the army in 1777 as lieutenant, went to America with Rochambeau, served as aide-de-camp to Chevalier de Chastellux, and was at Yorktown in October, 1781. He was promoted colonel in 1785, emigrated to Germany in 1789, served in the army of Condé, and after the restoration of Louis XVIII. became master of the king's wardrobe.

VAUGHAN, Benjamin, political economist, b. in Jamaica, West Indies, during a temporary residence of his parents on the island, 19 April, 1751; d. in Hallowell, Me., 8 Dec., 1835. He was the eldest son of Samuel Vaughan, of London, a West India merchant and planter. His mother was Sarah Hallowell, daughter of Benjamin Hallowell, a merchant of Boston, Mass. He was educated by Dr. Priestley, and at the University of Cambridge. As early as 1778 he wrote on political subjects. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, taking his degree in May, 1781, and on 30 June married Sarah, daughter of William Manning, of London, a West India merchant and planter, grandfather of Cardinal Manning. He became the partner of Mr. Manning, and remained with the house in active business until 1794. Through his American connections and his scientific pursuits he early became intimate with Benjamin Franklin. His relations with Franklin, his connection with Henry Laurens (whose son married Miss Manning), and his friendship with Lord Shelburne brought him into active participation in the conduct of the negotiations for peace between England and the United States in 1782. But he never assumed any official part in these negotiations. There is some evidence that communications from Paris, concerning the possibilities of peace, passed from Franklin to Shelburne, through Laurens and Vaughan, as early as March, 1782, before Lord North's resignation. Late in March, after the formation of the Rockingham ministry, Lord Shelburne (then secretary for the colonies) requested Vaughan to persuade Laurens to go to Holland with his brother, William Vaughan, to ascertain from John Adams what means were necessary for peace. By sending messengers in three directions at once, Vaughan succeeded in finding Laurens, who was persuaded to undertake the mission. Fox, secretary for foreign affairs, desired to get these negotiations into his own hands, being jealous of Shelburne, and attempted to obtain the same service from Laurens, but had been forestalled by Vaughan. At the same time, being consulted by Lord Shelburne as to the best person to send to Paris to open formal negotiations with Franklin, Vaughan suggested Richard Oswald, who was at once sent to Paris, crossing the channel in the same packet with Laurens. Oswald was afterward formally commissioned negotiator for England, and returned to France; but owing to jealousies between him and Grenville, sent by Fox, Franklin became very guarded in his intercourse, and, before Lord Shelburne became prime minister, Vaughan seems to have gone to Paris at his request to attempt to allay Franklin's suspicions. After Lord Rockingham's death, during the formation of the Shelburne cabinet, Lord Shelburne offered Vaughan an official appointment, which he declined; but he consented to go again to Paris in July to see Franklin, to assure him of Lord Shelburne's genuine desire to conclude a peace, and to remove any obstacles arising from Fox's attack in the commons on Shelburne's sincerity. Being successful in this, he remained in Paris, at Franklin's request, and by Lord Shelburne's express desire, in order to receive certain communications which Franklin desired to make to Shelburne concerning reconciliation. This, however, the course of the negotiation rendered unnecessary, and they were never formally written out. Oswald was ignorant that Vaughan was in Paris at Shelburne's request, and, becoming jealous, he wrote Shelburne, accusing Vaughan of meddling. Diplomatic requirements prevented Shelburne from permitting Oswald to know of his independent communications through Vaughan, and from clearly explaining to

Benj.n Vaughan

him Vaughan's true position. Oswald therefore remained in ignorance (apparently through life) that during the whole transaction Vaughan was actively engaged in his work of removing obstacles to the peace on both sides, at the express desire of both parties to the negotiation. Hence the correspondence of Oswald and Shelburne gives, on both sides, an erroneous impression as to Vaughan. Vaughan became well acquainted with Jay, on the latter's arrival in Paris, 23 June, and much communication between Franklin and Jay in Paris, and Shelburne in England, passed through Vaughan. On Vaughan's return to London in August, he was again requested by Shelburne to return to Paris and continue his efforts. While there, Vaughan learned of Rayneval's secret mission to England, and wrote to Shelburne concerning it, 9 Sept. Two days later he wrote Shelburne a long letter, urging delay with Rayneval, and immediate and independent action with the colonies, and showing the importance of separating America from France, and the danger to peace of refusing to grant Jay's demand for a new commission to Oswald which should recognize the independence of the United States at once, instead of reserving independence to be one of the terms of the treaty itself. Following his letter to England a few hours later, at the urgent request of Jay, he had an interview with Shelburne, and, being asked "whether a new commission was absolutely necessary," renewed his assurance that it was. The new commission was made out, and Vaughan was desired by Shelburne to return to France immediately. He set out at once, taking with him in his chaise from London the royal messenger with the new commission, which recognized in its wording the independence of the United States of America. Vaughan remained in Paris during October and part of November, becoming acquainted with Adams, the fourth commissioner, who arrived in Paris on 25 Oct., and being the medium of much informal communication between the negotiators on both sides, especially concerning the refugees. In November he again returned to London, but was desired by Shelburne to go back to Paris. At this time Shelburne appears to have been dissatisfied with his course; and the king, to whom Vaughan's letters were submitted along with the official despatches, also expressed dissatisfaction at his stay. But the result of his work seems to have justified his course, for Franklin expressly declared that, had it not been for Vaughan's letters and conversations, he would not have signed the clause in the treaty concerning the refugees—a subject which, more than any other, threatened to wreck the whole negotiation. Shelburne must have become satisfied of this, for he again requested him to remain in Paris. Vaughan spent over seven months in these visits at Paris and in his journeys, but refused to receive any pay or even the reimbursement of his expenses.

From 1783 to 1794 Vaughan lived in London and in the country, with long visits to Paris, dividing his time between active business and political and scientific studies. His letters show Jeremy Bentham, Sheridan, Sir Samuel Romilly, Grey, Wilberforce, M. de Narbonne, the bishop of Autun, and many others to have been among his guests, while his general correspondence embraced an even wider circle. His intimate relations with Franklin continued unbroken during life. He had long before edited the first publication of Franklin's writings in London, and through his influence in these later years Franklin was induced to publish his memoirs. During this time Vaughan published papers under the signature of the "Calm Observer," reprinted in book-form (London, 1793), and translated into French and German. He was returned to parliament in 1792, and remained in the house nearly two years. He was opposed to any attempt to disturb the existing form of government in his own country; but as the French revolution developed, the popular tide in England set strongly against those men who had shown sympathy with its earlier stages, and more rigorous laws were demanded against those suspected of sympathizing with what were called revolutionary ideas. Vaughan, from his place in parliament, was well known to Pitt as one of the active opponents of the administration. Under these circumstances he decided to leave England for the continent until times had again become settled, and accordingly in 1794 he went to France, and afterward to Switzerland. While in France he was several times suspected of being an English spy. In Switzerland he devoted himself to political correspondence and literary pursuits. He was assured by Pitt that he could at any time return to England with safety, but he had become so much interested in republican principles that he determined to live in the United States. He accordingly went direct to Boston, and lived for a short time at Little Cambridge (now Brighton), whence he removed to Maine, and settled on lands descended to him from his mother, Sarah Hallowell, on Kennebec river, in what is now the town of Hallowell. Here he spent the remainder of his life, improving his estate, advocating conservative political views, working in his library, writing literary and political articles, and carrying on an extensive correspondence. Here, for the first time, he practised his profession, visiting only among the poor, and usually supplying medicines as well as advice without charge. Besides the articles written in England on political and scientific subjects, he also published, under the title of "Klyogg, or the Rural Socrates," the result of his researches in Switzerland, concerning the life of James Gouyer, the agricultural philosopher (Hallowell, Me., 1806). At Hallowell he published anonymously various political articles, and also prepared two historical papers at President Adams's request—one concerning the northeast boundary, the other giving the writer's surmises of the manner in which Turgot's memoirs came into the possession of Lord Shelburne several years before their publication. All that he wrote was either published anonymously, or over a fictitious signature, or was not written for publication, and his literary labors have remained generally unknown. He was an indefatigable worker, and spent much of his time during his later life among his books, which, when he came to Hallowell, were fewer by only two thousand than the library of Harvard college at that time. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1807, and from Bowdoin in 1812.—His brother, **Charles,** merchant, b. in England, 30 June, 1759; d. in Hallowell, Me., 15 May, 1839, after spending some years in Jamaica, came to the United States in 1786, and settled in Hallowell. He had charge of large tracts of land owned by his father and by his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Hallowell, and devoted himself to encouraging the settlement of the Kennebec region. In furtherance of this object he visited England in the autumn of 1790, and spent several months in establishing business relations with merchants in London and other ports. Returning in June, 1791, he married, in Boston, Frances Western Apthorp, established himself there as a merchant, and had for several years an extensive

trade with ports of England and of the East and West Indies, exporting chiefly the products of the Kennebec region. He was one of the trustees of Hallowell academy, incorporated in 1791, and one of the founders of the Boston library society, incorporated in 1794. He built, in Hallowell, houses, mills, stores, a distillery, a brewery, and a printing-office, and established a seaport at Jones's Eddy, near the mouth of the Kennebec, where he constructed a costly wet dock for ship-timber. In Boston he was associated with Charles Bulfinch (his brother-in-law) and William Scollay, in the important Franklin street improvement in 1793, where they drained and graded a boggy pasture, and built a block of sixteen houses, known as the "Crescent," which was the first brick block erected in Boston. A semi-oval space was inclosed in the middle of the street, which Mr. Vaughan, conveying in 1794 a part of his interest in the block, provided should forever remain unoccupied by buildings. Meeting with serious reverses in 1798, he surrendered his property to his creditors, and in 1799 returned to Hallowell, engaged actively in agricultural pursuits, being also employed as agent for large non-resident owners of land in various parts of Maine, and devoted his energies to promoting the prosperity of the region. His importations of horned cattle, sheep, and swine, of the most approved breeds, as well as of choice varieties of wheat and other seeds, had a marked influence in the development of the agricultural and stock-breeding interests of Maine.

VAUGHAN, Daniel, scientist, b. in Ireland about 1821; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in April, 1879. He received an excellent education, and possessed great mathematical ability. When about sixteen years of age he came to this country and taught in Bourbon county, Ky., meanwhile studying the higher branches of science by himself, but he subsequently settled in Cincinnati, where he devoted himself mainly to astronomy and the larger aspects of natural phenomena. He mastered the German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages, and also ancient and modern Greek. He contributed nearly fifty papers to the proceedings of learned societies and to scientific periodicals at home and abroad. The last work of his life was a series of astronomical articles that were published in the "Popular Science Monthly." He issued in book-form "Popular Physical Astronomy, or an Exposition of Remarkable Celestial Phenomena" (Cincinnati, 1858).

VAUGHAN, Sir **John,** British soldier, b. in 1738; d. in Martinique, W. I., 30 June, 1795. He was the second son of Wilmot, 3d Viscount Lisburne, and entered the army in 1746 as cornet in the 10th dragoons. He was captain in the 17th foot in 1756, and afterward, as lieutenant-colonel, led a division of grenadiers with great credit at the capture of Martinique. On 11 May, 1775, he was made colonel of the 46th regiment, which had been ordered to this country, and he served here on the staff with the ranks of brigadier- and major-general, and from 1777, with the latter commission in full, in the British regular army. He led the grenadiers in the battle of Long Island, and at the landing at New York he was wounded in the thigh and for a time disabled from active service. He commanded the right column of attack at Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery, where his horse was killed under him, and was particularly mentioned in orders by Sir Henry Clinton, who gave the latter work the name of Fort Vaughan in his honor. With Sir James Wallace he sailed up Hudson river in October, 1777, on a marauding expedition on which he destroyed the town of Kingston. In May, 1779, he captured Stony Point and Verplancks; but after the campaign of that year he returned to England, where, in December, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Leeward islands. On 3 Feb., 1781, with Admiral Rodney, he took St. Eustatius, and in 1782 he was made lieutenant-general. Gen. Vaughan had been made governor of Fort William in Scotland, but shortly afterward obtained the more lucrative post of Berwick, which he represented in four successive parliaments. In 1793 he received the order of the Bath. His death was sudden, and not without suspicion of poison.

VAUGHAN, John, physician, b. in Uchland, Chester co., Pa., 25 June, 1775; d. in Wilmington, Del., 25 March, 1807. His father, John, was a Baptist minister. The son was educated at Old Chester, studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. William Currie, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1793–'4, and in 1795–'9 practised in Christiana Bridge, Del., after which time he resided in Wilmington. He attained note in his profession, and numbered among his intimate friends and familiar correspondents Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, John Dickerson, Cæsar A. Rodney, and Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and in 1799–1800 delivered a course of lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy at Wilmington. After 1806 he officiated occasionally as a Baptist preacher. Besides numerous articles in periodicals, Dr. Vaughan published an edition of Dr. Smith's "Letters," a "Chemical Syllabus," and "Observations on Animal Electricity in Explanation of the Metallic Operation of Dr. Perkins," a defence of Dr. Elisha Perkins's "metallic tractors," of which he was a zealous advocate.

VAUGHAN, John Apthorp, clergyman, b. in Little Cambridge (now Brighton), Mass., 13 Oct., 1795; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 June, 1865. His father, Charles, came from England to this country, and removed to Hallowell, Me., where the son received his first education. After graduation at Bowdoin in 1815, he went to London, and was for a time employed in the banking-house of his uncle, William Vaughan. Subsequently he took charge of a plantation that belonged to the Vaughan family in Jamaica, W. I., but returned to Hallowell and opened there a school for girls, also studying divinity. In 1833 he was ordained deacon, and held charge of Trinity church in Saco, Me., and, after receiving priest's orders in 1834, he became rector of St. Peter's church, Salem, Mass. From 1836 till 1842 he was secretary of the Protestant Episcopal board of foreign missions. Owing to impaired health he resigned this post, went to Georgia, and in 1844 settled in Philadelphia, where he was superintendent of the Institution for the blind in 1845–'8. In 1848 he established in that city a school for girls, which he abandoned in 1854. From 1861 until 1865 he was professor of pastoral theology in the Philadelphia divinity-school, to which he presented a library of 1,200 volumes. Kenyon gave him the degree of D. D. in 1839. He published pamphlets, including one "On the General Missions of the Church" (1842).

VAUGHAN, Sir **William,** poet, b. in Wales in 1577; d. in Newfoundland about 1640. He was a physician, and in 1605 received the degree of LL. D. from Oxford. After purchasing land in Newfoundland, he removed there about 1625, and established a plantation which he called Cambriol. To invite settlers from England he wrote his "Golden Fleece" (London, 1626). This is dedicated to King Charles I. and is written under the pen-name of Orpheus, Jr. It is a curious produc-

tion in prose and verse, and has been described as a "composition of the Puritan way of thinking ingrafted on the old classic machinery of Apollo and his court." He also published "The Newlander's Cure," in which he gives some account of his Newfoundland settlement (1630), and "The Church Militant," a labored historical poem (1640).

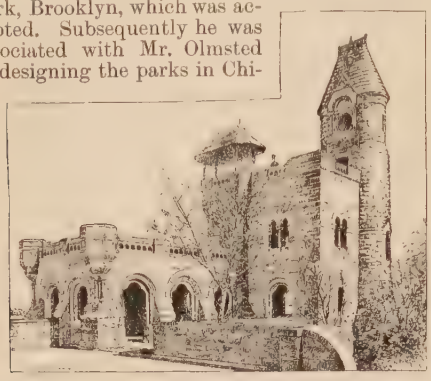
VAUGHAN, William, soldier, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 12 Sept., 1703; d. in London, England, 11 Dec., 1746. His father, George (1676–1724), was graduated at Harvard in 1696 and was lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire in 1715–'17. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1722, became concerned in the fisheries, and settled in Damariscotta. He is one of the claimants for the honor of first suggesting the successful expedition against Louisburg. It is said that he made the suggestion to Gov. Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, who referred him to Gov. William Shirley, of Massachusetts. He took part as lieutenant-colonel in the expedition under Sir William Pepperell, and at the head of a detachment, chiefly of New Hampshire troops, he marched by night to the northeastern part of the harbor, where he burned the warehouses and destroyed a large quantity of wine and brandy. The French were forced by the smoke to desert the grand battery, of which Vaughan took possession next morning, and which he held till the fall of the city. He considered himself slighted in the distribution of awards, and at the time of his death was asserting his rights in England. His claim of priority in the suggestion of the expedition is upheld in the anonymous tract, "The Importance and Advantage of Cape Breton" (London, 1746), the authorship of which is often assigned to William Bollan, but which some believe to have been inspired by Vaughan. Other authors also say that common report gave him priority. See also "Col. William Vaughan of Martinicus and Damariscotta" in the "Collections of the Maine Historical Society," by William Goold.

VAUGIRAUD, Pierre René Marie (vo-zhero), Comte de, French naval officer, b. in Sables-d'Olonne in 1741; d. in France, 14 March, 1819. He entered the navy at the age of fourteen, and in 1781 was major-general in the fleet of the Count de Grasse, and contributed to the early successes of that commander in the West Indies. While the fleet was off Cape Haytien, a fire was discovered on board the "Intrépide," which was stationed in the centre, close to the town. The sailors, panic-stricken, mutinied and abandoned the vessel, and Vaugiraud asked leave of the Count de Grasse to aid the commander of the "Intrépide" in saving the fleet or to perish with him. He then made his way to the vessel, which was already in flames, forced the mutineers to return, and ordered the necessary measures. The fire was approaching the powder-magazine, when the "Intrépide" was moved some distance from the fleet and town. Vaugiraud and its commander then ordered the crew to take to the boats, and were the last to leave the ship, which blew up five minutes after their departure. Vaugiraud afterward sailed to Chesapeake bay, and, returning with De Grasse to the Antilles, took part in the battle of 12 April, 1782, against Lord Rodney, receiving from the king an autograph letter of thanks and a pension of 12,000 livres. He was in command of a vessel at Martinique in 1789, when an insurrection began in the island. He seconded the efforts of the governor, and both for a time arrested the progress of the revolution. He left France in 1791, and returned with the Bourbons in 1814. He was made vice-admiral and governor of Martinique, and soon afterward governor-general of the Antilles. When he arrived he found that the people had learned of the return of Napoleon, and were everywhere hoisting the tricolor flag. He took energetic measures to preserve Martinique and Guadeloupe to Louis XVIII., and, when he saw that this was impossible without assistance, he formed a convention with the English, in virtue of which he gave them control of the colonies for the time. He governed the colony afterward with firmness, and restored its finances to a sound condition, but he was charged with being harsh and tyrannical, and was recalled in 1818. The king forbade him his presence, and he died broken-hearted. Vaugiraud published "Rapport au roi sur le gouvernement de la Martinique et de la Guadeloupe" (Paris, 1822), which was declared unauthentic by his family.

VAUQUELIN, French naval officer, b. in Caen, France, in 1726; d. in France in 1763. At the age of ten he entered the naval service under his father. In 1745 he gained a victory over an English frigate off Martinique, and in 1754 he was employed in reconnoitring the English ports, and performed this mission with such sagacity that he was given the command of the "Aréthuse," and sent with re-enforcements and military stores to Louisburg, Cape Breton. He was entirely successful, but he determined to do more for the French colony, and, seeing that advantage could be derived from the possession of a bay in front of which English vessels had to pass, he took up a position in it. He was attacked by a superior force, but fought his ship until most of his crew were wounded. Then he retired under the cannon of the fort, repaired his vessel, and, having with difficulty obtained the governor's consent, he escaped through the English fleet and sailed for France to obtain aid for the colony. This feat excited the admiration of the English officers, and especially of Admiral Boscawen, but met with no adequate reward in France, where the highest commands in the army and navy were considered to belong to the nobility solely. However, he was given command of three frigates, and, in spite of the vigilance of the English fleet, sailed up St. Lawrence river, placed his vessels in a position of security, and, with part of the crew, re-enforced the garrison in Quebec. This succor delayed the capitulation for several days, but after the French reverses of 13 Sept. he foresaw that the city must soon surrender, and he resolved to make an effort to save his frigates. Escaping from Quebec with a few followers, he reached his vessels safely, and at once set sail. He had scarcely reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence when he was attacked by a superior force. After a heroic defence, his ship became unmanageable. Determined to sink with his vessel rather than surrender, he allowed his crew to escape, and remained alone on board his ship, which he set on fire, but the English commander, moved by his heroism, saved him. When he returned to France he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. But he had enemies who were jealous of his elevation, and after an important mission on which he was sent to India, he was arrested and confined to his house. He was released after four months' detention, and was about to appear before the king in order to defend himself, when he was assassinated.

VAUX, Calvert (vawks), landscape architect, b. in London, England, 20 Dec., 1824. He was educated at the Merchant tailors' school, and was a pupil to Lewis N. Cottingham, architect in London. In 1848 he came to this country at the suggestion of Andrew J. Downing, whose architectural partner he became, and with whom he was

associated in laying out the grounds that surround the capitol and Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C., and other work of landscape gardening. On his suggestion, public competition was invited for the plans of Central park, and, in connection with Frederick L. Olmsted, he presented a design which was accepted, and possessed among its original features that of transverse traffic roads. During the completion of the work Mr. Vaux held the office of consulting architect to the department of parks. In 1865 he presented a design for Prospect park, Brooklyn, which was accepted. Subsequently he was associated with Mr. Olmsted in designing the parks in Chicago and Buffalo, and the state reservation at Niagara Falls. They also designed the plans for Riverside and Morningside parks in New York city, and Mr. Vaux is now landscape architect of the department of public parks, with charge of the improvements of city parks. Meanwhile he has been exceedingly fertile as an architect, designing country residences in Newport and elsewhere, also dwellings and public buildings in New York city. The Belvedere in Central park, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, was designed by him. He has published "Villas and Cottages" (New York, 1860).



VAUX, Roberts, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Jan., 1786; d. there, 7 Jan., 1836. He received his education at private schools of Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and rose rapidly to prominence in his profession. In 1835 he became judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia. He was one of the originators of the public-school system of Pennsylvania, and for fourteen years held the first presidency of the board of public schools of Philadelphia. He was also one of the founders of the Deaf and dumb asylum, the Blind school and asylum, the Philadelphia savings fund, the Historical society, and other benevolent societies of Pennsylvania. Early in life he became interested in prison matters, and as a penologist he acquired his greatest distinction. He was one of the commissioners to adapt the law of Pennsylvania to the separate system of imprisonment, and also to build the eastern state penitentiary, and labored zealously in the cause of prison-reform. He was a member of scientific societies in Europe, and of the Philosophical society of Pennsylvania. He refused several public posts that were offered him by President Jackson, among which was the mission to St. Petersburg. He published "Eulogium on Benjamin Ridgway Smith" (Philadelphia, 1809); "Memoirs of the Lives of Benjamin Lay and Ralph Sandiford" (1815); "Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet" (1817; with alterations, York, 1817; French translation, Paris, 1821); and "Notices of the Original and Successive Efforts to improve the Discipline of the Prison at Philadelphia" (1826).—His son, **Richard,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 19 Dec., 1816, was educated by private tutors, studied law with William M. Meredith, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1836. Shortly thereafter he became the bearer of despatches to the U. S. minister to the court of St. James, by whom he was appointed secretary of legation on his arrival. He held this post for one year until he was relieved by Benjamin Rush. Declining a similar post at St. Petersburg, he went to Brussels to aid in reorganizing the American embassy there, made a tour of the continent, returned to London, and accepted the post of private secretary to the U. S. minister, Andrew Stevenson. Returning to Philadelphia in 1839, he was nominated as candidate for the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature. In March, 1840, he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Martin Van Buren for president of the United States. In 1842 he was appointed recorder of deeds of Philadelphia, holding this post, though it was bare of emolument, for seven years. His "Recorder's Decisions" (Philadelphia, 1845) made him known, and is now an authority. It is noteworthy that no decision by him during this incumbency was ever reversed by a higher court. In 1842 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor, and, though failing of election, greatly reduced the Whig majority. In 1843 the supreme court appointed him inspector of the state prison, and shortly thereafter he was elected comptroller of public schools, to succeed his father, and thus filled three important posts at the same time. He resumed the practice of law after resigning the office of recorder. In 1854 he was again defeated in the mayoralty contest, but was successful at the next election, and as mayor effected a complete reorganization of the city government. He is one of the chief penologists in the United States, and, like his father, has achieved his highest renown in this branch. He has been a most voluminous writer on the subject. Besides about fifteen publications on general penal matters, he has written forty-five volumes of "Reports of the Penitentiary" (1842 *et seq.*). He was largely instrumental in the framing and passage of the act of 1885, which is now the charter of the city of Philadelphia, having laid the first plan for this reform charter in 1857, in his message to the city councils.

VAUX, William Sansom, mineralogist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 May, 1811; d. there, 5 May, 1882. He was a great-nephew of George Vaux, of London, a noted medical practitioner, who died in the early part of the century. When a boy he acquired a strong taste for mineralogy, and he pursued the study of that science and later that of archæology with enthusiasm throughout his life. He acquired extensive mineralogical and archæological collections, which he bequeathed to the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, with a handsome endowment for their preservation. These collections are arranged in the academy in a separate department, and are known as "the William S. Vaux collection." Mr. Vaux was president of the Zoölogical society of Philadelphia, and from 1864 until his death, with the exception of 1874–'5, was vice-president of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences. He was one of eight founders of the Numismatic and antiquarian society, its senior vice-president, and from 1871 till his death treasurer of the American association for the advancement of science, of which society he had been a member since its foundation.

VAWTER, John, pioneer, b. in Orange (now Madison) county, Va., 8 Jan., 1782; d. in Morgan-

town, Ind., 17 Aug., 1862. He was licensed as a Baptist minister in 1804, and in 1807, with his father, removed to the sparsely inhabited territory of Indiana, and settled in Madison, of which he was the first magistrate. He was soon afterward elected sheriff of Jefferson and Clarke counties, and in 1810 was appointed U. S. marshal for the state. He served as a frontier ranger during the Indian campaign of 1811–'13, was elected colonel of militia of Jennings county in 1817, and founded Vernon, the county-seat. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Vernon in 1821–'48, a member of the legislature in 1831–'5, and in 1836 of the senate, where he was instrumental in securing the adoption of a policy of internal improvement by the state. He removed to Morgan county in 1848, founded Morgantown, and presented a brick church to the Baptist congregation of that place.

VEATCH, James Clifford (veech), soldier, b. near Elizabethtown, Harrison co., Ind., 19 Dec., 1819. He was educated in common schools and under private tutors, was admitted to the bar, practised for many years, and was auditor of Spencer county, Ind., from 1841 till 1855. He was in the legislature in 1861–'2, became colonel of the 25th regiment of Indiana volunteers, 9 Aug., 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862, and brevet major-general in August, 1865, at which time he retired from the army. He was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, the Atlanta campaign, the siege and capture of Mobile, and many other actions during the civil war. He became adjutant-general of Indiana in 1869, and was collector of internal revenue from April, 1870, till August, 1883.

VEDDER, Elihu, artist, b. in New York city, 26 Feb., 1836. He had his first instruction in art in his native city, and later studied with Tompkins H. Matteson in Sherbourne, N. Y., and François Édouard Picot in Paris. In 1856 he went to Italy, and subsequently he opened a studio in New York. He was there elected an associate of the National academy in 1863, and an associate two years later. Subsequently he removed to Rome, Italy, where he still resides. His works, while naturalistic and vigorous in treatment, are ideal in motive, and bear witness to the fertility of imagination and versatility of the artist. In many of his pictures he aims, as one critic has said, "to give to the unreal and impossible an air of plausibility and real existence." One of the best known of his paintings is the "Lair of the Sea-Serpent," now in the Boston museum of fine arts, where are also "The Roc's Egg" (two paintings), "Fisherman and Djin," "Dominican Friars," and "An Italian Woman." His other works include "The Monk upon the Gloomy Path"; "The Crucifixion"; "The Lost Mind"; "Death of Abel" (1869); "A Scene on the Mediterranean" (1874); "Greek Actor's Daughter," exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876; "Old Madonna," "Cumean Sibyl," now belonging to Wellesley college, Mass., and "Young Marsyas," the three exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1878; "A Questioner of the Sphinx"; "Sleeping Girl"; "A Venetian Model"; "A Pastoral," exhibited in Boston in 1878; "Nausicaä and her Companions"; "Waves off Pier Head" (1882); and "Le Mistral" (1884). His ideal works have given rise to much criticism and discussion as to their conception and intent. He has also executed an "accompaniment of drawings" for Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám" (Boston, 1884).

VEGA, Feliciano de (vay'-gah), Peruvian R. C. bishop, b. in Lima in 1580; d. in Mazatlan, Mexico, in 1640. He was noted for his knowledge of canon and civil law, held the office of judge in Peru, and is said to have rendered more than 4,000 decisions, not one of which was rescinded on appeal to the higher courts. He was appointed bishop of Popayan in 1628, of La Paz in 1638, and archbishop of Mexico in 1639, but fell sick on his arrival at Acapulco in 1640, and was transported to Mazatlan, where he died of yellow fever. He published several works on canon and civil law, among them "De adquirenda hæreditate" (Lima, 1605) and "Relectiones Canonicæ in Secundum Decretalium librum" (1633).

VEGA, Ventura de la, Argentine poet, b. in Buenos Ayres, 14 July, 1807; d. in Madrid, Spain, in 1865. His father, president of the royal treasury court, remained after the declaration of independence in Buenos Ayres, where his wife possessed large property, but he died in 1812, and young Vega went to Spain in 1818 for his education. His paternal uncle sent him to study Latin in the Jesuit college of San Isidro, and he afterward entered the College of San Mateo. He founded the political society of Numantinos, which the government dissolved, notwithstanding the youth of its members, and imprisoned seven of the leaders from January till June, 1825, when they were sentenced to three months' seclusion in different convents. After his release Vega finished his studies with Alberto Lista, and in 1826 published some of his poetry. For his support he began in 1827 to translate French plays, which led him afterward to become a playwright. In January, 1836, he was appointed chief clerk of the ministry of the interior, and he soon afterward became secretary of Queen Maria Christina. In 1838 he was the teacher of the young queen and her sister, and in 1856 he was appointed director of the Royal conservatory. He is considered one of the best modern Spanish poets. Although he spent the greater part of his life in Spain, he is claimed by the Argentine Republic as a citizen, and it is proposed to erect a statue of him in Buenos Ayres. He wrote "El Cantar de los Cantares" (Madrid, 1826); "Cantata epitalámica" (1827); "Al Rio Pusa" (1830); "La Agitación," an ode (1834); "El 18 de Junio" (1837); "La Defensa de Sevilla," an ode (1838); "El Hombre de Mundo," a comedy (1840); and the tragedies "La muerte de César" (1842) and "Don Fernando de Antequera" (1845).

VEIGL, Franz Xavier, missionary, b. in Gratz, Austria, 1 Dec., 1723; d. in Klagenfurt, in the same country, 19 April, 1798. He entered the Society of Jesus at Vienna in 1738, and for several years was professor in the Jesuit college there. He was sent to the American missions in 1753, and labored among the South American Indians until 1777, when he returned to Europe, and was appointed professor at Judenburg. He wrote "Reisen einiger Missionärien der Gesellschaft Jesu in Amerika" (Nuremberg, 1785) and "Franz Xav. Veigl's vormaligen Missionars der Gesellschaft Jesu, gründliche Nachrichten über die Verfassung der Landschaft Maynas in Süd-Amerika bis zum Jahr 1768" (1798; in Latin, 1792). No. 773 and No. 774 of Stöcklein's "Welt-Bote" (Gratz, 1727 *et seq.*) contain his "Summa epistolarum duarum ad cognatos suos in itinere scriptarum 1753 et 1755 quibus id ipsum et quæ in eo observavit describit" and "Epistola ad eosdem ex Quito 1 Septembris 1755 qua horribilem terræ in civitate hac, et statum missionum ad flumen Maragnon describit."

VEINTIMILLA, Ignacio de (vay-een-te-meel'-yah), South American dictator, b. in Cuenca, Ecuador, about 1830. He entered the military service, rose to the rank of general, and as commander of

Guayaquil led in September, 1876, a revolution against President Borrero. He defeated the government troops at Galte on 14 Dec., and on the 25th of that month entered the capital, and was proclaimed president by the Liberal party. In 1877 he defeated a rising of the Clerical party, but, as he retained many Conservative members in his cabinet, he was soon suspected by the Liberals of a leaning toward the clergy. The convention of Ambato, "packed" in Veintimilla's interest, declared him in 1878 dictator for an unlimited period, and he issued a decree abolishing religious liberty and suppressing four opposition newspapers, one of whose editors he cast into a dungeon. His rule was arbitrary, his chief aim seeming to be to aggrandize and enrich himself and his personal followers. When the end of his constitutional term approached in 1882 he instigated several mock pronunciamentos, and for their suppression proclaimed himself supreme chief. But soon his terrorism became so unbearable that there were genuine revolutions under Gen. Alfaro and Gen. Salazar. The government stronghold of Esmeraldas was captured in January, 1883, by the latter, and the garrison of Quito by Col. Reynaldo Flores, forcing the dictator to take refuge in his last stronghold, Guayaquil. He was there hemmed in by the combined forces of the different revolutionary leaders, re-enforced in May by the arrival of Antonio Flores, and, after a protracted struggle, the city was occupied on 9 July by the insurgents, and Veintimilla fled to the steamer "Santa Lucia," which conveyed him to Peru. On 21 July he reached Lima, where he has since resided.

VELASCO, José Miguel de (vay-las'-co), Bolivian soldier, b. in Santa Cruz de la Sierra about 1790; d. there in 1859. In early life he entered the military service and espoused the cause of independence, and after the battle of Ayacucho he was promoted colonel by Bolivar. After the mutiny of Chuquisaca in April, 1828, and by the treaty of Piquiza, Santa Cruz was elected provisional president and Velasco vice-president, the latter taking charge of the executive on account of the former's absence. In December, Gen. Blanco was elected constitutional president, but he was deposed and murdered by a revolt on 31 Dec., and Velasco took charge again, delivering the executive in 1829 to Santa Cruz on his arrival. He took part in the campaigns against Peru and the battles of Yanacocha and Socabaya, but when Santa Cruz marched against the Chilians in 1838, Velasco led a revolution against him in the south, and after the former's fall the latter was proclaimed president in 1839. His administration was a continuous struggle against the revolutions of Santa Cruz's followers, and in 1841 he was captured by the latter and banished, but soon afterward he returned and pronounced for José Ballivian, who was elected president. On the resignation of Ballivian in December, 1847, Velasco was proclaimed president, but, instead of re-establishing the constitution of 1839, according to his promise, he governed at his own discretion, discontent and revolutions following. Manuel Isidoro Belzu defeated him on 5 Dec., 1848, at Jamporaez, and was proclaimed president. Velasco then retired to his native city, where he died when he was preparing a new revolution against the government of Dr. Linares. He was a well-meaning man of undoubted bravery, but of little talent and feeble character, permitting his followers to commit many arbitrary acts in his name.

VELASCO, Juan de, South American historian, b. in Riobamba, Ecuador, in 1727; d. in Verona, Italy, in 1819. He was educated at Quito and Lima, entered the Jesuit order, and occupied for many years the chair of theology in the University of San Marcos in Lima. After the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, Velasco went to Italy, where he settled in Faenza, and devoted his time to poetry. He afterward went to Verona for the publication of his works, but died before concluding arrangements. His history, although defective on account of the author's excessive credulity, is valuable for the facts that it gives about the reign of the Shyris, before the first invasion by the incas of Peru. The work was often consulted by writers on American history, but was not generally known in Europe until its translation into French by Henri Ternaux-Compans, and shortly afterward it was published in the original language in Quito, with notes by Agustin Yerovi, who had obtained a copy of the manuscript. Velasco's works are "Colección de Poesías, hecha por un ocioso en la ciudad de Faenza," in five manuscript volumes; a large map of the kingdom of Quito, remarkably correct for that epoch, the publication of which is shortly to be undertaken by the government of Ecuador; and "Historia del Reyno de Quito" (3 vols., Quito, 1841–'4; French translation, Paris, 1840).

VELASCO, Luis de, Count of Santiago, viceroy of Mexico, b. in Toledo, Spain, about 1500; d. in the city of Mexico, 31 July, 1564. He was descended from the noble family of the constables of Castile, and had acquired such fame as a just and impartial magistrate, that Charles V., when he ordered Antonio de Mendoza to Peru, resolved to send Velasco to Mexico as his successor. On 5 Dec., 1550, he arrived in Vera Cruz, and, after conferring with Mendoza at Cholula, began his administration by emancipating 150,000 Indians, who until then had been no better than slaves. When he was remonstrated with about this measure, which his counsellors said would ruin the mines, he answered that the liberty of the Indians was more valuable than the mines of the whole world. In 1553 the University of Mexico was founded, and he also instituted a hospital for the natives. When the Chichimec Indians revolted in 1555, Velasco founded the towns of San Miguel el Grande and San Felipe de Ixtlahuaca, and sent Capt. Francisco Ibarra to the north, who founded the towns of Durango and Nombre de Dios. He sent in 1558–'9 expeditions under Guido de Labezares and Tristan de Luna y Arellano to explore and conquer Florida, but without favorable results, and in 1564 he was preparing an expedition under Miguel L. de Legazpi for the conquest of the Philippine islands, when he was overtaken by death. He was greatly mourned by the people of Mexico, who called him "father of New Spain."—His son, **Luis,** Marquis de Salinas, b. in Madrid, Spain, in 1535; d. in Seville in 1614, came to Mexico with his father in 1550, occupied several posts in the municipality of

the capital, and was mayor of Zempoala. About 1586 he returned to Spain and was appointed ambassador in Florence, but continued to consider Mexico his country, and when the differences between the viceroy (the Marquis de Villa-Manrique) and the audiencia of Guadalajara occurred, Philip II. thought Velasco the most appropriate person to re-establish order. He sailed for Mexico in 1589, with orders to land in Panuco, where he arrived in December, as it was feared that the deposed viceroy's partisans in Vera Cruz might oppose him. He took charge of the government, 5 Feb., 1590, and one of his first measures was to open factories of woollen cloth. In 1591 he received a deputation of the bellicose Chichimecs, with whom he adjusted a treaty, and, to secure their subjugation, he established around Zacatecas four colonies of Tlaxcaltec Indians, the constant allies of the Spaniards. In 1593 he laid out the public walk or alameda, and in 1595 he was preparing an expedition under Juan Oñate for the fabulous kingdom of Quivira, or New Mexico, when he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru, and, on the arrival of his successor, Count de Monterey, left Mexico in November, 1595. He arrived in Lima on 24 July, 1596, and took charge of the government, which he administered for eight years with ability. At last, weary of the cares of office, he repeatedly solicited his relief, and delivering up the government on 8 Nov., 1604, he retired to his commanderies of Teutitlan and Azcapotzalco in Mexico, to live with his family. But in June, 1607, he received the royal order to assume again the government of Mexico, to succeed the Marquis de Montesclaros, who had been promoted to Peru. Notwithstanding his age and desire for retirement, he obeyed, and on 20 July took charge of the executive. In the same year continued rains threatened to inundate the capital again, by the rising of the lakes, and the viceroy determined to execute the plan of Enrique Martinez (*q. v.*), of draining the valley by a cut through the hills of Nochistongo. The work was begun 28 Nov. of the same year, and on 7 May, 1608, the first section of the canal was completed. He sent an embassy to Japan in 1611, and, being promoted president of the council of the Indies in the same year, left Mexico on 17 June for Spain, where he died. He is esteemed one of the principal benefactors of Mexico.—The younger Luis's nephew, **Pedro de,** clergyman, b. in Mexico in 1581; d. there, 26 Aug., 1649, became a Jesuit in 1596, and labored among the Indians for fourteen years. He was then professor of sacred scripture, held several high offices in the order, was procurator for Mexico at Rome and Madrid, and was made provincial of Mexico in 1646. During his term occurred the troubles between Bishop Palafox and the Jesuits of Puebla, 1647. He wrote "Varias cartas y representaciones sobre los ruidosos asuntos de los Jesuitas con el Sr. Palafox"; "Apología por las Doctrinas y Curatos de los Religiosos"; and "Arte de una de las lenguas de Cinaloa."

VELASCO, Luis Vicente, Spanish naval officer, b. in Villa de Noja, Santander, about 1710; d. in Havana, Cuba, 31 July, 1762. He had obtained the rank of post-captain and commanded the ship-of-the-line "La Reina" at Havana when the British expedition under the Duke of Albemarle was threatening the island of Cuba in 1762. Velasco was appointed by the council of war commander of Morro Castle, and when the British army landed, on 7 June, on the beach of Cojimar, he prepared to defend the outposts, but, by the abandonment of the works of Cabañas by order of the council of war, he was soon reduced to the walls of the castle, and could not prevent the establishment of siege batteries at Cabañas. The bombardment began on 1 July, but Velasco defended the castle obstinately, and his batteries caused great loss to the besiegers. On 16 July he was dangerously wounded and carried to Havana, but on the 24th, hearing that the besieging works were advancing, he insisted on returning to his post. On the 30th a mine opened a breach in the walls, and the enemy captured the outer battery of San Nicolas, but in the attempt to storm the castle they met with a heroic resistance, the defenders being led by Velasco, although he had not fully recovered. Not until the latter fell and more than 1,000 Spaniards had perished did the British capture the castle. Velasco died the next day, and Lord Albemarle suspended hostilities and sent his remains with a guard of honor to Havana.

VELÁZQUEZ, Diego de, Spanish officer, b. in Cuellar about 1460; d. in Santiago, Cuba, in 1532. He was of noble birth, had served in the wars against the Moors, and came to this country in Columbus's second voyage in 1493, where he took part in the conquest of Hispaniola, and was left by the adelantado Bartolome Columbus in charge of the government during his expedition to the interior in 1497. Nicolas de Ovando, who became governor in 1502, also favored Velazquez, and the latter took an active part in the subjugation of the provinces of Jaragua and Higuey. He founded the towns of Jaquimo (Jacmel), Maguana, and Azua, was appointed substitute by Ovando, and soon was one of the principal settlers of the colony. When Diego Columbus, the new governor of Hispaniola, resolved in 1511 to conquer the island of Cuba, he selected Velazquez as commander of the expedition, which consisted of four vessels with 300 men, and the latter landed toward the end of the year in the port of Palmas, bringing in his retinue Bartolome de las Casas and Hernan Cortes. He found but little resistance except from the cacique Hatuey (*q. v.*), a fugitive from Hispaniola, who was soon captured and burned at the stake. In February, 1513, he founded the first town at Baracoa, and with the re-enforcement that was brought by Panfilo de Narvaez he conquered Camaguey and soon subjugated the whole island, founding, in November, 1513, the town of Bayamo, and in the following year Trinidad, Santo Espiritu, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, where he established his government on account of its proximity to Hispaniola. Soon the fame of the riches of the island attracted numerous adventurers, and Velazquez began to distribute land and Indians among his followers. On 25 July, 1515, he founded on the banks of Mayabeque river the town of San Cristobal, which in 1519 was removed to the present site of Havana. In the same year he sent the treasurer, Miguel Pasamonte, to Spain with a map of the island (which still exists in the archives of the Indies), and to solicit further privileges. To occupy the surplus of adventurers, he approved an expedition under Francisco Hernandez de Cordova to capture slaves in the Bahamas in 1517, who, impelled by contrary winds, accidentally discovered Yucatan. The favorable reports about that country encouraged Velazquez to send an expedition for its conquest, and on 1 May, 1518, a fleet under Juan de Grijalva left Santiago de Cuba and visited the Mexican coast from Cape Catoche to Panuco river. The news of the rich country, which Grijalva despatched to Cuba by Pedro de Alvarado, incited Velazquez to form a new expedition for its conquest, the command of which he gave, after much

hesitation, to Hernan Cortes. Afterward, mistrusting his lieutenant's intentions, he sought to prevent his sailing, but his emissaries arrived too late in Havana. When he heard that Cortes had sent commissioners to Spain to obtain the title to the newly discovered country, he sent a powerful expedition under Panfilo de Narvaez in March, 1520, to capture Cortes and take charge of the government in the name of Velazquez. After the unfortunate result of Narvaez's expedition, Velazquez intended to march himself, but his age and the small-pox, then desolating the island, prevented him from executing his design, and disappointment at Cortes's success contributed to the sickness of which he died.

VELÁZQUEZ CÁRDENAS DE LEON, Joaquin (vay-lath'-keth), Mexican astronomer, b. in Santiago Aubedocla, near Tizicapan, 21 July, 1732; d. in Mexico, 6 March, 1786. He lost his father in childhood and was taken charge of by his uncle, the parish priest of Jaltocan, who educated him, and caused him to be instructed in Mexican history and mythology. He thus became familiar with several Indian languages, and with the hieroglyphic writing of the Aztecs. He was afterward placed in the Tridentine college of the city of Mexico; but this institution was so poorly equipped with teachers, books, and instruments that he was almost self-educated in mathematics and the classics. Having met by chance with the works of Sir Isaac Newton and Francis Bacon, he became attracted by the discoveries of the one and the philosophic methods of the other. He had been graduated in law, and what he gained by his labors in this profession he spent in the purchase of instruments in England. After being appointed a professor in the university, he was sent on a mission to California, where he made a great number of astronomical observations. He was the first to notice that all the maps of that country had been for several centuries strangely in error with regard to its longitude, and made it extend several degrees too far to the west. He built an observatory of mimosa logs at Santa Ana, with the assistance of the Abbé Chappe, a French astronomer, and predicted that the eclipse of the moon of 18 June, 1769, would be visible in California. Unaïded, he made a very correct observation of the transit of Venus on 5 June, 1769. In 1774 he was charged with the execution of the topographical and geodetic survey of the valley of Mexico, and his labors, with this aim, have formed the basis of all those that have been undertaken since. After his return from California he placed before the government a project for the foundation of the School of mines. The greatest service that he rendered to his country was the establishment of this institution, of which he was director-general till his death. He wrote "Sobre el beneficio de las Minas del sur de California y demás de la N. España" and "Conocimientos interesantes sobre la Historia Natural de las cercanías de Mexico," manuscripts which were formerly in the library of the cathedral, and are now in the National library.

VELÁZQUEZ DE LA CADENA, Mariano, Mexican grammarian, b. in the city of Mexico, 28 June, 1778; d. in New York city, 19 Feb., 1860. He was sent at the age of seven years to Madrid, and there admitted into the Royal seminary of nobles, where he was graduated in philosophy and law in 1799. Although lacking the legal age, he was admitted in 1800, by special royal order, as notary of the council of the Indies, and appointed curator of the estates of minors and intestate estates for the viceroyalty of Mexico. During his administration he became intimately connected with Baron von Humboldt, and in 1802 he was recalled to fill the post of private secretary to King Charles IV. As such he was sent in 1804 to represent the king at the coronation of Napoleon, and during the following year made a tour through western and central Europe. After the imprisonment of the king by Napoleon in 1809, Velazquez resigned his office, and was making arrangements for returning to Mexico, when news of the revolutionary movement of Hidalgo arrived. Unwilling to identify himself with either of the contending parties, Velazquez resolved to retire to the United States, and settled in New York, where he became a teacher of Spanish, and founded a collegiate institute, in which a great number of young men from the Latin-American countries were educated. From 1830 till his death he was professor of the Castilian language and literature in Columbia college. He was a member of learned societies in Europe and the United States. He was the author of Spanish school-books and a large "Pronouncing Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages" (New York, 1852).

VÉLEZ-HERRERA, Ramón (vay'-leth), Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1808; d. there in 1887. He was left an orphan when in childhood, but was educated by his uncle, Desiderio Herrera, a learned man, author of various scientific works, and finished his studies in San Carlos seminary, Havana. In 1829 he was graduated in law, but he left this study to devote himself to literature. The first collection of his poems was published in one volume (Havana, 1833), a second in 1837, and a third in 1838. He also published "Elvira de Oquendo," a pastoral in verse (1840); "Los dos novios," a comedy (1843); "Flores de Otoño," a collection of poems (1849); "Romances Cubanos" (1856); "Napoleón en Berlin," a tragedy (1860); and "Flores de invierno," poems (1882).

VELLOSINO, Jayme Andrada (vail-lo-se'-no), Brazilian physician, b. in Pernambuco in 1639; d. in Leyden, Holland, in 1712. His father, an officer in the service of Maurice of Nassau, sent him to Holland after the surrender of Brazil to the Portuguese in 1654. Young Vellosino, after his graduation in medicine at Leyden, entered the service of the Indian company, and held high offices in Guiana. He was an expert in Indian dialects, and formed a valuable herbarium of the South American flora. His works include, besides several memoirs on Indian languages, "Flora Brasiliana, etc." (2 vols., Leyden, 1706).

VELLOSO, José Mariano da Conceição (vail-lo'-so), Brazilian scientist, b. in Rio das Mortes in 1742; d. in Rio Janeiro in 1811. After studying in his native province, he was sent to Rio Janeiro, where he finished his education in the convent of São Boaventura in 1761, and entered the order the next year. He then began the study of philosophy in the convent of Santo Antonio, and in 1766 was

graduated as Ph. D., and received sacred orders. In 1768 he was sent as preacher to São Paulo, in which city he was appointed in 1771 professor of geometry, and obtained the chairs of rhetoric in 1779 and natural history in 1786. Soon the viceroy, Luiz de Vasconcellos, called him to Rio Janeiro and commissioned him, with Francisco Solano, to make a botanical exploration of the province. After many years of work he finished in 1790 his celebrated work on the flora of the province of Rio Janeiro, which contained alone 1,640 plants of new and formerly unclassified species. The viceroy ordered him to present his work personally at court in Lisbon, where the manuscript was lost in the archives, but it was discovered in 1824 in the royal library by Antonio de Arrabida, and the Emperor Pedro I. obtained a copy, which was published by his orders. Velloso was honored in Lisbon with the friendship of the prince regent, and by him appointed director of the topography of the "Arco do Cego," which in 1798 was incorporated in the royal printing-office. Velloso continued as one of the directors, was a corresponding member of the Royal academy of science and many other scientific societies, and provincial of his order, but, desiring to return to his country, he was in 1809 nominated superior of the convent of Santo Antonio in Rio Janeiro, where he died two years after. A plant of the Euphorbiæ family has been named in his honor Vellosia jabanesia princeps. He wrote "O Fazendeiro do Brazil," a work on agriculture (11 vols., Lisbon, 1794); "Ornothologia Brazileira, ou enumeração de muitas aves uteis" (1804); "Estudo sobre a cochonilha" (1807); "Sobre ó Lavrador pratico, contendo a historia da canna de assucar" (Rio Janeiro, 1810); and a great natural history, "Flora Fluminense, ou descripção das plantas que nascem espontaneas no Rio de Janeiro" (11 vols., 1825).

VENABLE, Abraham B, senator, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1760; d. in Richmond, Va., 26 Dec., 1811. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Virginia, receiving from Charles II. a grant of lands at the Manikin town on James river. His grandfather was a surgeon in the first regiment of troops that was sent to Jamestown, under the command of Sir John Harvie. Abraham was graduated at Princeton in 1780, settled as a planter in his native county, and in 1791–'9 was a member of congress. In 1803–'4 he was U. S. senator, but he resigned at the latter date, returned to private life, and exerted a controlling influence in public affairs. He was the intimate friend and party adviser of Thomas Jefferson, by whom he was appointed president of the Bank of Virginia, which enterprise was under that statesman's control. Mr. Venable perished at the burning of the Richmond theatre.—His nephew, **Abraham Woodson,** congressman, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 17 Oct., 1799; d. in Oxford, N. C., 24 Feb., 1876, was graduated at Hampden Sidney in 1816, and at Princeton in 1819, in the mean time studying medicine. He was admitted to the bar in 1821, removed to North Carolina in 1828, and established a large practice. He was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1832, and on the Van Buren-Johnson ticket in 1836, was chosen to congress in 1846, and served by re-election till 1853, but was defeated in the next canvass. During his service in that body he gained reputation as an able debater and an opponent of the free-soil or anti-slavery policy and that of nullification. He was a presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860, and in 1861–'4 a member of the Confederate congress.—Abraham's nephew, **Charles Scott,** educator, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 19 April, 1827, was graduated at Hampden Sidney in 1842 and at the University of Virginia in 1848, and studied at Berlin in 1852 and at Bonn in 1854. He was professor of mathematics at Hampden Sidney in 1848–'56, of physics and chemistry in the University of Georgia in 1856, and of mathematics and astronomy in the University of South Carolina in 1858–'61. He became captain of engineers in the Confederate army in the last-named year, and in 1862–'5 was lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. Robert E. Lee, participating in all the important battles in which the Army of Northern Virginia took part. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia in 1865, and still holds that chair. In 1870–'3 he was chairman of the faculty, and in 1887 was again chosen to that office. In 1860 he was one of the five commissioners appointed to visit Labrador to observe the solar eclipse. The University of Virginia gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1868. He has published a series of mathematical text-books (New York, 1869–'75).—His son, **Frank Preston,** chemist, b. at Longwood, Prince Edward co., Va., 17 Nov., 1856, was educated at the University of Virginia, and then studied chemistry at the universities of Bonn and Göttingen, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the latter in 1881. He has held the chair of chemistry at the University of North Carolina since 1880, and, in addition to various scientific papers, has published "A Short Course in Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (Raleigh, N. C., 1883).

VENABLE, William Henry, author, b. in Warren county, Ohio, 29 April, 1836. He began to teach at seventeen years of age, and during his vacations attended teachers' institutes in Oxford, Ohio, being one of the first teachers in the state upon whom the Ohio board of examiners conferred a life certificate. He was graduated at the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1862, became professor of natural science in Chickering classical and scientific institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the same year, was its principal and proprietor in 1881, organized and was first president of the Cincinnati society of political education, and in 1882 founded and conducted in that city the African school of popular science and history. He retired from teaching in 1886, has since devoted himself to literary work and to lecturing, and is an editor of the "Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly." He is actively connected with many educational associations, and is a member of several learned bodies. The University of Ohio gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886. He has published "June on the Miami, and other Poems" (Cincinnati, 1871); "A School History of the United States" (1872); "The School Stage," a collection of juvenile acting plays, original and adapted (1873); "The Teacher's Dream," a poem (New York, 1880); "Melodies of the Heart, and other Poems" (Cincinnati, 1884); "Footprints of the Pioneers in the Ohio Valley" (1888); "Biography of William D. Gallagher" (1888); and "Historical Sketch of Western Periodical Literature" (1888). He has also published several pamphlets, addresses, etc., and edited "The Dramatic Actor," a collection of plays (1874); and "Dramatic Scenes from the Best Authors" (1874).

VENANT, Jean Barré de (vay-nong) (sometimes written SAINT-VENANT), French agriculturist, b. in Niort in 1737; d. there in February, 1810. He came in his youth to Santo Domingo, founded there a model farm, and was appointed president of the colonial board of agriculture and trade, which post he retained for about

twenty years, contributing in many ways toward developing the resources of the colony. He founded at Cape Français the Academy of the Philadelphes, which under his auspices published many valuable manuscripts concerning the early history, discovery, and natural history of the island, sent out several scientific expeditions, and greatly fostered national education. After his return to Europe in 1788, Venant wrote, at the solicitation of the Paris société d'agriculture, memoirs on the culture of cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco, and sugar-cane, and urged the introduction of such occupations in southern France. His works include "Des colonies modernes sous la zone torride, et particulièrement de celle de Saint-Domingue" (Paris, 1802).

VENEGAS, Francisco Javier de, viceroy of Mexico, b. in Ecija, Spain, about 1760; d. in Madrid about 1820. He entered military life, and in 1805 retired on half-pay as lieutenant-colonel. When Spain was invaded by the French troops in 1808, he returned to active service, participated in the victory of Baylen in July of that year, and under the protection of the minister Saavedra obtained rapid promotions. He held the rank of major-general, and had been sent as viceroy to New Granada, when the Spanish council of regency in 1810 resolved to appoint him viceroy of Mexico, as his energetic character seemed adapted to quell the popular commotion that had begun in that country. He received news of his promotion in Carthagena shortly before his departure for Bogota and arrived in Vera Cruz, 25 Aug., 1810. On the road to the capital he heard of a threatened outbreak in Queretaro, and two days after his arrival in Mexico the revolution of Miguel Hidalgo took place in Dolores, 16 Sept., 1810. With great activity Venegas gathered forces to oppose the advancing host of the insurgents, and after the defeat of Gen. Trujillo at Monte de las Cruces, 29 Oct., he sent two brigades against the retiring Hidalgo, who was defeated at Aculco on 7 Nov. He was greatly assisted by the energy of Gen. Felix Maria Calleja, who on 17 Jan., 1811, totally defeated the insurgents at Calderon, and in the same year took Zitacuaro from Ignacio Lopez Rayon. Continued success made Calleja believe himself superior to Venegas; from that time he began a secret opposition to the viceroy, and the latter, to keep him from the capital, sent him against Morelos's forces in Cuautla. But when the latter town was abandoned by Morelos after a seventy days' defence, on 2 May, 1812, and Calleja with his tired forces did not pursue the enemy, Venegas censured him severely, and the former resigned. In the same year Venegas took the oath on the new constitution, and repressed a seditious movement in the capital with the utmost cruelty, ordering the execution of several accused persons for whom the prosecutor had only demanded imprisonment. In other instances he had acted against the decrees of the Spanish cortes, and this, together with the intrigues of Calleja's friends, caused the regency to order his recall in February, 1813. He delivered the executive to Calleja on 4 March, and left Mexico on the 13th of that month, with the reputation of an honest and energetic but haughty and cruel ruler. In Spain he submitted to the French government, and was rewarded with the titles of Marquis de la Reunion and member of the supreme council of war. After the restoration of Ferdinand VII. he retired to private life.

Venégas

VENEGAS, Miguel (vay-nay'-gas), Mexican author, b. in Puebla, 4 Oct., 1680; d. near the city of Mexico in 1764. He entered the Society of Jesus at Tepozotlan on 30 Aug., 1700, was a professor of Latin and rhetoric in 1708, and of moral theology in 1714, and was subsequently a missionary among the Indians of Mexico and California. He rendered important services to his order in the administration of the latter country, and collected a large number of documents on its history, geography, and on the lives of its missionaries. At length he was forced by feeble health to live in retirement, and spent the remainder of his life on the estate of Chicomocelo in literary occupations and the practice of religious exercises. He wrote many works, among them: "Hymnus in laudem B. Mariæ Virginis de Guadalupe," in Latin and in Spanish (Mexico, 1765); "Manual de Párrocos para administrar los Sacramentos á Indios y Españoles" (1768); "Templo místico de la Gracia, delineado en la admirable vida y virtudes heróicas del Ven. P. Juan Bautista Zappa, misionero de la Nueva España" (Barcelona, 1754); and "Vida admirable del P. Juan María Salvatierra, Conquistador de Californias" (Mexico, 1755). The work on which his reputation rests is "Noticia de la California y su Conquista temporal y espiritual hasta el tiempo presente" (3 vols., Madrid, 1757). It is full of details on the manners of the Indian tribes and the lives of the missionaries. He availed himself of the manuscripts of his predecessors and contemporaries, and the interest the work excited is shown by the fact that it was translated into the principal modern languages. The English translation bears the title "Natural and Civil History of California" (2 vols., London, 1759). The French and Dutch translations were made from the English, and do not give the author's name. His life was written by Salvador Granada (Mexico, 1765).

VENNOR, Henry George, Canadian meteorologist, b. in Montreal, 30 Dec., 1840; d. there, 8 July, 1884. He was graduated at McGill university in 1860, taking the zoölogical and geological courses under Sir William Dawson, studied civil engineering, and took a course of chemistry in Montreal medical college. For five years after leaving the university he was in business, but found time to make a large collection of the birds and fossils of Montreal island, and also made a study of the weather. In 1865 he became assistant to Sir William Logan, of the geological survey of Canada, with whom he spent a season in examining Manatoulin island in Lake Huron. There he contributed letters to the Montreal "Witness," made a collection of the birds of Lake Huron, and prepared a list of all that bred on the island. He was placed on the permanent staff of the geological survey in 1866, was elected a fellow of the Royal geological society of England in 1870, and continued his geological surveys till 1881, when he left the service of the government and opened a mining agency in Montreal. While employed on the survey he traced the rivers Lièvre, Reuge, and Gatineau to their sources, and succeeded in direct-

ing public attention to valuable phosphate-mines. He first attracted notice as a meteorologist in the autumn of 1876, when he predicted a "green" Christmas and a rainy New-Year's day, which prediction was verified. At the same time he began the publication of "Vennor's Almanac," which he continued till his death, and which, it was claimed, attained a larger circulation than that of any similar publication in the world. He made a study of the course of storms for many years, and attained his results chiefly by comparing atmospheric conditions at the time with similar ones in the past. He published "Our Birds of Prey" (Montreal, 1875). The remainder of his writings appear in the "Reports" of the geological survey, the "Canadian Naturalist," and the "British American Magazine." In 1882–'3 he supplemented his almanac with "Vennor's Weather Bulletin."

VENTADOUR, Henry de Lévis-La Voute, Duke de, third viceroy of Canada, b. in the castle of Moustier Ventadour, near Tulle, Corrèze, about 1595; d. in Paris in 1651. He was the second Duke of Ventadour, and, after serving for several years in the army, retired and took holy orders. In 1625 he bought for 20,000 livres from his uncle, Henry, Duke de Montmorency, the viceroyalty of Canada. According to the historian, "it was no worldly motive that prompted this young nobleman to assume the burden of fostering the infancy of New France. For trade and colonization he cared nothing; the conversion of infidels was his sole care. The Jesuits had the keeping of his conscience, and in his eye they were the most fitting instrument for his purpose." The Recollet friars that had arrived in Canada a few years before had already established five missions. To please De Ventadour they applied for the assistance of the Jesuits, and the duke sent to Canada, in 1625, Charles Lalemant, Énemond Massé, and Jean de Brébeuf. They were followed in 1626 by Noirot de la Noue and twenty other laborers. Émery de Caen had then the monopoly of trade and commerce in Canada, but, as he was a Huguenot, Ventadour endeavored to limit his privilege, and went so far as to prohibit Émery's followers from prayer and singing. Ventadour sent one ship to Canada in 1626 to explore his new dominion, but denied the colonists any support, under the pretence that they were Protestants, and when Richelieu in 1627 compelled Ventadour to sell his viceroyalty to the newly organized company of the Hundred associates, the fifty inhabitants of Quebec were nearly starving. Pointe Lévis had been named after the third viceroy of Canada. Ventadour continued to the end of his life to interest himself in the conversion of infidels, and he sent succor several times to the missions that had been established by the Jesuits in New France.

VERA-CRUZ, Alonso de la, Spanish monk, b. in Caspueñas, Guadalajara, in 1504; d. in Mexico, 6 July, 1584. He studied at the universities of Alcala and Salamanca, and was from 1533 till 1537 tutor of the children of the Duke del Infantado. In 1537 he accompanied Father Francisco de la Cruz to New Spain, and in 1538 entered the Augustinian order at Vera Cruz. He was provincial of the order in 1550, and founded in 1551 the University of Mexico, being its first professor of Holy Scripture. When Vasco de Quiroga, bishop of Michoacan, went to the council of Trent, he left Vera-Cruz in charge of his diocese and asked him for a full report of the missions in New Spain to lay before the council. This report was long discussed in that body, as it severely criticised the Spanish administration and begged the king to prevent cruelty toward the Indians. Vera-Cruz was in consequence ordered to appear at court in 1561, but he justified himself and became visitor of the order in New Castile. He refused in 1565 the bishopries of Tlaxcala and Michoacan, and, being permitted to return to New Spain in 1573, brought with him seventeen friars, and established successful missions among the Tarascos. He was thoroughly acquainted with the native languages, and left, besides many published works, several valuable manuscripts, which are mentioned by José Mariano Beristain in his "Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional."

VERANDRYE, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la, Canadian explorer, b. in Three Rivers, Lower Canada, 17 Nov., 1685; d. in Quebec, 6 Dec., 1749. His father, René Gautier de Varennes, a native of France and lieutenant in the regiment of Carignan, was governor of Three Rivers. The son entered the French army, fought in the war with Great Britain, received several wounds in the battle of Malplaquet, and was left for dead on the field. After his recovery he returned to Canada, and in 1712 married the daughter of the seignieur of Ile Dupas. Like many others, Verandrye cherished the hope of discovering a northwest passage to Cathay, and on his imparting his belief to Father Gonor, the latter persuaded De Beauharnois, then governor of Canada, to give Verandrye fifty men and a missionary to carry out his intended explorations. In 1731 he crossed Lac de la Pluie 160 miles west of Lake Superior, built Fort St. Peter near the present Fort Francis, and in 1732 erected Fort St. Charles on the western shore of the Lake of the Woods. In 1733 he passed down Winnipeg river into the lake of that name, and is supposed to have erected a fort south of Assiniboine river near its junction with Red river, from which the present Fort Rouge is named. He and his sons shortly afterward built Fort de la Reine upon the site that is now occupied by Portage la Prairie, and subsequently continued their explorations westward until they had discovered the Rocky mountains. In 1736 one of his sons, the Jesuit Pére Anneau, and twenty others were massacred by Sioux on an island of the Lake des Bois. In 1749 Verandrye ascended Saskatchewan river to the forks, where he erected Fort Dauphin, and afterward returned to Quebec, hoping to obtain a further pecuniary grant, but died as he was about to resume his journey. While on his tour of exploration he found among massive pillars a small stone that bore on two sides graven characters of an unknown language. The stone was afterward sent to Paris, and there the resemblance the characters were thought to bear to Tartaric was regarded as supporting the hypothesis of an Asiatic emigration into America. The king of France conferred the cross of St. Louis upon Verandrye, and at the time of his death he was about to resume, by the king's desire, his attempt to reach the Pacific ocean. Alexander Taché, the first Roman Catholic archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, who was a relative of Verandrye, laid in 1885 the foundation of a monument to commemorate him at St. Boniface.

VERBECK, Guido Fridolin, missionary, b. in Zeist, near Utrecht, Holland, 23 Jan., 1830. He was graduated at the Moravian academy in Zeist in 1848, at Auburn theological seminary in 1859, and was licensed by the presbytery of Cayuga the same year. He went to Japan in May, 1859, as a missionary of the Reformed church, was connected with the government of that country in its education and translation departments in 1869–'78, and early in 1869 was invited to Tokio to help in

forming a national university. He was one of a staff of writers employed in the production of "An Outline History of Japanese Education" for the United States centennial exhibition in 1876, and was engaged in the production of other important publications in Japan. Dr. Verbeck was one of a select committee that brought out the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language in 1887, after many missionaries had labored upon difficult parts of the work for fifteen years. He is president of the University of Tokio, and received the Japanese order of the "Rising Sun" in 1877, and the degree of D. D. from Rutgers in 1875.

VER BRYCK, Cornelius, artist, b. in Yaugh Paugh, N. J., 1 Jan., 1813; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 31 May, 1844. He studied in 1835 under Samuel F. B. Morse, and in 1837 went to Mobile. In 1839 he visited London, England, whence he soon returned. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1838, and an academician in 1841. He exhibited at the academy during 1837–'42 various landscapes, figure-pieces, and portraits, and in 1839 "Charles I. in the Studio of Vandyck." His health gave way soon after his art studies began, and in 1843 he went again to Europe, with the hope that a voyage might restore him, but soon returned, and his early death terminated a promising career. The New York historical society owns his "The Old Dutch Bible." Among his portraits is one of William Cullen Bryant (1842).

VERCHÈRES, Mary Madeleine de, b. in Canada in 1678; d. after 1700. She was born in the fort on her father's seigniory on the St. Lawrence, about twenty miles below Montreal. In the autumn of 1692 she was on the river-bank, some distance from the fort, when suddenly she heard several shots fired, and discovered that the Indians were killing and carrying off the settlers who were working in the fields. She describes the scene in the narrative afterward written at the request of the governor of Canada. A servant shouted to her to run, and, on turning round, she saw about fifty Iroquois rushing at her. Pursued by the savages, and crying "To arms!" she entered the fort just in time to shut the gate in their faces. Besides women and children, there were only two soldiers, an old man, and her two little brothers in the fort. Seeing that the soldiers were demoralized, she seized a rifle, put on a military cap, and ordered all to take their places and by heavy firing alarm the country. She placed her two brothers—the one twelve years old, the other fourteen—on the bastions, saying: "Let us fight till death; we fight for our country and religion." The third bastion was defended by the old man, while she took charge of the fourth, after placing the women and children in charge of the two soldiers in a redoubt. The Iroquois made several attacks, but were repelled, and eventually retreated with loss. The siege lasted two days, during which she neither ate nor slept. After another eight days the fort was relieved by an officer and forty men from Montreal. She afterward married De Lanaudière, Sieur de la Perade.

VERDEN, Karl von (vair'-den), German missionary, b. in Schweidnitz, Silesia, about 1620; d. in Buenos Ayres in 1697. He became a Jesuit, was attached to the South American missions, and labored for about twenty years among the Indians of Tucuman. Afterward he was librarian of the convent of Buenos Ayres. His works include "Geografía y Misiones del Rio de la Plata" (Madrid, 1710); "Informe de las Misiones del Tucumán" (1711); and "Información sobre las Misiones y Establecimientos de la Compañía de Jesús en la America meridional" (2 vols., 1715).

VERDI, Tullio Suzzara, physician, b. in Mantua, Italy, 10 Feb., 1829. He is of a noble family, was educated in the College of art, literature, and sciences of Mantua, and in 1847 entered the Sardinian army. After its defeat at Novara in 1849 he was exiled from Italy by the Austrians, came to the United States, and in 1852 became professor of modern languages in Brown university. He was graduated at Hahnemann medical college at Philadelphia in 1856, and in 1857 removed to Washington, D. C. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the board of health of the District of Columbia, of which in 1876 he was elected president, and he was appointed in 1879 a member of the national board of health. Dr. Verdi became president of the medical staff of the National homœopathic hospital in June, 1887. He was appointed in 1873 special sanitary commissioner to the principal cities of Europe from the District of Columbia. He was physician to William H. Seward while the latter was secretary of state, and the assassin that nearly killed Seward gained admission to the secretary by the pretence that he was the bearer of a professional message from Dr. Verdi. He has published "Maternity, a Popular Treatise for Young Wives and Mothers" (New York, 1869); "Mothers and Daughters: Practical Studies for the Conservation of the Health of Girls" (1877); and "The Infant Philosopher" (1886).

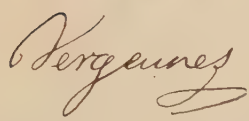
VERDUGO, Vicente (vair-doo'-go), Peruvian historian, b. in Cuzco about 1690; d. in Rome, Italy, in 1775. He became a Jesuit, and was superior of their houses at Cuzco and Lima, canon of Cuzco, and professor of history at Quito. After mastering the Quichua language and several other Indian dialects, he collected an important library of ancient documents concerning the early history of South America and its conquest. Toward 1750 he was sent to Rome and became librarian of the Roman college. His works include "Historia de las guerras civiles en Peru en el tiempo del Inca Atahualpa" (Rome, 1754); "Crónica verídica de la conquista de la provincia de Cuzco" (2 vols., 1756); and "Información de lo obrado en la provincia del Cuzco," a manuscript which is preserved in the Roman college.

VERE, Maximilian, Freiherr von Schele de, scholar, b. near Wexio, Sweden, 1 Nov., 1820. He was educated in Germany, and entered the military and afterward the diplomatic service of Prussia. He came to the United States in 1842, and in 1844 accepted the chair of modern languages in the University of Virginia. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a captain, and was afterward appointed commissioner to Germany, to explain and further there the cause of the Confederacy. He lived for some time in Europe, mainly in Italy, devoting himself to literary and social studies, but returned to this country after the war and resumed his professorship. Prof. De Vere is a member of various historical and scientific societies, and was one of the founders of the American philological society. Besides contributions on historical, literary, and scientific subjects, to English, American, and German periodicals, he has published "Outlines of Comparative Philology" (New York, 1853); "Grammar of the Spanish Language" (1854); "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature" (1856); "Studies in English," "First French Reader," and "Grammar in French" (1867); "The Great Empress," a novel (Philadelphia, 1869); "Wonders of the Deep" (New York, 1869); "Introduction to the Study of French" (1870); "Romance of American History" (1872); "Americanisms, or the English of the New World" (1873); and "Mod-

ern Magic" (1874). He has translated into English Spielhagen's "Problematic Characters" (New York, 1869); "Through Night to Light" (1869); and "The Hohensteins" (1870); and has edited an edition de luxe of Saintine's "Myths of the Rhine," illustrated by Doré, and several volumes of the "Illustrated Library of Wonders." He has recently begun a revised and annotated edition of some of the masterpieces of French literature.

VERGARA Y ZAMORAL, Diego Hernandez de, Spanish missionary, b. in Jaen, Andalusia, Spain, in 1526; d. in Mexico in 1593. He was of noble birth, early entered the military service and fought in Italy till 1549, when he became a Jesuit to escape punishment for having killed a fellow-officer in a duel. In the following year he was sent to Santo Domingo, where he studied theology and was ordained priest. He labored afterward in Cuba, in the Tierra Firme, and in Mexico, where he became prior of a convent, librarian and procurator of his order, and was twice sent to Rome to report to the holy see on the American missions. He left two valuable manuscripts, which are preserved in the Vatican library at Rome. They are entitled "Litteræ annuæ, ad præpositum generalem Societatis Jesu, quæ statum in provincia Antillensi exponunt," and "Epistolæ tres de quadraginta Jesuitis interfectis in Novâ Hispaniâ," which recounts the adventures of the first Jesuits that were sent to Mexico.

VERGENNES, Charles Gravier, Count de, French statesman, b. in Dijon, 28 Dec., 1717; d. in Versailles, 13 Feb., 1787. He was the second son of a president of the parliament of Dijon, and, after receiving his education at the Jesuit college, entered the diplomatic service, and accompanied a relative to Lisbon in 1740. In the following year he participated at Frankfort in the negotiations that brought about the election to the empire of the elector of Bavaria, Charles VII., but he returned to Lisbon in 1745, and in 1750 was appointed minister at the court of the elector of Treves. He assisted in the congress at Hanover in 1752, and in 1753 prevented at Mannheim the conclusion of a treaty between Maria Theresa and the Emperor Charles VII. He was ambassador to Constantinople in 1754–'68, and in 1771–'74 at the court of Sweden, assisting at Stockholm in the revolution in favor of Gustavus III. Louis XVI. appointed him secretary of foreign relations, 8 June, 1774. Out of friendship for Benjamin Franklin, he gave secret aid to the colonists through the agency of Caron de Beaumarchais, and exerted his influence to induce the king to sign a treaty of commerce and alliance with the United States. His task was the less easy as he had to overcome the scruples of the king, the opposition of the queen and of the prime minister, Count de Maurepas, and especially the objections of the secretary of the treasury, Necker, who predicted bankruptcy and a revolution for its consequence. Vergennes, supported by the young nobility and the philosophers, furnished Caron de Beaumarchais with funds, arms and ammunition, and supplies for the colonists, sent to Philadelphia Gérard de Rayneval as ambassador, and wrote the articles of the treaty of alliance that was signed, 6 Feb., 1778. He composed also the famous manifesto to the foreign powers in which Louis XVI. justified his action in recognizing the so-called rebels of America, and negotiated also the articles of the treaties of peace that were signed at Paris, 3 Sept., 1783, between Great Britain on the one hand and France and Spain on the other. Besides these treaties, Vergennes negotiated those of Soleure with the confederation of Switzerland, 28 May, 1777; of Teschen with Emperor Joseph II., 13 May, 1779, which settled the question of succession to Bavaria; of 10 Nov., 1785, with Germany, which saved Holland from an invasion; and the treaty of commerce with England, 25 Sept., 1786. He addressed to Louis XVI. a "Mémoire historique et politique sur la Louisiane," which was published after his death (Paris, 1802).



VERHUEN, Jacobus (vair-oo-en), Dutch historian, b. in Leyden in 1709; d. there in 1777. He was educated in the university of his native city, entered the Jesuit order when he was twenty-five years old, and was sent to Mexico, where, after learning the Indian dialects, he labored for about twenty-five years in the northern missions. When the Jesuits were expelled from the Spanish dominions he returned to his native city, where he died. He wrote in Dutch a valuable narrative, which is preserved in manuscript in the library of Leyden. A French translation was published under the title "Notice sur les missions établies par la Compagnie de Jésus dans la province du Mexique, suivie d'un essai historique et géographique sur la Californie, et de plusieurs documents originaux" (2 vols., Amsterdam, 1782).

VERMILYE, Thomas Edward, clergyman, b. in New York city, 27 Feb., 1803. He studied at Yale and at Princeton theological seminary, but was not graduated. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York in 1826, was pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York city, then of the Congregational church at West Springfield, Mass., in 1829–'34, and of the Reformed Dutch church at Albany, N. Y., in 1834–'9. Since 1839 he has had charge of one of the Collegiate Reformed churches in New York city.—His son, **Ashbel Green,** clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., in 1822, was graduated at the University of New York in 1840 and at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1841. He was ordained by the presbytery of Albany in 1845, and was pastor at Little Falls, N. Y., in 1845–'50, at Newburyport, Mass., in 1850–'63, at Utica, N. Y., in 1863–'71, and at Schenectady in 1871–'6. Having been appointed chaplain of the Marine chapel, Antwerp, Belgium, he went to that country in March, 1879. Among other sermons he published "Historical Sermon at Centennial of First Presbyterian Church, Newburyport" (1856). — Thomas Edward's brother, **Robert George,** educator, b. in New York city, 3 March, 1813; d. in Lyme, Conn., 5 July, 1875, was graduated at Columbia in 1831. He was a teacher of classics in the College grammar-school for several years, and, with Dr. Charles Anthon, was appointed adjunct professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia college in 1837. In the mean time, having studied theology, he was licensed by the presbytery of New York in April, 1838, preached in the Duane street church, New York, in 1838–'9, was pastor of a Presbyterian church at German Valley, N. J., in 1843–'6, and of the Congregational church at Clinton, N. Y., in 1846–'57. He was a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton college in

1850–'7, and in the latter year became professor of theology in East Windsor theological institute, which chair he retained till his death. He published a few sermons and addresses, and left in manuscript his courses of theological lectures.

VERMONT, Éloi Lemercier Beausoleil (vair-mong), Marquis de, West Indian soldier, b. in Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, in 1762; d. in Paris, France, 21 Sept., 1832. He became ensign in the Santo Domingo regiment in 1778, and served in the war of 1778–'83, being at the capture of Tobago and in the division of the Duke de Saint Simon at Yorktown in 1781. He was promoted colonel, commanded the French forces in Guadeloupe from 1788 till 1793, and repressed with the utmost severity the revolutionary troubles in the island. Being besieged in Pointe à Pitre by the insurgents, he sustained their attacks for several months, but when he fell short of ammunition the city was taken. Vermont and his principal officers were to be shot on the next day, when a British squadron appeared off the coast and the admiral demanded their surrender. After much discussion this was agreed to by the chief of the rebels, Gen. Pélagaud; but, as the feeling of the negroes ran extremely high against Vermont, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent his murder. He was disguised and placed on board a boat entirely covered with black cloth, which was towed through the French fleet. Armed boats lined the way, and the sentries repeated the cry, "By order of the republic, let the covered boat pass." This dramatic episode has been selected as a subject by both English and French painters and poets. Vermont was transported to England, where he rejoined the royal family. He returned to Guadeloupe in 1812, was promoted major-general and commander-in-chief of the island in 1815, lieutenant-general in 1826, and appointed governor of Guadeloupe in 1827, but declined. He died unmarried, and his enormous fortune was divided among his numerous heirs, thus scattering one of the largest estates in South and Central America.

VERNON, Edward, British naval officer, b. in Westminster, England, 12 Nov., 1684; d. at his seat of Nacton, Suffolk, 29 Oct., 1757. His father, James Vernon, had been secretary of state under William and Mary from 1697 till 1700. Edward was educated at Westminster school and at Oxford, and obtained a commission in the navy in 1702. He was engaged in the expedition under Admiral Hopson which destroyed the French and Spanish fleets off Vigo, 12 Oct., 1702; in the capture of Gibraltar, 23 July, 1704; and in the sea-fight off Malaga on 13 Aug. of the same year. He became a rear-admiral in 1708, and was in active service till 1727, when he was elected to parliament for Penryn. In the succeeding parliament, lasting from 1734 till 1741, he represented Portsmouth. He distinguished himself in the ranks of the opposition, and, declaring in parliament, in 1739, that Puerto Bello, on the Spanish main, could be taken with six ships, the ministry took him at his word and gave him the command of six men-of-war, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. He appeared before Puerto Bello with his small fleet, 22 Nov., 1739, which he captured after an assault of one day, with a loss of only seven men. This success secured him unbounded popularity. He next took and destroyed Fort Chagres, on the Isthmus of Darien, and in January, 1741, sailed from Jamaica with twenty-nine ships of the line and eighty smaller vessels, having on board 15,000 sailors and 12,000 soldiers, four battalions of which were from the British colonies north of Carolina. After cruising in search of the French and Spanish fleets, Vernon determined to attack Cartagena, the most strongly fortified port in South America, and, appearing before it on 4 March, was repelled with great loss, which was augmented by a pestilence. He attributed the failure of the expedition to the fact of his not being in sole command, which opinion the public evidently shared, as the disaster did not seem to diminish his popularity in England. He planned an expedition against Panama in 1742, was made an admiral in 1745, and was charged with guarding the coasts of Kent and Sussex against an expected attack by Prince Charles Edward Stuart. His name was stricken from the list of admirals, 11 April, 1746, in consequence of a quarrel with the admiralty. In 1741 he was elected to parliament from Penryn, Rochester, and Ipswich, but chose to stand for the last-named place, for which he was again returned in 1747 and 1754. Tobias George Smollett served in the Cartagena expedition as a surgeon's mate, and gave a graphic description of it in "Roderick Random" and in his "History of England." Lawrence Washington, elder brother of Gen. Washington, who also participated in the expedition, regarded Admiral Vernon with great friendship, and named his estate in Virginia, Mount Vernon in his honor. The word "grog" is said to have been first applied by the sailors of his fleet to the diluted rum with which they were served, in allusion to his grogram trousers. During the closing years of his life he lived in retirement. He published "New History of Jamaica, from the Earliest Account to the Taking of Porto Bello" (London, 1740); "Original Papers relating to the Expedition to Panama" (1744); and pamphlets on naval subjects (1746). See "The Life of Admiral Vernon by an Impartial Hand" (London, 1758), and "Memorial of Admiral Vernon, from Contemporary Authorities," by William F. Vernon (1861).

E. Vernon.

VERNON, Jane Marchant Fisher, actress, b. in Brighton, England, in 1796; d. in New York city, 4 June, 1869. Her maiden name was Fisher. She made her *début* at Drury Lane theatre, London, in 1817, in "Lilliput," and, coming to the United States in 1827, made her first appearance on 11 Sept. at the Old Bowery theatre, New York, as Cicely Homespun in "The Heir at Law." She afterward became attached to the Old Chatham theatre, and in 1830 to the Park, where she remained till 1847, and gained great popularity. She was long connected with Wallack's company, making her last appearance as Mrs. Sutcliffe in "School," 5 April, 1869. She was a favorite, an excellent personator of old women, and possessed a cultivated mind. On 6 Oct., 1827, she married George Vernon, who died, 13 June, 1830.

VÉROT, Augustine, R. C. bishop, b. in Le Puys, France, in May, 1804; d. in St. Augustine, Fla., 10 June, 1876. He received his preparatory education at a classical school in Le Puys and in 1820 entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris.

He was ordained a priest on 20 Sept., 1828, and shortly afterward became a member of the Sulpitian order. He came to the United States in 1830 and was appointed professor in St. Mary's college, Baltimore. In 1853 he was made pastor of Ellicott's Mills, where he became noted for his devotion to the interests of the slaves. He was nominated vicar apostolic of East Florida and consecrated bishop of Danabe *in partibus* on 25 April, 1858. He arrived in St. Augustine on 1 June, and at once proceeded to organize congregations. Bishop Verot was among the first to make known the advantages of Florida as a field for emigration, and, by letters, public addresses, and answers to inquiries, he did much to attract settlers from other states and from Europe. As there were only three priests under his jurisdiction, he sought clerical aid from other quarters and soon had priests enough for his new congregations. He built the Church of St. Louis at Tampa and restored the cathedral of St. Augustine, the chapel of Nuestra Señora de la Leche, and the old Spanish cemetery, also enlarging the Church of St. Mary at Key West, besides founding churches at Mandarin and Orange Spring. He was translated to the see of Savannah in July, 1861, retaining at the same time the vicariate of East Florida. He replaced the Roman Catholic church at Jacksonville, which had been destroyed by fire during the occupation of the city by the U. S. soldiers in the civil war. He founded many missions, and at St. Augustine organized several societies among the colored people. He opened academies for young girls at St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Mandarin, and Palatka, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and introduced the Sisters of the Holy Names, who established an academy at Key West. In Georgia he made successful efforts to repair the ravages of the civil war. He built the Church of the Holy Trinity in Savannah, and also a church at Albany. He opened an Ursuline convent and school in Macon, a house of the Sisters of Mercy in Columbus, and established an orphan asylum at Savannah. Bishop Verot had a high reputation as a theologian and scholar, and his influence in moulding the decrees of the councils of Baltimore and in the council of the Vatican was far-reaching. A series of letters that he published during and after the civil war in the "Pacificator" were effective in promoting peace and reconciliation. He was transferred to the bishopric of St. Augustine on his return from Rome in 1870. His new diocese had not recovered from the disasters of the war, and he made several lecture-tours through the north in order to obtain money for the relief of his people. Bishop Verot published a catechism which is accepted as an authority by the Roman Catholics of the United States. His manuscripts on philosophy, theology, and sacred scripture would, if published, form several large volumes.

VERPLANCK, Daniel Crommelin, member of congress, b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1761; d. near Fishkill, N. Y., 29 March, 1834. He received a good education, served in congress from 17 Oct., 1803, till 3 March, 1809, and was first judge of the court of common pleas for Dutchess county, from 11 March, 1828, till 16 Jan., 1830. He took great interest in agriculture. His estate at Fishkill had been in the possession of the family since 1682, and the house, which was erected several years later, is still standing. It is a one-story building of stone and wood, in the Dutch style. This place was the headquarters of Baron Steuben at one time, and in it Col. Lewis Nicola proposed to make Washington a king. (See illustration.)—

G. C. Verplanck

His son, **Gulian Crommelin,** author, b. in New York city, 6 Aug., 1786; d. there, 18 March, 1870, was graduated at Columbia in 1801, being the youngest bachelor of arts that ever received his diploma from that college. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in New York city. Soon afterward he went to Europe, where he passed several years in travel. On his return he took an active part in state politics, and became a member of the legislature in 1820. In 1821 he was appointed professor of the evidences of revealed religion and moral science in the Protestant Episcopal general theological seminary, New York city, and retained this chair four years. He was a member of congress from 1825 till 1833, was a member of the state senate in 1838–'41, and was for many years president of the board of commissioners of emigration. He was one of the vestrymen of Trinity church, New York city, a governor of the City hospital in 1823–'65, and vice-chancellor of the State university from 1855 till his death. For many years Mr. Verplanck was president of the Century club, and prominent in the annual conventions of the diocese. He published an anniversary discourse on the early European friends of America (New York, 1818); "The Bucktail Bards: containing the State Triumvirate, a Political Tale; and the Epistles of Brevet Major Pindar Puff," being political pamphlets chiefly aimed at De Witt Clinton, mayor of New York city (1819); "Procès Verbal of the Ceremony of Installation" (1820); "Address before the American Academy of Fine Arts" (1824); "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion" (1824); "Essay on the Doctrine of Contracts" (1825); "Discourses and Ad-

dresses on Subjects of American History, Arts, and Literature" (1833); "Shakespeare's Plays, with his Life, with Critical Introduction and Notes" (3 vols., 1847); and several college orations, the best known of which is "The American Scholar," delivered at Union college in 1836. He prepared also for fifteen years nearly all the annual reports of the commissioners of emigration, and, with Will-

iam C. Bryant and Robert C. Sands, edited the "Talisman," an annual, which continued three years, beginning with 1827. These volumes, containing some of the choicest productions of their authors, were republished in 1833 with the title of "Miscellanies first published under the Name of the 'Talisman.'"—His cousin, **Isaac A.**, jurist, b. in Coeymans, Albany co., N. Y., 16 Oct., 1812; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 16 April, 1873, was graduated at Union in 1831, studied law, and began practice in Batavia, N. Y., in 1834. He went to Buffalo in 1847, was elected a judge of the superior court of that city in 1854, and twice re-elected, and by the choice of his associates was made chief. As a member of the convention of 1867–'8 he assisted materially in the revision of the state constitution.

VERRAZANO, VERAZZANI, or **VERRAZZANO, Giovanni de** (vay-rah-tsah'-ne), Florentine navigator, b. in Val di Greve, near Florence, in 1470; d. either in Newfoundland or Puerto del Pico in 1527. At the age of twenty-five he entered the French maritime service and was employed in voyages of discovery. It is asserted in the French annals that he visited the northern coast of America as early as 1508, but no account of his discoveries is known to exist. Later he was employed in ravaging the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in the East and West Indies, and soon became famous as a corsair. In 1521 he secured valuable prizes in the West Indies, and he captured in 1522 the treasure-ship in which Hernan Cortes was sending home the rich spoils of Mexico. Toward the end of 1523 he left Dieppe on the frigate "La Dauphine" with a mission from Francis I., king of France, to explore the coast of North America. He sailed from Madeira, 17 Jan., 1524, and arrived in February off the coast of North America. For three months he explored the coast from 30° to 50° north latitude, landed at a point near Cape Fear, and, coasting northward, discovered New York and Narragansett bays. He landed on Newfoundland, of which he took possession in the name of the king, and endeavored to find a passage to the East Indies by the northwest. On his return to Dieppe he wrote, on 8 July, a memoir to Francis I., relating his discoveries, of which he gave a somewhat confused description. Very little is known of the remainder of Verrazano's life. References to the French annals make it possible that he was killed by Indians in Newfoundland during a subsequent voyage of exploration. It is known that he communicated to persons in England a map of his discoveries, and a document found at Rouen in 1876 proves that he executed a power of attorney to his brother, Geronimo (Jerasme de Verasenne), 11 May, 1527, before sailing to the East Indies, by virtue of an agreement with Admiral Philippe Chabot and the famous merchant of Dieppe, Jean Ango. It is claimed that during the voyage he was captured on the southern coast of Spain, and executed at Pico as a privateer.

Janus Verra Janus

His exploits, capture, and execution are narrated by Pietro Martire d'Anghiera, Bernal Diaz del Castillo, and others, who call him Juan Florin. In the 18th century, on the authority of Andres Gonzalez Barcia, in his "Ensayo Cronológico, etc." (Madrid, 1723), Juan Florin was identified with Verrazano, but more modern authors contest the identification. Ramusio published in his collection in 1556 an Italian version of Verrazano's letter to King Francis I.; and Antonio de Herrera, in his "Decades," gives extracts from the letter, saying that he had seen the original. The authenticity of the letter was attacked in 1864 by Buckingham Smith, who claimed that Esteban Gomez, pilot of Magellan, was the first to visit the coast of Carolina in 1525. But James Carson Brevoort, in "Verrazzano, the Navigator" (New York, 1874), maintains the authenticity of the letter, which Henry C. Murphy rejects as spurious in his "Voyage of Verrazzano, a Chapter of the Early Maritime Discoveries in America" (New York, 1875). The conclusion is not yet definitive, as George W. Greene discovered in the Strozzi library at Florence a manuscript copy of Verrazano's letter, varying somewhat in text from the Ramusio version, and containing some additional paragraphs. It was published in the transactions of the New York historical society for 1841. Brevoort gave also an account of a planisphere that is preserved in the Strozzi library, dated 1529, signed by Geronimo Verazzano, in which he calls the land "Nuova Gallia, quale discopri, 5 annos fa, Giovanni de Verazzano, Fiorentino." The French archives, recently searched by Ramée for his "Documents inédits sur Jacques Cartier et le Canada," afford proof that Verrazano discovered the northern coast of North America.

VERREAU, Hospice-Anthelme Jean Baptiste, Canadian educator, b. in L'Islet, Quebec, 6 Sept., 1828. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, taught there in 1847–'8, was principal of Sainte Thérèse college in 1848–'56, and has been principal of Jacques Cartier normal school, Montreal, since 1856. He was ordained a priest in 1851, in 1873 was commissioned by the provincial government to make investigations in Europe regarding Canadian history, and made extensive notes of his travels and researches, which were published in 1875. He was appointed an officer of public instruction by the French government. He has published "Invasion du Canada" (Montreal, 1873), and prefaces and notices of memoirs of the historical society.

VERREN, Antoine, clergyman, b. in Marseilles, France, 14 Feb., 1801; d. in New York city, 17 March, 1874. He studied philosophy and theology, was graduated in Geneva, Switzerland, ordained a minister in the French Protestant church in August, 1825, and was in parochial charge at Ferney, Switzerland, in 1825–'7. He came to the United States in September, 1827, and was called to the rectorship of L'Église du St. Esprit, New York city, which post he held during his life. He was ordained deacon and priest in September, 1828, by Bishop Hobart, and was professor of French literature in Columbia in 1832–'44. A new church edifice was built on the corner of Franklin and Church streets in 1834; the interior was destroyed by fire in 1839, but was restored in 1840. Services were discontinued in this building in 1862, and a new building was erected in West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart college in 1860. Dr. Verren in 1831, by appointment, revised and corrected the "Book of Common Prayer" in

French, for the use of congregations in the United States that have services in that language. This book was republished in Paris.

VERRILL, Addison Emory, naturalist, b. in Greenwood, Me., 9 Feb., 1839. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1862, where he specially studied natural history under Louis Agassiz. In 1864 he was called to the chair of zoölogy in Yale, which he still retains, and he was also professor of entomology and comparative anatomy in the University of Wisconsin in 1867–'70. The instruction on geology in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale is under his care, and since 1867 he has been curator of zoology in the Peabody museum. The zoölogical collection has been created by him, and it now ranks as one of the best in this country. Since 1860 he has devoted part of every summer to collecting and studying the marine animals of the Atlantic coast, and since 1871 he has had charge of the dredging of marine invertebrates of the United States under the auspices of the U. S. fish commission, to whose reports he has annually contributed an account of his work. Prof. Verrill is a member of various scientific societies, and in 1872 was elected to the National academy of sciences. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1867. He has made original investigations on corals, mollusca, annelids, echinoderms, tunicata, and bryozoa, and of the gigantic cephalopods of Newfoundland. His bibliography is quite large and includes papers in the "American Journal of Science" and the proceedings of various societies of which he is a member.

VERSCHOOR, Julius Wilhelm Van (fair-shore), Dutch navigator, b. in Dordrecht about 1575; d. there in 1640. He sailed as rear-admiral of a fleet that was equipped by order of the states-general of Holland and Prince Maurice of Nassau for an expedition against Peru, under command of Admiral Jacob L'Hermite Clerk, which left Amsterdam, 29 April, 1623. They stopped at the Cape Verde islands, where rich prizes were secured, and, on 1 Feb., 1624, made Cape Peñas on Tierra del Fuego. The admiral was already very sick, and after July, 1623, the fleet was virtually commanded by Vice-Admiral Gheen Huygen Schapenham and Verschoor. On 2 Feb. they entered the Strait of Le Maire, and, the fleet being dispersed by winds, Verschoor discovered Nassau bay, between Navarin, Hoste, and Wollaston islands. His mathematician, Johan von Walbeck, made a chart of the south-eastern coast of Tierra del Fuego and the Strait of Le Maire, which was at that time the most authentic map of the extremity of South America. In March, 1624, Verschoor was detached with a division for the American coast, while the admiral sailed for Juan Fernandez. Verschoor joined him there, and the fleet attacked Callao on 12 May, burning thirty merchant vessels in the harbor. On 23 May, Verschoor was sent to attack Guayaquil, which he partly burned, but he was repelled there and again at Pisco. After Hermite's death, 2 June, 1624, Schapenham took the command-in-chief, and, in opposition to Verschoor's advice, refused to attack Callao again, which could have been easily carried, and a new expedition against Pisco was decided upon; but the Dutch were driven back on 26 Aug., owing to Schapenham's ill-concerted measures. When the fleet reached the coast of New Spain, Verschoor secured several rich prizes and was ordered to sail for the East Indies, Schapenham returning by way of Cape Horn to the Atlantic. Verschoor arrived on 2 March at Ternate, in the Moluccas, and, the vessels being assigned to other services, he returned to Holland to report to the states-general. His secretary, Hessel Gerritz, published "Journal van de Nassauche Vloot" (Amsterdam, 1626). A German version, with additional remarks, was made by Adolf Decker, who had served as captain of marines in the expedition. It is entitled "Journal oder Tag-Register der Nassauischen Flotte" (Strasburg, 1629). De Bry published a later version of it in his "Historiæ Americanæ" (1634), but the best-known version was published in French in the "Recueil des voyages de la Compagnie des Indes." Des Brosses gave also an account of the expedition in his "Voyages aux terres australes," and Capt. James Burney published an English translation in his "Voyages to the South Sea" (London, 1811).

VERTIN, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Rudolfswerth, Carniola, 17 July, 1844. He emigrated to the United States in 1863 with his father, and, having resolved to study for the priesthood, entered the theological seminary of St. Francis at Milwaukee, Wis. He was ordained a priest on 31 Aug., 1866, by Bishop Baraga, in Marquette. He was then appointed pastor at Houghton, and in 1871 transferred to Negaunee. He was consecrated bishop of Marquette on 14 Sept., 1879. The diocese has made considerable progress under his administration. It contains 40 priests, 36 churches, 4 chapels, and 68 stations. There are 11 convents, an academy, 10 parochial schools, and 2 orphan asylums. The Catholic population is about 40,000.

VERY, Jones, poet, b. in Salem, Mass., 28 Aug., 1813; d. there, 8 May, 1880. He was graduated at Harvard in 1836. In his youth he made several voyages to Europe with his father, a sea-captain. He was a teacher of Greek at Harvard from 1836 till 1838, was licensed as a preacher by the Cambridge (Unitarian) association, and, though never ordained over a congregation, preached occasionally. He published "Essays and Poems" (Boston, 1839). A complete edition of Mr. Very's essays and poems, with a biographical notice of the author by James Freeman Clarke, was published (Boston, 1886). His poetry is characterized by remarkable purity and delicacy of thought and great ease and simplicity of style.—His brother, Washington, clergyman, b. in Salem, Mass., in 1815; d. there in 1853, wrote hymns and poems for the press.—His sister, **Lydia Louisa Anna,** poet, b. in Salem, Mass., 2 Nov., 1823, from 1845 till 1875 taught in the schools of her native city. She shares the poetical gift of her family, and contributed poems to various Boston and Salem newspapers while engaged in teaching. As an artist Miss Very has produced excellent pictorial illustrations for children's stories. She has published "Poems" (Andover, 1856) and children's books.

VESEY, Denmark, conspirator, b. about 1767; d. in Charleston, S. C., 2 July, 1822. He was an African of great physical strength and energy, who had been purchased in St. Thomas, when fourteen years old, by a sea-captain of Charleston, S. C., whom he accompanied in his voyages for twenty years, learning various languages. He purchased his freedom in 1800, and from that time worked as a carpenter in Charleston, exercising a strong influence over the negroes. For four years he taught the slaves that it would be right to strike a blow for their liberty, comparing their situation to that of the Israelites in bondage, and repeating the arguments against slavery that were made in congress by speakers on the Missouri compromise bill. In conjunction with a negro named Peter Poyas, he organized a plot for a general insurrection of slaves in and about Charleston, which was disclosed by a

negro whom one of the conspirators approached on 25 May, 1822. Several thousand slaves from neighboring islands, organized in military formations and provided with pikes and daggers, were to arrive in canoes, as many were accustomed to do on Sunday, and with one stroke take possession of the city, the forts, and the shipping in the harbor. Nearly all the slaves of Charleston and its vicinity, many from remoter plantations, and a large number of whites, were in the plot. The leaders that were first arrested maintained such secrecy and composure that they were discharged from custody, and proceeded to develop their plans. An attempt was made to carry them out on 16 June, but the insurrection was promptly suppressed. At length, on the evidence of informers, the chief conspirators were arrested and arraigned for trial on 19 June. The two courts were organized under a colonial law, and consisted each of two lawyers and five freeholders, among whom were William Drayton, Robert Y. Hayne, Joel R. Poinsett, and Nathaniel Hayward. Denmark Vesey showed much dialectic skill in cross-examining witnesses by counsel and in his final plea. He and five of the ringleaders were hanged first, and twenty-nine others on later dates, all save one keeping up to the end their calm demeanor and absolute reticence, even under torture. On the day of Vesey's execution a second effort was made to rouse the blacks, but two brigades of troops, on guard day and night, were sufficient to deter them from action. The slaves were ready, however, to embrace the first opportunity, and re-enforcements of United States troops were sent in August to guard against a renewal of the insurrection.

VESEY, William, clergyman, b. in Braintree, Mass., in 1674; d. in New York city, 18 July, 1746. He entered Harvard, and was graduated in 1693, after which he began the study of theology in Boston. He officiated as lay reader in Hempstead, Queens co., N. Y., during 1695–'6, and was invited by Gov. Fletcher and the magistrates, vestrymen, and wardens to become rector of the new congregation in New York, known as Trinity church, and "to have the care of souls in the city of New York" so soon as he took orders. The vestry engaged to pay his expenses, and he embarked for England early in 1697. He was ordained in August of the same year, and returned immediately to this country. He was inducted into the new church as soon as it was finished, 13 March, 1698. Gov. Fletcher made a grant to the church of a tract of land for a term of years, known as "The King's Farm," subject to rent, which, however, was not exacted. Fletcher's successor, the Earl of Bellomont, by requiring the rent, stirred up a violent controversy with Rector Vesey; but Lord Cornbury, who succeeded as governor in 1701, restored the farm to the church. About 1712 the bishop of London, Dr. Compton, appointed Mr. Vesey his commissary, which proved to be a laborious and troublesome office, and led to several protracted and unpleasant controversies. He discharged his various duties with zeal and earnestness, and as the Venerable society for the propagation of the gospel furnished him with assistant ministers, school-masters, and teachers, he was able to give an impetus to the Church of England in New York city, which placed it in the foremost rank, and secured to its successor, the Protestant Episcopal church, the strong position that it holds to the present day. His last report as commissary to the Venerable society in 1746 showed the result of long and faithful labors, and spoke of "twenty-two churches flourishing and increasing in his jurisdiction." Mr. Vesey was an able preacher, but he left nothing in print. His portrait is among the collections of parish rectors in the vestry-room of Trinity chapel, New York city. Vesey street, in the same city, was named in his honor.

VEST, George Graham, senator, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 6 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at Centre college in 1848, and in the law department of Transylvania university in March, 1853. Beginning practice in central Missouri, he was chosen a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1860, and in the same year was elected to the Missouri house of representatives. In the legislative debates of the session of 1861 he was an ardent supporter of southern views. He relinquished his seat in order to take his place in 1863 as a representative from Missouri in the Confederate senate, of which he was a member for two years. After the downfall of the Confederacy he resumed the practice of law in Sedalia, Mo., whence he removed in 1877 to Kansas City, Mo. He was elected to the U. S. senate, taking his seat on 18 March, 1879, became prominent by his powers as a debater and orator, and was re-elected for the term ending 3 March, 1891.

VETCH, James, British engineer, b. in Haddington, Scotland, 13 May, 1789; d. in London, England, 7 Dec., 1869. He was educated at Woolwich military academy, served as an officer of engineers in the peninsular war, and after conducting the ordnance survey in the Shetland, Orkney, and Hebrides islands for three years, went to Mexico in 1824, and for the next eleven years managed the silver-mines of Real del Monte and Bolaños. While a resident of Mexico he constructed roads and other public works, and began to survey and map the country. After his return to Great Britain he was employed in important drainage works and harbor improvements, and held high offices under the government connected with his profession.

VETCH, Samuel, colonial governor, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 9 Dec., 1668; d. in London, England, 30 April, 1732. He was the son of William Vetch, a minister in Edinburgh, was educated there and at the College of Utrecht, Holland, and accompanied William, Prince of Orange, to England, 5 Nov., 1688. He afterward served with credit in Flanders in the war against France, returned to England at the peace of Ryswick in 1697, and in 1698 was appointed one of the seven councillors of the "colony of Caledonia" at Darien and proceeded thither. (See PATERSON, WILLIAM.) He accompanied Paterson as far as New York when the latter was on his way to England to report to the directors of the Darien scheme, and afterward went to Albany, engaged in trade with the Indians, and on 20 Dec., 1700, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Livingston. In 1705 he was sent as a commissioner from Gov. Joseph Dudley, of Massachusetts, to Quebec with proposals for a treaty between Cana-

Sam Vetch

da and New England; but, having failed, he went to England in 1708, and with the full authorization of the colony of New York proposed to Queen Anne the seizure of Canada. The queen regarded the proposal with favor and forwarded by Col. Vetch her instructions to the colonial governors to aid in rendering the project effective. On landing at Boston he laid his instructions before the governor and council of Massachusetts, and also forwarded similar documents to the governors of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In consequence of the non-arrival of the fleet that was promised by the queen, the expedition against Canada was abandoned. Returning to Boston, he called a meeting of prominent citizens, at which it was decided to fit out an expedition for the capture of Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, and at the same time a requisition was made for men-of-war to assist in the enterprise. The expedition was commanded by Sir Francis Nicholson, Col. Vetch being adjutant-general, and after the capitulation of Port Royal, 2 Oct., 1710, the latter remained as governor of the conquered colony. Gov. Vetch next sent a delegation to the French governor-general at Quebec, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, to announce that Acadia had fallen into the hands of the British and to offer an exchange of prisoners that had been captured at Annapolis for British subjects that were then in Montreal and Quebec. Nothing came of this; but Vetch and his small garrison, who had held precarious possession of the conquered province, were finally relieved from the fear of reprisals on the part of the French and Iroquois by the treaty of Utrecht, 11 April, 1713. Shortly afterward he was removed from the governorship of Nova Scotia in consequence of his great zeal for George I., soon after whose accession he was restored to his post; but he was soon removed again. The cause of his second removal is unknown, though it is surmised that his harsh treatment of the plotting priests and the people of the province was the chief reason. After his departure from Annapolis he went to Boston, annoyed the war and state departments with his claims for back-pay, and petitioned the king to be allowed £3,000 a year till he had been provided with a post in America as had been promised. Receiving neither the post nor the money, he returned finally to England, where he was residing in 1719. He was a man of great natural ability and formed for command, but prejudiced in politics and religion. A manuscript journal covering the Port Royal period is in the possession of Mrs. James Speyers, of New York, as is also the portrait by Sir Peter Lely, which has been engraved for the first time for this work. See "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," by Thomas C. Haliburton (Halifax, 1829); "Journal of the Voyage of the Sloop Mary" (1701; new ed., with introduction and notes by Edmund B. O'Callaghan, New York, 1866); "History and General Description of New France," by Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix, translated with notes by John G. Shea (New York, 1866–'72); and "An Acadian Governor," by James Grant Wilson, in "International Review" (November, 1881).

VETHAKE, Henry, educator, b. in Essequibo county (now united with Demerara), British Guiana, in 1792; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Dec., 1866. He was brought to the United States by his parents at the age of four years, was graduated at Columbia in 1808, and afterward studied law. In 1813 he became instructor in mathematics and geography at Columbia, and later in the same year professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Queen's college (now Rutgers). He went to Princeton in 1817 as professor of the same sciences, and for the first year of chemistry also, resigning in 1821 in order to take the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Dickinson college, where he remained till 1829. He taught the same subjects in the University of the city of New York from 1832 till 1835, and then filled for a year the office of president of Washington college, Lexington, Va., taking the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy. He was professor of mathematics from 1836 till 1855, and subsequently till 1859 of intellectual and moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, being chosen vice-provost in 1846, and provost in 1854. From 1859 till his death he occupied the chair of the higher mathematics in the Philadelphia polytechnic college. He received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia in 1836. He published "Principles of Political Economy" (Philadelphia, 1838; 2d ed., 1844), besides contributions to periodicals. He edited, with additions, John R. McCulloch's "Dictionary of Commerce" (Philadelphia, 1843), and a supplemental volume of the "Encyclopædia Americana," which was in great part written by himself (1847).

VETROMILE, Eugene, Italian missionary, b. in Gallipoli, Italy, 22 Feb., 1819; d. there, 21 Aug., 1880. He came to the United States in 1840 and entered Georgetown college, Georgetown, D. C., where he finished his studies and obtained his first knowledge of the Abnaki language. He was then ordained a priest, and assigned to missionary duty at Port Tobacco, Md. He was afterward professor in a college at Washington, and in 1858 was given charge of the mission of Old Town, Me. His labors among the Penobscot Indians for more than a quarter of a century affected his health, and he returned to Italy shortly before his death. He published "Travels in Europe, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria," and "The Abnaki and their History." His knowledge of the Indian dialects made him widely known. Rev. Edward Ballard, of Brunswick, Me., says, in the "Collections of the Maine Historical Society," that Vetromile was the only person who could "read a verse of John Eliot's Indian Bible with a true understanding of the words of that translation." His chief Indian works are "Aln'amby Uli Awikhigan," a volume that comprises devotions and instructions in various Abnaki dialects; "Ahiamihewintuhangun," a collection of hymns set to music; "Vetromile Wewessi Ubibian," an Indian Bible; and an "Abnaki Dictionary" in three folio volumes, which occupied him twenty-one years.

VEUILLOT, Désiré (vuh-yo), French explorer, b. in Cahors in 1653; d. in London, England, in 1732. He was employed till 1684 as inspector-general of the establishment of the West Indian company in the Antilles, Louisiana, and Alabama, and made an exploration of Mississippi river in 1683, penetrating as far as the Missouri, and returning by way of Arkansas. As he was a Protestant, he was forced, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, to renounce the land-grant that he had obtained in upper Mississippi and for the settlement of which he was preparing an expedition, and eventually he left France and took refuge in London, where he obtained employment in the office of the secretary of foreign relations. He wrote "Description des côtes de la Louisiane, avec un voyage fait le long du cours du fleuve Mississipi" (2 vols., London, 1708), and "Notice historique sur la Compagnie du Mississipi et sur les établissements fondés par les Français en Louisiane" (2 vols., 1714), which was translated into English (1715).

VEYTIA, Mariano (vay-ee'-te-ah), Mexican historian, b. in Puebla in 1718; d. there in 1779. He was a precocious child, and at the age of fifteen years took his first degree in philosophy. Three years afterward he was graduated in civil law, and in 1737, notwithstanding his youth, he was admitted as lawyer of the audiencia by a special permission of the viceroy. In May, 1737, he sailed for Spain, and at that time he began to write a detailed narrative of his travels. In two years he visited Spain, France, and Holland, and afterward he went to Italy, Portugal, England, and Palestine. In 1742 he became a member of the military order of Santiago in Madrid, and he entered the convent of San Agustin in Puebla in 1768. About that time he devoted himself to the study of the ancient history of Mexico, but at the time of his death he had finished only three volumes of his work, embracing the period from the earliest occupation of Anahuac till the middle of the 15th century, which are noteworthy for the fidelity of his researches. Clavigero, who by this time had finished his "Storia Antica del Messico," wrote to Veytia to obtain notes on the period anterior to the beginning of his history. Veytia's work was published under the title of "Historia Antigua de México" (Mexico, 1836), by Jose Ortega. Veytia left also a manuscript entitled "Historia ecclesiástica," which has not yet been published, and translated the "Cartas provinciales de Pascal."

VEZIN, Hermann, actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 March, 1829. He was intended for the bar by his father, a German-American merchant of Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. Desiring to follow the stage, he went to England, and, after some preparation, obtained, through the recommendation of Charles Kean, an engagement at a theatre in York. He appeared in London under Kean's management in 1852, and two years later played principal parts in a tour through Great Britain. He visited the United States in 1857–'8; but his style of acting was not popular. Returning to England in 1859, he played Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, King John, Louis XI., and Shylock in 1859. After his marriage to Mrs. Charles Young in 1863, he travelled with his wife, and in the following year they produced Westland Marston's comedy of "Donna Diana" at the Princess's theatre, London. He was successful in "The Man o' Airlie," "The Rightful Heir," "Life for Life," and various comedies, new and old, and in 1875 added greatly to his reputation by his rendering of Jacques in "As You Like It." On 4 Feb., 1876, he played Macbeth at Drury Lane theatre for the benefit of the Philadelphia centennial exhibition, and subsequently he played Dan'l Druce in William S. Gilbert's drama of that name, created the part De Taldé in "The Danicheffs" and Schelm in "Russia" in 1877, and was successful in the characters of Sir Giles Overreach, the Duke of Alva in "Fatherland," and Iago in a revival of "Othello" in March, 1878. In 1885 he played the Shepherd in an open-air representation of John Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess."

VIALE, Agostinho (ve-ah'-lay), Brazilian explorer, b. in São Paulo about 1620; d. in the Aymores country in 1667. In 1664 he was named by Afonso VI. administrator-general of the mines in Brazil, with power to pardon all offenders that had sought a refuge in the forests. The general belief, since justified, was that rich mines existed in the interior of Brazil, and the government, intending to make use of the geographical knowledge that had been obtained by the outlaws during their wandering through the forests, had decided to win their services by the offer of a complete pardon. Viale left São Paulo at the head of 50 soldiers and 150 Indians, and entered the vast forests of the province of Matto Grosso, but, after journeying with great difficulties for thirteen months through the territory of the warlike Aymores, he wrote to São Paulo in 1666 for re-enforcements, announcing that he soon hoped to reach the much-talked-of emerald mines. He was joined by a few more soldiers, and, resuming the march, entered marshes where the greater part of his host died from malarial fever, and Viale fell a victim to the disease just in sight of the Serra das Esmeraldas. His lieutenant, Barbalho Bezena, brought back the remnants of the expedition to São Paulo. Viale's journey afforded some knowledge of the vast countries of the interior.

VIANA, Francisco de (ve-ah'-nah), Spanish missionary, b. in the province of Alava about 1530; d. in Coban, Guatemala, in 1609. He entered the Dominican order at Salamanca, and about 1560 went to New Spain, where he was attached to the missions of the province of Chiapa. For more than forty years he labored among the natives of the surrounding district, whose language he acquired, and became superior of the convent of Coban, rebuilding that and the one at Zacapula. He left some valuable manuscripts, which were preserved in the library of the order at Chiapa. The principal are "Arte de la Lengua de Vera Paz," "Vocabulario de la Lengua de Vera Paz," numerous religious works, sermons, and a catechism in that language, and a "Tratado de los deberes de la Justicia, para gobierno de Alcaldes mayores de Indias," all of which were translated into Quiche by Friar Dionisio Zuñiga, of the province of Guatemala.

VIANA, Miguel Pereira (ve-ah'-nah), Viscount da, Brazilian author, b. in Evora, Portugal, in 1779; d. in Bahia in 1838. He received his education in the college for nobles at Lisbon, and afterward obtained a place in the office of the secretary of state, whom he accompanied to Brazil with the royal family in 1806. There he was appointed secretary of the commission to mark the frontier between the Portuguese and the Spanish possessions, became councillor of state, sided in 1822 with the party of Dom Pedro, who made him a viscount, and was appointed in 1828 civil judge at Bahia. He wrote "Romanceiro historico do rio Amazonas" (Bahia, 1825); "Ensaio historico e descriptivo do rio Amazonas" (1829); and "Descripção geral da provincia da Bahia" (1832).

VICENTE Y BENNAZAR, Andres (ve-then'-tay), Spanish geographer, lived in the second half of the 15th century. He published at Antwerp in 1476 four charts, representing the four continents of the world. Unlike Columbus, he did not imagine America to be part of Asia, but represented it as a distinct continent and, what is more remarkable, as a continent divided into two parts by an isthmus. This publication, at so early a date, and before Columbus's discovery, has caused much discussion. Some authorities think that Vicente y Bennazar had arrived at the conclusion that America existed as a distinct continent; others, that such an opinion was general among scientific circles in the 15th century; and still others, that he only intended to reproduce the lost Atlantis spoken of by Plato and the ancients.

VICK, James, horticulturist, b. in Portsmouth, England, 23 Nov., 1818; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 16 May, 1882. He received a common-school education, came early to the United States, gained a practical knowledge of gardening and floriculture, wrote on these subjects, and in 1850 became pub-

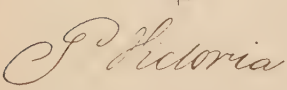
lisher of the "Genesee Farmer" in Rochester, and in 1853 also of the "Horticulturist," issued in Albany. He severed his connection with these periodicals in 1855 in order to embark in the novel enterprise of retailing seeds through the medium of the U. S. mails. This business grew to large proportions and found many imitators. In connection with it he published "Vick's Monthly Magazine" in 1878–'82, the "Flower and Vegetable Garden," and an annual "Floral Guide." He developed new varieties of plants by cultivation or cross-fertilization, notably double phlox, white gladiolus, and fringed petunia. Mr. Vick was a corresponding member of the English royal horticultural society, and for several years secretary of the American pomological convention.

VICKERS, George, senator, b. in Chestertown, Kent co., Md., 19 Nov., 1801; d. there, 8 Oct., 1879. He acquired a classical education, was employed in the county clerk's office for several years, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised in Chestertown. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1852. When the civil war began he was appointed major-general of the state militia. He was a presidential elector on the McClellan ticket in 1864, and one of the vice-presidents of the Union convention of 1866. In 1866–'7 he was a member of the state senate. In 1868 he was elected U. S. senator for the term that ended on 3 March, 1873, in the place of Philip F. Thomas, who had been denied the seat. He took a conspicuous part in the debate on the 15th amendment to the Federal constitution.

VICO, Domingo de (ve'-co), Spanish missionary, b. in Ubeda, Andalusia, in 1485; d. in 1555. He became a Dominican in his native city, studied in Salamanca, and in 1516 came to this country with Bartolome de las Casas. He first labored among the Indians in Cuba, but later passed to New Spain, and accompanied Las Casas in his journeys through Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Peru. When the latter was appointed bishop of Chiapa in 1544, Vico became his vicar-general and seconded him in his zeal for the welfare of the Indians. Later he was prior of the convents of Guatemala, Chiapa, and Coban, founded the city of San Andres, and became in 1552 the first bishop of Vera Paz. He was killed, during a journey through his diocese, by Lacandon Indians. His works include several treatises on theology in the Vera Paz, Cakchiquel, Quiche, and Lacandon dialects, and "Historia de los Indios, sus fábulas, supersticiones, costumbres, etc.," which the historian Antonio Remesal says is remarkable for its pictures of Indian life, but the manuscript of which was not found when the libraries of the convents came into the possession of the state.

VICTOR, Orville James, author, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 23 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at the seminary and theological institute in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1847. After contributing to "Graham's Magazine" and other publications for several years, he adopted journalism as a profession in 1851, becoming associate editor of the Sandusky "Daily Register," which he left in 1856 to edit the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal." Removing to New York in 1858, he assumed charge also of the "United States Journal," conducting both periodicals till 1860. He next edited the "Dime Biographical Library," to which he contributed lives of John Paul Jones, Anthony Wayne, Ethan Allen, Israel Putnam, Winfield Scott, Abraham Lincoln, and Giuseppe Garibaldi, and wrote for newspapers and periodicals in New York city. In 1863–'4 he visited England, and there published a pamphlet entitled "The American Rebellion; its Causes and Objects: Facts for the English People." He edited in 1866–'7 "Beadle's Magazine of To-Day," in 1870–'1 the weekly "Western World," and in 1872–'80 the "New York Saturday Journal." He published during the civil war, in annual volumes, a "History of the Southern Rebellion" (4 vols., New York, 1862–'5), which for several years he has been engaged in revising for republication in two volumes. His other works are "Incidents and Anecdotes of the War" (1863), and a "History of American Conspiracies" (1864). —His wife, **Metta Victoria,** author, b. near Erie, Pa., 2 March, 1831; d. in Hohokus, N. J., 26 June, 1886, was educated in the female seminary at Wooster, Ohio. When thirteen years old she published a story called "The Silver Lute," and from that time till her eighteenth year was a contributor to the "Home Journal" under the pen-name of "Singing Sibyl" or in connection with her elder sister, Frances A. Fuller, the two being known as "The Sisters of the West." In 1856 she married Mr. Victor, and in 1859–'61 she edited the "Home Monthly Magazine." A volume of poetry by the two sisters was published under the title of "Poems of Sentiment and Imagination, with Dramatic and Descriptive Pieces" (New York, 1851). She published individually "Fresh Leaves from Western Woods" (Buffalo, 1853); "The Senator's Son: a Plea for the Maine Law" (Cleveland, 1853), which had a large circulation in England as well as in the United States; and "Two Mormon Wives: a Life-Story" (New York, 1856; London, 1858). She was the author of "The Gold-Hunters," "Maum Guinea," and others of Beadle and Co.'s "Dime Novels." Among her numerous contributions to the periodical press were series of humorous sketches under the signature of "Mrs. Mark Peabody," entitled, "Miss Slimmens' Window" and "Miss Slimmens' Boarding-House," which were issued in book-form (New York, 1859). The story of "Too True" was reprinted from "Putnam's Magazine" (1868). Her novels "Dead-Letter" and "Figure Eight" were issued under the pen-name of "Seeley Register" (1868). Her last novel was "Passing the Portal" (1877). She subsequently wrote humorous books entitled "The Bad Boy's Diary" (1880), "The Rasher Family" (1884), "The Naughty Girl's Diary" (1884), and "Blunders of a Bashful Man" (1885), which were issued anonymously. — Her sister, **Frances Auretta,** author, b. in Rome, N. Y., 23 May, 1826, was educated at the seminary in Wooster, Ohio, and spent some time in the eastern states in preparation for a literary life, but after her return to the west and her marriage in 1853 to Jackson Barrett, of Michigan, she rarely wrote for publication. In 1862 she married for her second husband Henry C. Victor, a 1st assistant engineer in the U. S. navy and a brother of Orville J. Victor, and in the following year emigrated to the Pacific coast, where novel scenes impelled her to resume literary work. She contributed to the newspapers of San Francisco and Sacramento, and to the "Overland Monthly" from its first publication. After removing to Oregon in 1865, she published "The River of the West: Life and Adventures in the Rocky Mountains and Oregon" (Hartford, 1870), which was followed by "All Over Oregon and Washington" (San Francisco, 1870). She has also published "The New Penelope, and other Stories" (1877), and furnished to Hubert H. Bancroft's "Pacific Coast Histories" chapters on Oregon and other states and territories of the northwest, besides parts of the "History of California."

VICTORIA, Guadalupe, Mexican president, b. in Tamazula, Durango, in 1789; d. in Perote, 21 March, 1843. His real name was Manuel Felix Fernandez, but after the death of Father Hidalgo in 1811 the young man abandoned the College of San Ildefonso, where he was studying, and joined the patriotic ranks, adopting as a symbol of victory and in honor of the Virgin of Guadalupe the name by which he is known in history. He first took part under Morelos in the siege of Oaxaca in 1812, and in 1814 was appointed by the congress of Chilpanzingo to organize the revolution in the province of Vera Cruz, where he soon became feared by the Spaniards, as his guerillas captured nearly every supply-train that left the port for Jalapa and the interior. In 1817, when the insurrection was nearly everywhere subdued, and only Gen. Guerrero held out in the southwest, Victoria, unable to reach the latter chief, hid for nearly four years in the mountains of Vera Cruz, till the proclamation of the plan de Iguala in 1821. Then he joined Iturbide, but, as an ardent lover of liberty, was coldly received by the latter, who was already maturing his plan of monarchy, and after its establishment Victoria was imprisoned. In December, 1822, when Santa-Anna proclaimed the republic in Vera-Cruz, Victoria, who had escaped, joined him and was appointed commander of the city. After Iturbide's fall, Victoria was elected on 1 April, 1823, to the executive council, but, being occupied in the siege of San Juan de Ulua, he did not take his seat till July, 1824. Shortly afterward he was elected the first constitutional president of Mexico, taking possession on 10 Oct. His government was specially notable for the recognition of the republic by England, the abolition of slavery, which took place on 16 Sept., 1825, the surrender of the Spanish garrison of the castle of San Juan de Ulua, 18 Nov., 1825, and the first arrival of American settlers, under Stephen Austin, in Texas in the beginning of 1828. The last year of his administration was disturbed by several revolutions that were caused by the rivalry between the Scotch and York lodges, and the weakness of Victoria gave them free play. On 1 April, 1829, he delivered the executive to his successor, and retired from public life without appearing again in politics. He was a well-meaning and honest man, but of feeble character and easily controlled by his political followers.



VICTORIA, Pedro de, b. in Seville, Spain, in the latter part of the 16th century. He entered the Jesuit order, and was sent when young to America. The perils to which he was exposed in a shipwreck on the coast of Peru, and his subsequent adventures among the natives, form the subject of his work "Naufragio y peregrinación en la costa del Perú" (1610). A Latin translation was published in 1647 under the title of "Argonauticorum Americanorum Historia."

VICTORIA, Tomás, Spanish missionary, b. in Victoria, Alava, early in the 16th century; d. in Guatemala in 1600. He entered the Dominican order and came to New Spain, where he learned the Tarasco language, and was employed in the missions of the Pacific coast. Soon he acquired the Zapotec language and went to the province of Oaxaca, and later to that of Guatemala, where he obtained such success that he was called the Elias of Guatemala. He left "Arte y Sermones doctrinales en lengua de Zacatula," and several religious tracts in manuscript in that dialect and the Quiche language.

VICUÑA, Manuel (ve-coon'-yah), Chilian archbishop, b. in Santiago, Chili, in 1778; d. in Valparaiso in 1843. After acquiring his primary education, he entered the College of San Carlos, and in a short time was graduated in theology. Soon afterward he entered the church, and, being ordained priest, travelled through the country as a missionary with other young ecclesiastics. After the battle of Maypu he visited the hospitals and personally assisted the wounded and dying. Having inherited a fortune, he employed a part of it in the construction of a house of retirement. In 1825 the bishop of Santiago, Jose Santiago Rodriguez, was exiled, and in 1830 Pope Leo XII. promoted Vicuña to the bishopric, in which office he labored for the re-establishment of the theological seminary. When Santiago was declared a metropolitan see, the government presented Vicuña as the first archbishop, and in June, 1840, Pope Gregory XVI. confirmed him. Afterward he was elected to congress and was a member of the council of state.

VICUÑA, Pedro Felix, Chilian journalist, b. in Santiago in 1806; d. there in 1874. He received an excellent education, in early life began to write for the newspapers, and at the age of twenty-one years was one of the founders and the first editor-in-chief of "El Mercurio," of Valparaiso. Afterward he successively belonged to the editorial staff of "El Telégrafo" (1827); "El Censor" and "La Ley y la Justicia" (1828); "La Paz Perpétua" (1834); "El Elector" and "El Verdadero Liberal" (1841); "El Republicano" (1845); and "La Reforma" (1847). He was elected to the senate of the nation in 1865, and in that body was the author of the law that abolished imprisonment for debt in 1870. He published "Único asilo de las Repúblicas Hispano-Americanas" (Santiago, 1837); "El Porvenir del Hombre" (1858); and "La Hacienda Pública" (1864).—His son, **Benjamin Vicuña-Mackenna,** Chilian historian, b. in Santiago in 1831; d. in Santa Rosa del Colmo, 25 Jan., 1886, attended the Lyceum of Santiago and the National institute, and studied law in the University of Chili, but in 1849 he was expelled for his refusal to sign a congratulatory address to the secretary of justice. There was such indignation at this arbitrary act that the rector reinstated him against the desire of the government. When a revolution began in Santiago, 20 April, 1851, he took an active part in it, and, in an attempt on the armory of the Chacabuco regiment on 28 April, he was made a prisoner and condemned to death, but escaped and fled to the north in July. He participated in the outbreak in Serena on 7 Sept., and was appointed revolutionary governor of Illapel. The revolution was subdued in November, and, after hiding for a year and being again condemned to death, he sailed in 1852 for California. He travelled through the United States and Mexico, visited Canada, and in July, 1853, went to Europe, where he remained a year at the Agricultural college of Cirencester, studying natural science. In 1855 he travelled through Europe, and in the next year returned to Chili, where in 1856 he was admitted to the bar

and began practice. In 1858 he founded "La Asamblea Constituyente," in which he attacked the arbitrary measures of the government, and in December he was arrested in a public meeting and imprisoned for about six months in the penitentiary, where he wrote his unpublished work "Diego de Almagro." In June, 1859, he was exiled by the government with three others, who had taken an active part in the opposition. He visited France and Spain, searching the libraries for historical manuscripts, and in 1861 went to Lima, but returned soon afterward to Chili. In 1863 he was appointed chief editor of the "Mercurio," of Valparaiso, and in 1864 he was elected deputy to the National congress for Valdivia. In 1865, after the declaration of war by Spain against the republic, Vicuña-Mackenna was sent to Peru and the United States on a confidential mission, founding in New York the paper "La Voz de América," in defence of the South American republics. Returning to his own country in 1867, he was again elected to congress for Talca, and became secretary to the chamber of deputies. In 1870 he again went to Europe, where he acted during the Franco-German war as correspondent of the "Mercurio" in Berlin and Paris. Afterward, in the archives of the Indies in Seville, he copied documents on colonial history, acquiring in Valencia the manuscript of Father Rosales's "Historia de Chile." On his return in 1872 he was appointed intendant of the province of Santiago. At the opening of the war with Peru he became editor of "El Nuevo Ferrocarril," and, as president of "La Sociedad Protectora," became the friend of the soldiers and their widows and orphans. After the conclusion of the strife his descriptions of it became well known for their impartiality. He wrote "El Sitio de Chillan en 1813" (Santiago, 1849); "La Agricultura Europea aplicada á Chile" (London, 1854); "Le Chili" (Paris, 1855); "Tres años de Viajes" (Santiago, 1856); "Ostracismo de los Carreras" (1857); "Revolución del Perú" (Lima, 1861); "Ostracismo de O'Higgins" (Santiago, 1862); "Historia de la Administración de Montt" (5 vols., 1862–'3); "Vida de Diego Portales" (2 vols., 1862–'3); "Historia de Santiago" (2 vols., 1868); "Historia de Valparaiso" (2 vols., 1868); "Francisco Moyén, ó lo que fué la Inquisición en América" (1868; English translation, London, 1869); "La Guerra á Muerte" (1869); "Historia de la Jornada del 20 de Abril 1851" (1878); "Historia de las Campañas de Arica y Tacna" (1881); "Historia de Tarapacá" (1881); "Mr. Blaine" (1881); "La Guerra con España" (1883); several books on the mineral riches of Chili (1883); "Album de la Gloria de Chile" (1883); "Dolores" (1883); "Seis años en el Senado de Chile" (1884); "Las Islas de Juan Fernandez" (1884); "Viaje á través de la Immortalidad" (1885); and "Al Galope" (1885).

VIDAL, Alexander, Canadian senator, b. in Berkshire, England, 4 Aug., 1819. He accompanied his father, a captain in the royal navy, to Canada in 1834, and settled in Sarnia. He was manager of the Sarnia branch of the Bank of Upper Canada in 1852–'66, and held a similar post in the service of the Bank of Montreal from 1866 till 1875, when he resigned. He is also county treasurer of Lambton, lieutenant-colonel of militia, was elected chairman of the Dominion prohibitionary convention at Montreal in September, 1875, and is president of the Dominion alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. He represented the St. Clair division in the legislative council of Canada from September, 1863, till 1867, and became a member of the Canadian senate, 15 Jan., 1873.

VIDAURRE, Manuel Lorenzo de (ve-dah-oor'-ray), Peruvian statesman, b. in Lima in 1773; d. there, 9 March, 1841. He was graduated in law at the University of San Marcos, and became auditor of the Royal audiencia of Cuzco in 1810, but was transferred in 1820 to the audiencia of Puerto Principe in Cuba, and soon afterward sent to Spain, as he began to write in favor of South American independence. Being persecuted for his liberal ideas, he escaped to the United States in 1822, and on his return to Peru was appointed by Simon Bolivar, in April, 1824, first president of the superior court of Trujillo, and in 1825 promoted president of the supreme court of justice of the republic. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary of Peru for the general American assembly of Panama in 1825, and several times was minister of foreign relations. In 1838 he was appointed by President Orbegozo minister to Ecuador to negotiate her neutrality in the struggle of the Peru-Bolivian federation against Chili and the plots of Agustin Gamarra, and on the accession of the latter, in 1839, was deprived of his post in the supreme court. He was the author of the Peruvian civil and penal codes and of "Plan de Perú, dedicado al Libertador Simon Bolivar" (Paris, 1822); "Cartas Americanas, políticas y morales, que contienen muchas reflexiones sobre la guerra civil de las Américas" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1823); and "Efectos de las facciones en los Gobiernos" (Lima, 1828).

VIDAURRI, Santiago (ve-dah-oor'-ree), Mexican soldier, b. in the province of Nuevo Leon in 1803; d. in the city of Mexico, 8 July, 1867. He was descended from a wealthy family of Indian extraction, received a good education, and in 1826 was admitted to the bar, but he soon entered politics, and, after filling some minor offices, took part in the civil wars in Mexico. He had obtained the rank of colonel when, toward the close of 1852, he was elected governor of the state of Nuevo Leon, and when, in April, 1853, Santa-Anna returned to Mexico and declared himself dictator, Vidaurri protested. As he was gathering the militia, Santa-Anna appointed Gen. Pedro Ampudia military chief of the northern states; but Vidaurri refused to recognize his authority, and when the revolution of Ayutla began, in March, 1854, he joined in the campaign for the overthrow of Santa-Anna. While Juan Alvarez was contending against the latter in the south, he took the field in the north, acting independently as commanding general. After the downfall of Santa-Anna he was a candidate for the presidency in the junta of Cuernavaca, 4 Oct., 1855; but Alvarez having been preferred to him, he assumed a semi-independent position and decreed the confiscation of church property in the northern central states. He also refused to submit to Alvarez's successor, Ignacio Comonfort, and decreed, in February, 1856, the union of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, proclaiming himself their governor. This union was disapproved by Comonfort, who ordered an army of

Santiago Vidaurri

observation under Gen. Parrodi to the north, when Vidaurri, under pretence of protesting against the tariff and the tobacco-privilege, recalled the deputies of Nuevo Leon from congress, and was accused of an intention to form the independent republic of Sierra-Madre, consisting of the northwestern states. Being defeated by the government troops at Mier, he retired to Saltillo; but after resigning the executive of Coahuila, in September, 1856, he was re-elected by a packed legislature. Afterward he was more successful, and Comonfort signed a treaty, on 18 Nov., 1856, which left Vidaurri in undisputed possession of the two states, which position was sanctioned by the constituent congress of 1857. Vidaurri held the northern states against Zuloaga and Miramon during the war of reform. In the summer of 1861 he entered into friendly relations with the secessionists of Texas, and on the invasion of Mexico by the allied powers in December, 1861, he declared his adhesion to the national cause, and served for some time against the French. But when the Republican government abandoned the capital, on 31 May, 1863, and established itself in San Luis de Potosi, differences arose between Juarez and Vidaurri, and when Juarez, in December of that year, retreated before the advancing French toward Monterey, Vidaurri opposed his entry by force. Soon after the French forces occupied Monterey in 1864, Vidaurri was induced to give his adhesion to the empire, and he was rewarded with honors and appointed a member of the imperial council. In the latter capacity he assisted in the assembly of Orizaba, 26 Nov., 1866, where he was the leader of the party that opposed Maximilian's abdication, and by his flattering representations induced the emperor to return to Mexico. He accompanied Maximilian to Queretaro, but in March, 1867, was sent to Mexico with Leonardo Marquez as president of the ministry and lieutenant of the empire. Disapproving of Marquez's harsh measures, he resigned, and, unable to escape at the occupation of the capital by the Liberal forces, 21 June, 1867, he remained in hiding, but was discovered and arrested. He was tried by a court-martial, quickly sentenced to death as a traitor, and shot in the square of Santo Domingo.

VIEIRA, Antonio (ve-ay'-e-rah), Portuguese author, b. in Lisbon, 6 Feb., 1608; d. in Bahia, Brazil, 18 July, 1697. He went early to Brazil, studied with the Jesuits at Bahia, and entered their order in 1635. He learned the Indian dialects, but was refused by his superiors permission to engage in missionary work, and in 1641 accompanied to Lisbon Fernando de Mascarenhas, son of the viceroy of Brazil. He preached with remarkable success before the king, was appointed member of the privy council, and employed in several diplomatic missions. In 1652 he obtained the king's consent to return to Brazil, and on his arrival engaged immediately in missionary work among the Indians of the province of Para and of the basin of the Tocantins. He endeavored to free the Indians, and denounced the labor that they were compelled to perform for the Portuguese. The latter opposed him bitterly, and, being threatened with imprisonment by the local authorities, he sailed for Lisbon. There he justified himself before the king, who issued peremptory orders to the viceroy, and Vieira, on his return to Brazil in 1655, was henceforth supported by the governor of Maranhão. During the following six years the Indians enjoyed relative freedom, but at the death of João IV. the settlers obtained Vieira's arrest, and he was taken to Lisbon in 1661. The regent, Luisa de Gusman, approved his conduct, but for the sake of policy he was exiled to Coimbra by order of the state secretary, Castelmenor. Vieira in his exile constructed an ideal Portuguese empire in a remarkable work, "O Quinto Imperio do Mundo," of which he circulated a few copies. They were seized by the tribunal of the Inquisition, and the author was imprisoned from 1665 till 1667, when he was released by order of Pope Alexander VII. and greatly honored in Rome. But he longed to return to Brazil, and in 1681 obtained permission to labor again among the Indians. He was appointed visitor and provincial of the Brazilian missions, which posts he retained till his death. Vieira was the most celebrated preacher of his age, and is considered as the purest and most eloquent of the Portuguese classic authors. His works include "Sermoes" (16 vols., Lisbon, 1683); "Historia do futuro" (1718); "Cartas" (3 vols., 1736); and "Ecco dos voces Saudosos" (1757). The original and only known copy of "O Quinto Imperio do Mundo," is preserved among the manuscripts in the National library of Paris. "Arte de furtar" (Amsterdam, 1652), one of the most curious and popular works of the seventeenth century, is also attributed to him. Biographies of Vieira were written by Francisco de Fonseca (Lisbon, 1734) and Antonio de Barros (1746).

VIEIRA, João Fernandes, Brazilian patriot, b. in Olinda about 1600; d. in Pernambuco about 1660. He was one of the richest proprietors of the province of Olinda when that port was captured in February, 1630, but when the East India company sent out Prince Maurice, of Nassau, as governor-general, Vieira, with other proprietors, quietly submitted to the new government, as it was only a change in foreign masters, Portugal being then under Spanish rule. But Portugal recovered her independence in 1640, and after the recall of the Prince of Nassau in 1643, when the Dutch began to pursue the native owners with vexatious measures, discontent became general. Taking advantage of this sentiment, Vieira put himself at the head of a revolutionary movement, and in June, 1645, with a small army of badly equipped country people, attacked the outposts of Recife, but after a short struggle was defeated. The insurrection, however, spread over the whole country, Vieira employed his resources in procuring arms and ammunitions for the revolutionary forces, and with untiring energy and great natural talent harassed the Dutch forces in numerous encounters. He was not well supported by the home government and the governors of the other Brazilian colonies, and but for his unwavering resolution the province would have been conquered again. Amid great hardships he held out until he received succor from Andre Vidal de Negreiros. Soon he took the offensive, and after the two battles of Os Guarapes, in 1648–'9, the Dutch no longer dared show themselves outside the fortifications of Recife, which place, after the capture of Fort Milhon, capitulated, 26 Jan., 1654, thus ending the Dutch dominion in Brazil. Vieira, as the first instigator of the insurrection in the province of Pernambuco, was greatly honored by the people and court, but refused all recompense, retiring to private life. Lately a monument in honor of his memory and that of Negreiros's has been erected in Pernambuco.

VIEL, Étienne Bernard Alexandre, clergyman, b. in New Orleans, La., 31 Oct., 1736; d. in the College of Juilly, France, 16 Dec., 1821. He became a member of the Society of Jesus, and labored for many years at Attapakas, La. He translated

Fénelon's "Telemaque" into Latin verse, and published "Miscellanea Latino-Gallica" (1816) and French translations of the "Ars Poetica" of Horace and of some of his epistles.

VIELE, Arnaud Cornelius, colonist, b. in Brabant, Netherlands, about 1620; d. in New York city about 1700. He came to this country with his father about 1630, and the latter erected an Indian trading-house at Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.). Arnaud grew up with the young Indians that accompanied their chiefs on the trading expeditions, and the friendships that he formed with them continued for half a century, and proved a lasting benefit to the colonists. His familiarity with the dialect and character of the Indians led to his becoming an interpreter between the government and the natives, and nearly all the treaties with the Indians for many years bear his signature. Gov. Thomas Dongan sent Viele as a special envoy to the Iroquois, and Gov. Jacob Leisler made him governor of the Six Nations. He was at the council of Onondaga when, at the instigation of the Canadian authorities, the Iroquois tribes were assembled to decide whether the English or French should have their allegiance. Upon the decision depended the fate of the colony, and had it not been for the long friendship of the Indians with Viele, they would have transferred their support to the French.—His kinsman, **John Ludovickus,** lawyer, b. in Washington county, N. Y., 6 June, 1788; d. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1832, entered Union, but left to serve in the war of 1812, then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised in Washington, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Albany counties. He was elected to the state senate, and was associated with De Witt Clinton in the legislation concerning the Erie canal. In 1821 he was made judge of the court of errors, and in the case of the Dutch church of Albany against John M. Bradford, then its minister, Samuel Jones, president of the court, whose decisions had never before been questioned, delivered an elaborate opinion with the confident expectation that, as usual, it would be concurred in. Several other judges gave long opinions to the same effect. Judge Viele, the youngest member of the court, differed from them and the chancellor, and, much to the surprise of the latter, who often referred to the case as his only legal defeat, the court decided with Judge Viele. He was appointed inspector of the New York state militia in 1819, and regent of the University of the state of New York in 1832. On the visit of Lafayette to America, Judge Viele was chosen as the orator to receive him on his visit to the battle-field of Saratoga. His judicial opinions are published in Cowan's reports.—John L.'s son, **Egbert Ludovickus,** engineer, b. in Waterford, N. Y., 17 June, 1825, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1847, assigned to the 2d infantry, and, joining his regiment in Mexico, served under Gen. Winfield Scott. He was then given duty on lower Rio Grande river, and was stationed at Ringgold barracks and afterward at Fort McIntosh. In 1853 he resigned, after attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant on 26 Oct., 1850. He then settled in New York city, where he entered on the practice of civil engineering, and in 1854–6 was state engineer of New Jersey. In 1856 he was appointed chief engineer of Central park, New York, and prepared the original plan that was adopted. Four years later he became chief engineer of Prospect park, Brooklyn, for which he prepared the original plan, but resigned at the beginning of the civil war. He responded to the first call for volunteers, and conducted an expedition from New York to Washington, forcing a passage up Potomac river. After serving in the defences of Washington as captain of engineers in the 7th New York regiment, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 Aug., 1861, and directed to form a camp of instruction in Scarsdale, N. Y. In April, 1862, he joined the South Atlantic expedition and had charge of the forces in Savannah river. Gen. Viele commanded the movement that resulted in the capture of Fort Pulaski, and also took Norfolk and its navy-yard, becoming military governor of that city from its capture in May, 1862, until October, 1863. After superintending the draft in northern Ohio, he resigned on 20 Oct., 1863, and resumed his engineering practice. In 1883 he was appointed commissioner of parks for New York city, and in 1884 he was president of the department. He was elected as a Democrat to congress in 1884, but he was defeated in his canvass for re-election in 1886. Gen. Viele is president of the Equitable home building association, for building houses in the vicinity of Prospect park, Brooklyn, to be sold to tenants who agree to use them as homes only. Besides papers on engineering, sanitation, and physical geography, he has published a "Hand-Book for Active Service" (New York, 1861), and a "Topographical Atlas of the City of New York" (1865).

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VIGER, Denis Benjamin, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Montreal, 19 Aug., 1774; d. there, 13 Feb., 1861. He was a lawyer of good standing, was elected to the legislative chamber in 1808, took an active part in the controversy that led to the insurrection of 1837, and had been a delegate to London in 1828 and 1831 to lay the grievances of his countrymen before the imperial parliament. At the opening of the rebellion he was arrested on the charge of sedition, and imprisoned, but soon afterward was liberated without trial, and elected to parliament. After the dismissal of the Lafontaine-Baldwin cabinet in 1843, Lord Metcalfe asked Mr. Viger to become a member of the new cabinet, which he did, assuming the post of premier. He was afterward for several years a member of the legislative council of Canada. Mr. Viger gave the city of Montreal a piece of land now known as Viger square and garden.

VIGER, James, Canadian archæologist, b. in Montreal, Canada, in 1787; d. there in 1858. He was educated in the College of St. Raphael, Montreal, and served as an officer under De Salaberry in the war of 1812. In 1832 he was elected first mayor of Montreal, and recommended by Lord Gosford, the governor-general, for a seat in the executive council. As an antiquarian and archæologist he was devoted to the investigation of early Canadian history. He wrote twenty-eight volumes, entitled the "Sabertache," and formed an invaluable collection of manuscripts, having given years to the examination of historic monuments, the clearing up of obscure points, verifying dates, and restoring the correct orthography of names,

Parts of the "Sabertache" appeared in the "Bibliothèque Canadienne" and the "Encyclopédie Canadienne." The greater part is unpublished, but has been consulted by scholars interested in Canadian history, both in America and Europe. Mr. Viger was first president of the National society of St. John the Baptist, and was also for several years lieutenant-colonel of militia. His published works are "Relation de la mort de Louis XV., roi de France" (Montreal, 1812); "Observations en amélioration des lois des chemins telles qu'en force dans le Bas-Canada en 1825"; "Rapports sur les chemins, rues, ruelles, ponts de la cité et paroisse de Montréal, avec notes" (1841); "Archéologie religieuse du diocèse de Montréal"; and "Souvenirs historiques sur la seigneurie de Laprairie" (1857). His best writings have been for reviews.

VIGIER, George (ve-zhe-ay), Central American traveller, b. in Havana, Cuba, about 1710; d. in Bordeaux, France, in 1779. He was for several years a merchant in Havana, afterward founded a mercantile house in San Juan, Nicaragua, and, before returning to France, explored the province. He wrote "Notes et esquisses de voyage à travers le Nicaragua" (Bordeaux, 1768); "Description des antiquités et des ruines dans la province de Nicaragua" (1772); and "Manuel du commerçant dans les Antilles et l'Amérique Centrale" (1775).

VIGNAN, Nicolas, French soldier, b. in Saintonge about 1587; d. in Canada about 1630. He went to New France with Baron de Poutrincourt in 1606, participated in Samuel de Champlain's second voyage of discovery, and in 1610 volunteered to join the Indians on their homeward journey and winter among them. He embarked in the Algonquin canoes, passed up Ottawa river, and was seen no more for a twelvemonth. In 1612 he reappeared in Paris, bringing a tale of wonders, averring that at the sources of the Ottawa he had found a great lake; that he had crossed it, and discovered a river flowing northward; that he had descended this river and reached the shores of the sea; that there he had seen the wreck of an English ship, whose crew, escaping to land, had been killed by the Indians; and that this sea was distant from Montreal only seventeen days by canoe. The clearness, consistency, and apparent simplicity of his story convinced Champlain, who had heard of a voyage of the English to the northern seas, coupled with rumors of wreck and disaster (evidently the voyage of Henry Hudson in 1610–'12, when he discovered Hudson straits). The Maréchal de Brissac, the President Jeannin, and other persons of eminence about the court urged Champlain to pursue a discovery that promised such important results, and in consequence, early in the spring of 1613, Champlain crossed the Atlantic again and sailed up St. Lawrence river, accompanied by Vignan as a guide. On 27 May he left the island of St. Helen, opposite Montreal, with Vignan, three soldiers, and one Indian in two canoes. They crossed the Lake of Two Mountains, and advanced up Ottawa river as far as the rapids of Carrillon. Carrying their canoes across the rapids, they passed the cataracts of the Chaudière, the lake of the same name, left the river at the Fall of the Chats, and crossed to Lake Coulonge, up which they sailed to Tessouat, the village of a powerful Ottawa chief. Here Champlain learned that Vignan had remained the whole winter of 1610–'11 at Tessouat, and that the map he had made of his pretended discoveries was valueless. Vignan fell on his knees, owned his treachery, and begged for mercy. Vanity, the love of notoriety, and the hope of reward seem to have been his inducements, yet, but for this alleged discovery, Champlain would not have been given the means of returning to New France, and thus Vignan's treachery was greatly beneficial to the exploration and colonization of Canada. Champlain pardoned Vignan for these reasons, and the party returned to Montreal, where Vignan engaged in business and afterward rendered efficient services as an interpreter. He died among the Ottawas.

VIGNAUD, Jean Henry (veen-yo), author, b. in New Orleans, La., 27 Nov., 1830. He is descended from an ancient creole family, received his education in his native city, and was a teacher in the public schools of New Orleans in 1852–'6, being at the same time connected with "Le Courrier," of New Orleans, and other publications. In 1857 he established in the town of Thibodeaux, La., a daily entitled "L'Union de Lafourchu," which he edited till 1860, when he aided in founding in New Orleans a weekly review, "La renaissance Louisianaise," which did much to encourage the study of French literature in the state. In 1861 he published "L'Anthropologie," a work partly scientific but mainly philosophical. He became a captain in the 6th Louisiana regiment, Confederate army, in June, 1861, and was captured in New Orleans in April, 1862. In March, 1863, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Confederate diplomatic commission in Paris. At the same time he was a contributor to the "Mémorial diplomatique," and in charge of the theatrical criticisms in several dailies. In 1869 he became secretary of the Roumanian legation in Paris, and in 1872 he was officially connected with the Alabama commission in Geneva, for which he translated nearly all the papers presented to that tribunal in behalf of the United States. In 1873 he was U. S. delegate at the International diplomatic metric conference, received the appointment, 14 Dec., 1875, of second secretary of the U. S. legation in Paris, in 1882 was U. S. delegate at the International conference for the protection of sub-marine cables, and on 11 April, 1882, was promoted first secretary of legation at Paris. Mr. Vignaud has contributed memoirs to the Institute of France and other learned societies, and since 1869 has been secretary of the Société savante, of Paris. He has in preparation a "History of the Formation of the American Union" and a "History of the Discovery and Occupation of the Territory of the United States."

VIGNE, Charles de la (veen), French soldier, b. in southern France about 1530; d. in Fort Caroline, Fla., 20 Sept., 1565. He accompanied Jean de Ribaut in his expedition to Florida in 1562, and in 1564 returned thither with René de Laudonnière and assisted in building Fort Caroline. He afterward proved a stanch supporter of the governor during the mutinies that nearly brought about the ruin of the first colony in Florida. During the winter he made a voyage of discovery to Cape Cañaveral and induced the Indians of the coast to supply the colony with fish. After Ribaut's arrival in August, 1565, he was one of the few that supported Laudonnière in the council of war and opposed Ribaut's plan for attacking the Spaniards by sea. Ribaut having prevailed, La Vigne became chief of the night-watch that was charged to guard the fort, but through carelessness neglected to post sentries. When Menendez de Aviles approached at early dawn of 20 Sept., he easily carried the fort and slaughtered its defenders, La Vigne being among the first killed, and Laudonnière escaping with only a few men to the ships. La Vigne wrote an interesting account of the foundation of the French colony in Florida, which

has been reprinted by Henry Ternaux-Compans in his "Recueil de pièces sur la Floride." It is entitled "Copie d'une lettre venant de la Floride" (Paris, 1565). It is the more valuable as, except Le Moyne's and Laudonnière's, it is the only narrative that exists of the colony that was destroyed by Menendez de Aviles.

VIGO, Francis, fur-trader, b. in Mondovi, Sardinia, in 1747; d. near Vincennes, Ind., 22 March, 1835. He entered the Spanish army as a private and served at Havana and New Orleans. He left the army and went to St. Louis when he was about twenty-five years old, and engaged in the fur-trade with the Indians, with whom he was on very friendly terms. When Col. George Rogers Clark, with his scantily supplied army, visited Kaskaskia, Vigo furnished them with food and clothing to the value of $20,000, taking his pay in Virginia Continental money. By the depreciation of the latter and the confiscation of his property by order of Gov. Hamilton, the British commandant, he became poor. When Col. Clark was at Kaskaskia, Gov. Hamilton left Detroit with the purpose of capturing him and his army. They proceeded as far as Vincennes and were quartered at Fort Sackville. Clark determined to capture Hamilton, and sent Vigo, accompanied by one man, to reconnoitre the fort. Vigo was arrested as a spy when he was within seven miles of it, but, being a Spanish subject, was discharged, returned to St. Louis, and rejoined Clark, who soon afterward took the fort. In 1786, Vigo employed Pierre Menard, afterward the first lieutenant-governor of Illinois, as an Indian-trader. They became great friends, and in 1789 both visited Gen. Washington at Carlisle, Pa., and consulted him in reference to the best means of defending the country.

VILAS, William Freeman (vy'-las), postmaster-general, b. in Chelsea, Vt., 9 July, 1840. He went to Wisconsin, when eleven years old, with his parents, who settled in Madison. He was graduated at the State university in 1858, and at the Albany law-school in 1860. He practised in Madison till the civil war began, when he entered the army as a captain in the 23d Wisconsin volunteers. He rapidly rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and commanded his regiment during the siege of Vicksburg and for two months afterward. Resigning his commission in August, 1863, he returned to the practice of his profession. He became a lecturer in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and a regent of the institution. He was appointed by the supreme court in 1875 one of the board that for three years was engaged in revising the state constitution. He declined to be a candidate for governor in 1879. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature. The same year he attended the Democratic national convention as a delegate, and was chosen permanent chairman. On 5 March, 1885, President Cleveland made him postmaster-general, and in December, 1887, he was transferred to the portfolio of the interior to succeed Lucius Q. C. Lamar, who had been appointed to the bench of the United States supreme court.

VILLADARIAS, Manoel Duarte Caldeiras Centenera de (veel-lah-dah-ree'-as), Portuguese administrator, b. in Alentejo, Portugal, in 1690; d. in Lisbon in 1759. He was appointed assistant governor of Maranhão, and in 1745 captain-general of the provinces of Itamaraca, Parahiba, and Rio Grande do Norte in Brazil, which greatly improved under his administration, as he developed agriculture and opened roads to facilitate commerce. He built the government palace in Parahiba, constructed a hospital, collected and classified all documents that relate to the discovery of those provinces, and wrote two valuable works, which were published after his death, "Relação das capitanias de Itamaraca, Parahiba, e Rio Grande do Reino do Brazil" (Coimbra, 1761), and "Relação das Victorias que alcançáram as armas portuguezas contra as de Mauricio de Nassau" (1761).

VILLAFAÑE, Angel de (veel-yah-fahn'-yay), Spanish navigator, b. in the beginning of the 16th century; wrecked on the Florida coast in 1548. He was a skilful navigator, and had made voyages to Santo Domingo and to Mexico when he was appointed toward the end of 1547 commander of an expedition that sailed from San Juan de Ulua to explore the coast of Florida. He began the first Spanish settlement in that country, but had difficulties with the Indians, and, being short of provisions, re-embarked to find a more convenient place to plant a colony. During the voyage he was wrecked, and perished with most of his men, only a few of whom found their way to Santo Domingo. The papers relating to his expedition have been published by Henry Ternaux-Compans in his "Recueil de pièces sur la Floride." See also Francis Parkman's "Pioneers of France in the New World" (Boston, 1865).

VILLAGRA, Gaspar de (veel-yah'-grah), Spanish soldier, b. in Alcala about 1550; d. in Mexico about 1620. He served in Mexico, and as captain of infantry participated in the expedition that was sent by the viceroy, the Count de Monterey, in 1600, to conquer New Mexico, under command of Juan de Oñate. He was an educated man, and on his return to Mexico, where he lived after retiring from service, he wrote an account of the expedition in verse, under the title "Historia del Nuevo México" (Alcala, 1610).

VILLAGUTIERREZ Y SOTOMAYOR, Juan de (veel-yah-goo-te-air'-reth), Spanish soldier, lived in the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries. Very little is known about his life except that he participated in 1697 as an officer in the expedition that, under Gen. Melchor de Mencos marched from Guatemala against the province of Peten, and conquered the capital of the Itzas, on an island of the Lake of Peten. Villagutierrez wrote a history of this expedition, under the title of "Historia de la Conquista de la Provincia del Itzá" (Madrid, 1701), which is valuable, and relates the interesting fact that in one of the temples were found the bones of Cortes's war-horse, which was left sick in the custody of one of the caciques, and after its death was worshipped by the natives. They also sculptured a colossal statue of the animal, which is still to be seen, partly submerged in the lake.

VILLALOBOS, Ruy Lopez de (veel-yah-lo'-bos), Spanish navigator, b. in Toledo about 1500; d. in Amboina, Moluccas, in 1544. Little is known of his early life, but in 1540 he was famous in Mexico as a skilful navigator, and therefore was chosen by the viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza, to command the expedition to discover Spice islands, that were still unoccupied by the Portuguese. He left Acapulco in 1542 in command of four vessels, discovered the Caroline and Pelew groups, and sighted a large island, which he called Cæsarea Caroli, and which is supposed to be Luzon. Finally he found an island which he called Antonio or Saragan, and there established a colony, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the natives. Soon his provisions and ammunition began to fail, and he despatched three of his vessels for a supply to Mexico; but they were wrecked in

sight of the port of departure, and, driven by hunger, he abandoned the settlement and sought refuge in Amboina, where he and the survivors were imprisoned by the Portuguese. One of the number, Guido de Labezares, escaped in 1549 and carried to Mexico the report of the expedition.

VILLALPANDO, Luis de (veel-yal-pan'-do), Spanish missionary, b. in New Castile about 1480; d. in Yucatan about 1560. He entered the Franciscan order, and going to Mexico in 1548 with the monks sent by order of Charles V. for the province of Yucatan, he was the first missionary to visit Campeachy, and founded the earliest mission among the Indians of Yucatan. He wrote a valuable grammar of the Maya dialect, which, according to Leon Pinelo in his "Epítome de la Biblioteca oriental y occidental," has been printed under the title "Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Maya," although no copy is known to exist. The original manuscript is still preserved among the archives of Simancas.

VILLARD, Henry, financier, b. in Spire, Bavaria, 11 April, 1835. His name was originally Gustavus Hilgard. He was educated at the universities of Munich and Würzburg, and came to the United States in 1853. He studied law for a time in Belleville and Peoria, Ill., then removed to Chicago, and wrote for papers. In 1859 he visited the newly discovered gold region of Colorado as correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," and on his return published a volume entitled "The Pike's Peak Gold Regions" (1860). He also sent statistics to the New York "Herald" that were intended to influence the location of a Pacific railroad route. He then settled in Washington as political correspondent for eastern and western newspapers, and during the war was an army correspondent. He married Fanny, a daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, at Washington on 3 Jan., 1866, went to Europe as correspondent of the New York "Tribune," returned to the United States in June, 1868, and shortly afterward was elected secretary of the American social science association, to which he devoted his labors till 1870, when he went to Germany for his health. While living at Wiesbaden he engaged in the negotiation of American railroad securities; and, when many companies defaulted in the payment of interest, after the crash of 1873, he joined several committees of German bond-holders, doing the major part of their work, and in April, 1874, returned to the United States to represent his constituents, and especially to execute an arrangement with the Oregon and California railroad company. On visiting Oregon, he was impressed with the natural wealth of the region, and conceived the plan of gaining control of its few transportation routes. His clients, who were large creditors also of the Oregon steamship company, approved his scheme, and in 1875 Mr. Villard became president of both corporations. He was appointed in 1876 a receiver of the Kansas Pacific railroad as the representative of European creditors, and was removed in 1878, but continued the contest he had begun with Jay Gould and finally obtained better terms for the bond-holders than they had agreed to accept. The European investors in the Oregon and San Francisco steamship line, after building new vessels, became discouraged, and in 1879 Villard formed an American syndicate and purchased the property. He also acquired that of the Oregon steam navigation company, which operated fleets of steamers and portage railroads on the Columbia river. The three companies that he controlled were amalgamated, under the name of the Oregon railway and navigation company. He began the construction of a railroad up Columbia river, and failing in his effort to obtain a permanent engagement from the Northern Pacific company, which had begun its extension into Washington territory, to use the Columbia river line as its outlet to the Pacific ocean, he succeeded, with the aid of a syndicate which was called a "blind pool," in acquiring control of the Northern Pacific property, and organized a new corporation that was named the Oregon and Transcontinental company. After some contention with the old managers of the Northern Pacific road, Villard was elected president of a reorganized board of directors on 15 Sept., 1881. The main line to the Pacific ocean was completed, with the aid of the Oregon and Transcontinental company; but at the time when it was opened to traffic with festivities, in September, 1883, the "bears" of the stock market arranged an attack on the securities of the allied companies, and Villard, in the vain endeavor to support the properties, sacrificed his large fortune, and on 4 Jan., 1884, resigned the presidency of the Northern Pacific railroad. After spending the intervening time in Europe, he returned to New York city in 1886, and has since purchased for German capitalists large amounts of the securities of the transportation system that he was instrumental in creating, becoming again director of the Northern Pacific company, and on 21 June, 1888, again president of the Oregon and Transcontinental company. He has given a large fund for the State university of Oregon, liberally aided the University of Washington territory, founded a hospital and school for nurses in his native town, and devoted large sums to the Industrial art school of Rhenish Bavaria, and to the foundation of fifteen scholarships for the youth of that province.

VILLARET DE JOYEUSE, Louis Thomas, (veel-ah-ray) Count, better known as Villaret-Joyeuse, French naval officer, b. in Auch Gers in 1750; d. in Venice, Italy, 24 July, 1812. He early entered the life-guards, but in 1766 joined the navy as midshipman, and served in the West Indies and South America. He was promoted post-captain, was in Santo Domingo at the opening of the troubles of 1790, and aided in quieting the disturbance, taking part in the following year in the second expedition to Santo Domingo, after which he commanded the station of the Antilles. He was made rear-admiral in September, 1793, and sailed from Brest, 16 May, 1794, to escort a convoy of wheat-ships from the United States under Admiral Vanstabel. On 28 and 29 May and 1 June he engaged Admiral Howe's fleet, and, although both squadrons suffered heavily, the convoy passed safely and anchored at Brest, thus saving France from famine. In 1801 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces for Santo Domingo, and arriving, 6 Feb., 1802, off Cape Français, succeeded, by well-concerted measures, in extinguishing the conflagration that had been begun by the retreating rebels. On 3 April, 1802, he was appointed governor-general of Martinique and St. Lucia, which post he retained with great efficiency for seven years. After the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, his communications with France were severed, but he held the English invaders at bay till 1809, when, after sustaining a terrible bombardment in Fort Bourbon, he was compelled to sign an honorable capitulation. In 1811 he was appointed governor-general of Venice, where he died.

VILLAROEL, Gaspar de (veel-yah-ro-ail'), Peruvian R. C. bishop, b. in Quito, Ecuador, in 1587; d. in Arequipa in 1671. He became an Augustin-

ian monk, going afterward to Europe on a mission of his order. While in Spain he wrote "Semana santa" (Lisbon, 1631, and Madrid, 1632 and 1633), and "Judices," another religious work (1636). He returned to America in 1638, as bishop of Santiago, Chili, and during the earthquake of May, 1647, although severely injured by the fall of his cathedral, he was transported to the public square, where he consoled the panic-stricken population during the night. He assisted the sufferers and rebuilt the cathedral out of his own resources. In 1651 he was promoted archbishop of Arequipa, in Peru. He was the author of "Gobierno eclesiástico pacífico" (Arequipa, 1650), and "Primera parte de las historias sagradas" (Madrid, 1670).

VILLARS, Charles, French surgeon, b. in Bayonne about 1760; d. in Mexico in 1814. He was a marine surgeon, served in Santo Domingo and several of the West Indies, afterward practised medicine with success in Porto Rico, and about 1800 began a journey through the West Indies and South America to popularize vaccination, visiting also Central America and Mexico, and meeting everywhere with great success. It may be said that he introduced vaccination where it was altogether unknown or distrusted. He wrote "Traité et art de la vaccination" (Havana, 1804); "Mémoire sur les propriétés antisyphilitiques de certaines solanées de l'Amérique du Sud," addressed to the Paris academy of sciences in 1808; and "Traité du quina" (1814).

VILLASEÑOR Y SANCHEZ, José Antonio (veel-yah-sain'-yor), Mexican geographer, b. in Mexico about 1700; d. there about 1760. He studied in the College of San Ildefonso, and was employed successively as chief clerk of the comptroller of taxes and as comptroller of the quicksilver revenue. Later he was appointed cosmographer of New Spain, and as such commissioned in 1742, by the viceroy, Count de Fuenclara, to write a descriptive history and geography that had been ordered by King Philip V. He is the author of "Observación del Cometa, que apareció en el hemisferio de México en Febrero y Marzo" (Mexico, 1742); "Teatro Mexicano; descripción general de los Reinos y Provincias de la Nueva España" (1746); "Matemático Cómputo de los Astros" (1756); and of a geographic map of the Jesuit province of New Spain, from Honduras to California, designed in 1751, and engraved and published in Rome (1754).

VILLAVERDE, Cirilo (veel-yah-vair'-day), Cuban author, b. in San Diego de Nuñez in 1812. In 1823 his parents took him to Havana, where he was graduated in law in 1832, but he devoted himself to teaching and literature. On account of his liberal ideas in politics, and being implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the Spanish government, he was arrested in 1849 and condemned to death, but escaped and fled to the United States. He fixed his residence in New York, where he published for some time a newspaper in aid of the revolutionary party of Cuba. Subsequently he was also the editor of literary magazines. In early life he had published in the papers short sketches of Cuban life and customs, and brief romantic narratives, and afterward he wrote the novels "El espetón de oro," "Los dos amores," and "La joven de la flecha de oro" (Havana, 1837); "El Guajiro" (1840); "El Penitente"; "La peineta calada"; "La tejedora de sombreros" (1840–'5); and "Cecilia Valdés" (New York, 1881). The last is his masterpiece, a genuine Cuban novel, which has been deservedly praised by the most competent critics in Spain and Spanish America. Some of his works have been translated into German and French.

VILLEFRANCHE, Charles Pierre de (veal-frahnsh), historian, b. in Mobile, Ala., in 1756; d. in Havana, Cuba, in 1809. He was of French descent, received his education partly in New Orleans and in Havana, finished his studies at the University of Seville, and entered the colonial administration in 1778. He held posts successively in Venezuela, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Louisiana, but, having become nearly blind, he was retired on a pension and settled in Havana, devoting his time to historical researches and to classifying the notes and documents that he had collected in the colonial offices where he had been employed. He published several valuable works, among them "Historiadores primitivos de las Indias Occidentales" (Havana, 1797), which corrected and completed Barcia's history (Madrid, 1749), and for which Villefranche received a present from the secretary of state, and "Historia de la fundación de la ciudad de Santiago de Cuba" (1804).

VILLEGAIGNON, or **VILLEGAGNON, Nicolas Durand** (veel-gan-yong), Chevalier de, French naval officer, b. in the castle of Villegaignon, Seine et Marne, in 1510; d. in Beauvais, near Nemours, 9 Jan., 1571. In 1531 he entered the Order of Saint John, of which his uncle, the Marquis Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, was grand-master. He served against the Turks, Algiers, and Tripoli, and was made vice-admiral of Brittany. It has been asserted that he was then converted to the Reformed faith; but this is denied. In 1555 he obtained through Admiral Gaspard de Coligny the privilege of founding a French colony in Brazil as an asylum for the persecuted Huguenots, while he persuaded the king that the Spanish forces would thus be divided. On 12 July, 1555, he sailed from Havre with two ships, carrying a nearly equal number of Protestant and Roman Catholic emigrants, several young volunteers of noble families, and four Roman Catholic priests. On 13 Nov. he anchored in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro and took possession of an island near the shore, which he named Coligny island. He built a fort and opened negotiations with the Indians, who continued friendly to the last. A convoy of emigrants arrived on 10 March, 1557, among them four Protestant ministers, and Jean de Léry. Religious controversies began, and Villegaignon finally forbade the Protestants to celebrate divine service according to John Calvin's teachings. Some of them re-embarked on 4 Jan., 1558, and Villegaignon, fearing for his safety, transported the remaining Protestants to remote parts of the Brazilian coast. The colony being thus reduced to about 200 men, he sailed for France early in 1559 for the purpose of collecting re-enforcements, and take the command of a fleet that had been promised by Coligny, with which he intended to capture the Spanish treasure-vessels and destroy the Portuguese settlements along the Brazilian coast. But the French Protestants refused their support, charging him with treason to their cause, and named him the "Cain of America." His former relations with them procured him likewise a cool reception at court, and he retired to his commandery. Villegaignon's colony subsisted for a few years longer, but, being abandoned by the government, the French were finally expelled, 20 Jan., 1567, by Men de Saa (*q. v.*). Villegaignon was reputed one of the most skilful navigators of the 16th century, and he acquired distinction also as a historian and in his theological controversies with Calvin about his interference in religious matters in South America. His works include "Caroli V. imp. expeditio in Africam et Algieram" (Paris, 1542); "De bello melitensi et

ejus eventu Francis imposito, ad Carolum V. commentarius" (1553); and "Ad Articulos Calvinianae, de sacramento Eucharistiæ, traditionis, ab ejus ministris in Francia Antarctia evulgatæ responsiones," which contains a relation of the foundation of the French colony in Brazil (1560).

VILLEGAS CORAS, José Antonio (veel-yay'-gas), Mexican sculptor, b. in Puebla in 1713; d. there, 14 July, 1785. He was graduated in philosophy at the Jesuit college, and devoted himself to sculpture and architecture. His works are distinguished for correct anatomy, good drapery, and the sweet sympathetic expression of the Virgin's face. The best known are "La Purísima," in the church of San Cristobal; the virgins of the convents of Carmen and Merced; and a "San José," in the convent of San Pablo—all in his native city.

VILLENEUVE, Alexandre Louis Ducrest de, French naval officer, b. in Theil, near Vitré, 7 March, 1777; d. in Paris, 22 March, 1852. He entered the naval service as a midshipman in 1791, took part in an expedition to the Pacific ocean, and in the following year joined a privateer and won reputation for his bravery. Re-entering the navy in 1796, he participated in 1802 in the expedition to Santo Domingo under Gen. Leclerc, and he was with Admiral Pierre de Villeneuve in the Antilles in 1805, and at Trafalgar. In 1806 he was sent by Napoleon on a special mission to carry the latter's orders to the French, Dutch, and Spanish colonies, and he was employed afterward in the Gulf of Mexico, and promoted to post-captain in 1814. From 1815 till 1818 he commanded the station of the Antilles, where he made valuable charts of those parts. He was sent in 1821 on a scientific mission to Havana and La Plata, assumed command of the station of the Gulf of Mexico in 1825, and prepared a chart of the Bay of Vera Cruz and the Isthmus of Panama. He was recalled in 1827, sent to the Mediterranean sea to chase the Tunisian and Algerian corsairs, was promoted rear-admiral in 1829, commanded the division that blockaded Anvers in 1832–'3, and was afterward maritime prefect at Lorient, retiring from active service in 1838. The charts of the American coast that Admiral Villeneuve prepared have long been standard authorities in the French navy.

VILLENEUVE, Jules Edmond François de, French author, b. in Paris, 27 Feb., 1804; d. there, 5 Aug., 1863. He emigrated with his parents to Brazil after the fall of Napoleon I., was admitted to the Brazilian naval school, and served afterward in the fleet, attaining the rank of lieutenant-commander, but he resigned in 1832 and devoted himself to literary labors. In the same year he bought the "Jornal do Commercio" at Rio Janeiro, which under his management became the chief periodical in the country. He was the first to publish reports of the deliberations of the Brazilian parliament, and to advocate the enfranchisement of the negroes. Villeneuve returned to Paris in 1844. He published articles on Brazil in the Paris magazines, and "Coup d'œil sur l'empire du Brésil" (Versailles, 1849); "La guerre civile dans l'Amérique du Sud" (1858); and an opera, "Paraguassú," represented at Paris in 1855.

VILLENEUVE, Pierre Charles Jean-Baptiste Silvestre de, French admiral, b. in Valensoles, Basses Alpes, 31 Dec., 1763; d. in Rennes, 22 April, 1806. He entered the navy in 1778 and served in the American Revolution with De Guichen off Dominica, with De Grasse at Yorktown, with Bouillé at Tobago, and afterward in Guiana. He rose rapidly in the service, and, after several scientific cruises in the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast of North America, was promoted rear-admiral in 1797. On 30 May, 1804, he was made vice-admiral, and through the protection of his old-time friend, Decrés, the secretary of the navy, was intrusted with the execution of Napoleon's plan for an invasion of England. The choice was unfortunate, as Villeneuve, although a reputed tactician, was more efficient when he acted as lieutenant. He was to sail with Gravina's Spanish division to the West Indies, rally Missiessy's and Magon's divisions and the forces at Cayenne, and, returning to Europe, unite with the Spanish fleet at Ferrol and Gautheaume's division at Brest, and come to Boulogne to escort Napoleon's army of invasion, with 75 ships of the line and upward of 80 frigates. This well-concerted plan failed through Villeneuve's slow movements, and the most powerful naval armament that was ever collected was not utilized. After rallying Gravina's division at Cadiz, Villeneuve sailed, in April, 1805, to the West Indies, joined the Antilles squadron, under Admiral Magon, stormed Fort Diamant in Martinique, which was before considered impregnable, and obtained re-enforcements in Martinique and Guadeloupe. But he had lost precious time, and Missiessy had already left for France, for which reason he resolved to return to Europe, and on 23–24 July engaged successfully Sir Robert Calder's division off Cape Finisterre. But, instead of proceeding to Ferrol and Brest with his superior force, he entered Cadiz harbor on 20 Aug., and remained there till 20 Oct. Napoleon despatched Rosilly to supersede Villeneuve; but the latter, on hearing the report, resolved to give battle. On 21 Oct. he encountered Lord Nelson's British fleet off Trafalgar, and was defeated after ten hours' engagement and taken prisoner. On his release he went to Rennes, but, justly fearing Napoleon's resentment, committed suicide.

VILLEPIGUE, John Bordenave, soldier, b. in Camden, S. C., 2 July, 1830; d. in Port Hudson, La., 9 Nov., 1862. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854, and served on the western border as a lieutenant of dragoons until the secession of South Carolina. Joining the Confederate army, he was made a captain of artillery, and soon afterward promoted colonel and placed in command of Fort McRae, Pensacola, Fla. At the bombardment of this post he was severely wounded. He was transferred to Mobile, and a few weeks later to Fort Pillow, which he strengthened for the ensuing bombardment of fifty-two days, which was sustained until he was ordered to evacuate. His brigade opened the attack and covered the retreat of the army at Corinth. He was ordered to Port Hudson soon afterward with a major-general's command and the assurance of promotion to that rank, but reached his post only to die of fever.

VILLERAYE, Charles Stanislas, Viscount de, French adventurer, b. in Provence about 1820; d. in Guaymas, Mexico, 13 July, 1854. He fought in Spain for the cause of Don Carlos, but squandered his inheritance, and, after taking part in the troubles in southern France during the revolution of 1848, emigrated in the following year to California, where he labored in the gold district with little success. He was among the first to join Count de Raousset-Boulbon, his kinsman, became his secretary, and wrote the articles of incorporation of the "Restauroda" company, founded in Mexico in 1852 with the aid of French bankers, which obtained from the Mexican authorities a grant of gold-mines that had been abandoned on account of their proximity to the territory of the warlike Apaches. While Raousset completed his preparations in Mexico,

Villeraye went to organize the expedition in San Francisco, where he was subsequently joined by Raousset, and on 1 June, 1852, they landed at Guaymas with 270 armed men, mostly Frenchmen, and two field-guns. Gen. Blanco, the Mexican commander in Sonora, prohibited their entrance into the country; but they marched to Hermosillo, stormed the place, and plundered stores and private houses, thus causing the whole country to rise in arms against them. Raousset sent Villeraye to negotiate the withdrawal of the expedition from Sonora, but Gen. Blanco demanded an unconditional surrender. The French attacked the Mexican lines at the rancho of San Jose, 4 Nov., but were driven back after a desperate action, and compelled to capitulate. Raousset, Villeraye, and a few officers returned to San Francisco, but afterward went back to Mexico, where they were well received by Santa-Anna. Villeraye sought to enter the Mexican military service, but the successful expedition of William Walker to Lower California induced him to join Raousset in San Francisco in November, 1853, where he took the command of the re-enforcements that were sent by the latter to Walker. He landed at Guaymas, where he was surrounded and compelled to capitulate to the Mexican forces; but his party was released through the intervention of the commander of the British sloop "Dido," on the plea that they had arrived in a British merchant vessel. Nearly the whole party was afterward shipped back to San Francisco, but Villeraye and a few others entered a battalion of foreigners that had been mustered by the Mexican authorities for the protection of the state. The strength of this battalion was afterward increased by recruits sent purposely by Raousset, and when the latter landed, 1 July, 1854, at Algodones, near Guaymas, Villeraye was commander of one of the companies of the foreign battalion. Being secretly devoted to the cause of his former commander, he went over to him with the foreign legion at his attack on Guaymas, 13 July, 1854, and was killed in the midst of the action.

VILLERE, Joseph Philippe Roy de (vil-ray'), soldier, b. in France; d. in Louisiana in 1769. He was an officer in a French regiment that was stationed in Canada, his father having come to Louisiana with Iberville's first expedition. Afterward he was naval secretary of Louisiana. In 1769 he headed an insurrection against the Spanish authorities, and was arrested, and killed.—His son, **Jacques,** governor of Louisiana, b. near New Orleans, La., 28 April, 1761; d. there in 1831, was a major-general of volunteers under Gen. Andrew Jackson in 1814–'15, and counselled him to accept the proffered services of Pierre Lafitte and his outlaws, and to flood the ground on which the British troops were encamped by cutting the dikes of the Mississippi. He was the second governor of Louisiana, succeeding William C. C. Claiborne in 1818, and continuing in office four years, and did much to diminish the friction between the French population and the U. S. authorities and English-speaking emigrants.—Jacques's son, **Gabriel,** soldier, b. in Louisiana, 15 March 1785; d. in New Orleans, La., 6 July, 1852, held a major's commission in the militia, and at the time of the British invasion was detailed to watch the Bayou Bienvenu. The enemy, landing at Fisherman's Village, captured him, but he escaped and reached New Orleans, giving Gen. Jackson warning of their approach.

VILLERMET, Jules Guillaume Ferdinand de (veel-air-may), French scientist, b. in Landerneau in 1802; d. in La Union, Salvador, in 1859. He held for several years an office in the colonial department at Paris, and in 1854 was given a mission to Mexico and Central America. After exploring southern Mexico and Lower California, where he suffered great hardships, he tried to enter Sonora, but was prevented by the political condition of the state. He visited Panama, Costa Rica, and Salvador, studied the volcanoes of Quezaltenango, Izalco, and San Miguel, and prepared a valuable geological chart of Central America. He died from yellow fever just before leaving for France. Villermet's explorations were continued by the scientific expedition of Auguste Dolfus and Eugène de Montserrat, and, from his notes and the materials he had collected, his brother published "Voyage dans le San Salvador, suivi d'une étude sur les volcans de l'Amérique Centrale" (2 vols., Geneva, 1860).

VILLIERS, Jean Pierre (veel-yair), French missionary, d. in Cayenne in 1672. He sailed in 1664 with Lefèvre de la Barre and established the first missions in Guiana. In 1669 he returned to France for supplies, and, arriving in the following year, he founded a convent in Cayenne, with seven missionaries, and built a church in that city. He came into collision with the French company by interfering in their transactions with the Indians, and was imprisoned, but obtained his release on promising not to offend again. Villiers wrote "Établissements de la foi fondés dans la Nouvelle France du Sud, des sauvages qui l'habitent, etc., avec un vocabulaire de la langue de ces peuples" (Beauvais, 1690).

VILMOT, Charles Stanislas (veel-mo), French author, b. in St. Nazaire in 1749; d. in Nantes in 1794. He held an office in the quartermaster's department of Count Rochambeau's army in 1780–'2, and when Marquis de Vaudreuil embarked the French contingent for Santo Domingo, he chose to remain in the United States, and afterward engaged in business in Philadelphia. He returned to France in 1786, and came again to this country to establish a ship-building yard at Philadelphia for French speculators, but the scheme failed, owing to the French revolution. During the reign of terror he was accused of being a party to the noted "pacte de famine," and was drowned in Nantes in one of the famous "noyades" organized by Jean Baptiste Carrier. He wrote "Observations sur les services administratifs du gouvernement des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord" (Nantes, 1786); "Journal de campagne, notes prises pendant la guerre de l'indépendance de l'Amérique" (1789); and "Notes et esquisses sur les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord" (1792).

VIN, Moyse Van, Flemish buccaneer, b. in Flanders about 1627; d. in Panama in 1678. He was a sailor on a Flemish vessel trading with Santo Domingo, but deserted about 1650, joined the buccaneers in Tortuga, and rose rapidly through his valor. But his total want of education prevented him from commanding large expeditions, and he acted as lieutenant of Grandmont, Van Graaf, Morgan, and Jacques Nau, with whom he was successively associated after 1660. He followed the last-named in all his expeditions after 1666, but early in 1670 abandoned him, when he was planning the attack on Guatemala, and, joining Henry Morgan, he served in the division which carried the fortress on Chagres river, and assisted in the capture of Panama. After Morgan's flight with the spoils, Van Vin mustered about 200 men and five vessels, made a raid on Puerto del Principe, and even attacked Porto Bello. He ravaged the coast of Campeachy, and acquired enormous riches; but he did not, however, enjoy them, as,

having entered Panama in disguise, he was recognized, arrested, and, after a short trial, hanged before the palace of the audiencia.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de, Canadian explorer, b. in Quebec in January, 1688; d. in Illinois in 1736. He was the tenth son of François Bissot, a rich merchant of Quebec and owner of a Canadian seigniory, and a near relative to the explorer Louis Joliet—some say his nephew, others his brother-in-law. He fought against the Iroquois at Mackinaw at the age of ten, entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and was employed in the west. In 1704 he was sent to the Miami country, where he rendered valuable services to the crown, rescuing some Iroquois pioneers from the Ottawas, and otherwise greatly befriending the Indians. In 1712 he saved Detroit from the invasion of the Fox Indians, but came afterward in collision with La Mothe Cadillac, the commander of that place, who asked for his recall. Vincennes's fault was overlooked, owing to his services, and, becoming reconciled with Cadillac, he became afterward the latter's most trusted lieutenant. He was employed successively in the Miami country, in Ohio, and in Michigan, but toward 1725 resided on the present site of the city of Vincennes, which is named in his honor, and built there an earth fort and a trading-post. Early in 1736 he was sent to assist in the expedition against the Chickasaws. Mustering about 100 Miami Indians, he joined D'Artaguette and they entered the territory of the Chickasaws by way of Illinois, and were to co-operate with an invading column from Louisiana. The latter expedition failed, but D'Artaguette and Vincennes, unaware of the danger, pushed forward. Meanwhile the Chickasaws collected all their forces and attacked, but were repelled with great loss, and the French captured several villages. But the Chickasaws brought about the desertion of the Miamis, and the invaders were finally defeated, nearly all being killed or taken prisoners. D'Artagnette, Vincennes, Father Sénat, and others were burned at the stake in the principal village of the Chickasaws.

VINCENT, Charles (van-song), Baron de St., West Indian soldier, b. in Jérémie, Hayti, in 1739; d. in Léogane in October, 1794. He entered the military service, fought in this country under Rochambeau in 1780–'1, and after the conclusion of peace commanded a regiment in Tobago and Martinique. In 1787 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Cape Français, where he took an active part in the civil wars that desolated the colony, put down the rebellion of Vincent Ogé and Chavannes, and checked the revolutionary movement that was led by Jean François and Jean Biassou. He sided afterward with Gov. Galband against Commissioner Étienne Polverel, and was taken prisoner at Cape Français, but pardoned by Polverel on account of his military talents. St. Vincent was sent to oppose the progress of the British, who had landed at Jérémie, 19 Sept., 1793, and drove them from Tiburon, but was defeated at Léogane, and killed in the action.

VINCENT, Francis, journalist, b. in Bristol, England, 17 March, 1822; d. in Wilmington, Del., 23 June, 1884. He was partly educated in England, emigrated at an early age to Dover, Del., where he acquired a knowledge of the classics, was apprenticed to the proprietor of the "Delaware Gazette" in 1839, and on 22 Aug., 1845, began the publication in Wilmington of a newspaper which he called the "Blue Hen's Chicken," from a designation that was given to the Delaware soldiers in the Revolution on account of their fighting qualities. He advocated representation according to population, election of all officers by the people, simplification of legal procedure, the abolition of the whipping-post and of lotteries, universal common-school education, the submission of important laws to the popular vote, exemption of household goods and tools from seizure for debt, the ten-hour working-day, and other changes in the constitution and statute law of Delaware. His projects met with opposition from the leaders of parties, but gained ground among the people. In 1850 the Democrats accepted his proposition for a constitutional convention, which met on 4 March, 1853, and adopted the elective principle and other reforms, but left representation disproportionate. Many who approved revision voted against the instrument, with the expectation of ultimately securing a better one, but after Vincent sold his paper in 1854 the agitation ceased until he temporarily revived the question in 1862, when he had purchased the "Commonwealth," and changed its name to the "Blue Hen's Chicken." He was a member of the Republican party from its first organization in Delaware, and strongly supported the government in his journal until he disposed of it in September, 1864. He began the publication of "Vincent's Semi-Annual Register" in 1860, but discontinued it at the beginning of the war. He addressed to the Cobden club an "Essay recommending the Union of Great Britain and her Colonies and the United States, and the Final Union of the World into One Great Nation" (Wilmington, 1868). This scheme he discussed further in a paper that he presented to the European league of peace at its meeting at Paris in 1870. In July, 1871, he published a plan for a railroad from New York to London by way of Bering strait, which he also laid before the New York chamber of commerce and the National board of trade in Baltimore. He wrote a "History of Delaware" (Philadelphia, 1870–'1).

VINCENT, Frank, traveller, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 April, 1848. He was educated at Yale, from which college he received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1875, and was engaged during a period of eleven years in travel and exploration in all parts of the world. Mr. Vincent is a member of many geographical, ethnological, and archæological societies, and has received decorations from the kings of Burmah, Cambodia, and Siam. His valuable collection of Siamese and Cambodian antiquities and art and industrial objects he presented in 1884 to the Metropolitan museum of art, New York city. The ruined temples and palaces of Cambodia and Cochin China were described for the first time in his book entitled "The Land of the White Elephant" (New York, 1874). Among his other works are "Through and Through the Tropics" (1876); "Two Months in Burmah" (1877); "The Wonderful Ruins of Cambodia" (1878); "Norsk, Lapp, and Finn" (1881); "Around and about South America" (1888); and "The Republics of South America" (1889).

VINCENT, John, British soldier, b. in England in 1765; d. in London, England, 21 June, 1848. He entered the British army as ensign in July, 1781, was made a lieutenant in August of the following year, and became a captain in October, 1786. He attained the grade of major in May, 1795, in January, 1800, that of lieutenant-colonel, in July, 1810, that of colonel, and in June, 1813, was made a major-general. He was one of the ablest British officers in Canada during the war of 1812–'15. He was commandant of Fort George, and when compelled to evacuate that post, in 1813,

took position at Stony Creek, where he was overtaken by Gen. John Chandler. He attempted to surprise the American camp at night, but was unsuccessful. He was made a lieutenant-general in May, 1825, and a full general in November, 1841.

VINCENT, John Heyl, M. E. bishop, b. in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 23 Feb., 1832. He was educated at academies in Milton and Lewisburg, Pa., began to preach at the age of eighteen, completed his training for the ministry at Wesleyan institute, Newark, N. J., and in the four years' theological course of the New Jersey conference, into which he was received in 1853. He was ordained deacon in 1855 and elder in 1857, when he was transferred to the Rock River conference, serving as pastor in Galena, Chicago, and elsewhere till 1865. In that year he established the "Northwest Sunday-School Quarterly," and in 1866 the "Sunday-School Teacher." He was appointed general agent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school union, and in 1868 was elected by the general conference corresponding secretary both of the union and of the tract society, in which posts he was continued till 1884. He was the editor of the Sunday-school publications of his denomination, conducting the "Sunday-School Journal," published in New York city, with such success that its circulation rose from 16,500 to 160,000, while that of his lesson-books has been nearly 2,500,000 copies. In 1873, with Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, he projected a Sunday-school teachers' institute for the purpose of preparing teachers for their work by means of lectures and drills. The institute first met at Chautauqua, N. Y., in August, 1874, and has since assembled each year in the same place. It has extended beyond the limits of its original design, and given rise to allied institutions, which, as well as the Sunday-school assemblies and the international lessons, extend their benefits to members of all Christian bodies. The Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, which prescribes courses of reading for all classes of people, was founded in 1878, and within a few years had 100,000 students on its rolls. In connection with this the Chautauqua university was established, a summer school in which lectures on most of the arts and sciences are given, and of which Dr. Vincent, who received the degree of D. D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1870, and that of LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson in 1885, has been chancellor from the beginning. At the general conference of 1888 he was elected a bishop. Among his published works are "Little Footprints in Bible Lands" (New York, 1861); "The Chautauqua Movement" (1886); "The Home Book" (1886); "The Modern Sunday-School" (1887); and "Better Not" (1887).—His cousin, **Strong,** soldier, b. in Waterford, Erie co., Pa., 17 June, 1837; d. near Gettysburg, Pa., 7 July, 1863, after passing through Erie academy and working for two years in his father's iron-foundry, entered the scientific school at Hartford, Conn., next became a student of Trinity college, and, leaving that, was graduated at Harvard in 1859.

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He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began practice in Erie. When the civil war began he enlisted as a private for three months in the volunteer army, was chosen 2d lieutenant, and soon afterward was appointed adjutant. He re-enlisted for three years, was made major, and promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 83d Pennsylvania infantry in September, 1861. He was engaged in the construction of siege-works at Yorktown, and soon after the battle of Hanover Court-House was prostrated with swamp fever. He returned to his regiment in October, 1862, as its colonel, and at Fredericksburg temporarily commanded a brigade in a difficult retreat. He declined the appointment of judge-advocate of the Army of the Potomac, in April, 1863, took command of his brigade as ranking colonel, and effectively supported Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's cavalry at Aldie. At Gettysburg, orders having come from the front from Gen. George Sykes, at the suggestion of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, for a brigade to occupy Little Round Top, Vincent, in the absence of the division commander, assumed the responsibility of taking up his own brigade. On reaching the hill, he quickly selected a position, posting his men on the left-hand crest of Little Round Top, and in the hollow between it and Round Top, where the Confederates made their first attempt to ascend the ravine and turn the left flank of the National army, in withstanding which his force was supported by the command of Gen. Stephen H. Weed and the battery of Capt. Charles E. Hazlett on the middle crest of Little Round Top, and by the regiment of Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke, which was sent up by Gen. Warren just in time to frustrate the flank movement of the enemy. Vincent was shot while cheering on this regiment as it faltered before the fire of the Confederate infantry.—Strong's brother, **Boyd,** P. E. bishop, b. in Erie, Pa., 18 May, 1845, was graduated at Yale in 1867, studied theology, and after serving in 1871–'2 as assistant minister of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church in Erie, Pa., became rector of a new church in that town, which he left in 1874 to assume charge of Calvary church in Pittsburg, Pa. He was elected bishop of Delaware in 1887 by the clergy, but was not confirmed by the laity, and in October, 1888, was chosen assistant bishop of southern Ohio.

VINCENT, Marvin Richardson, clergyman, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1834. He is the son of a Methodist clergyman, and was graduated at Columbia in 1854, and for the ensuing four years was associated with Charles Anthon in the direction of Columbia college grammar-school. In 1858 he went to Troy, N. Y., as professor of languages in the Methodist university, where he remained four years. He studied theology privately, entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1860, and in 1862 became pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y. His religious views having changed, he attached himself to the Presbyterian church, and on 18 June, 1863, he was installed as pastor of a church of that denomination in Troy. This he left in May, 1873, to enter upon the pastorate of the Church of the Covenant in New York city, which he left in 1888 to accept a professorship in the Union theological seminary, New York city. He received the degree of D. D. from Union college in 1868. Dr. Vincent, while in Troy university, in collaboration with his colleague, Charlton T. Lewis, translated into English Johann Albrecht Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1860–'2). He has since published, besides single sermons, tracts, and review articles, "Amuse-

ment a Force in Christian Training" (1867); "The Two Prodigals" (1876); "Gates into the Psalm-Country," a series of discourses (1878); "Stranger and Guest," a book of tracts (1879); "Faith and Character" (1880); "The Minister's Handbook" (1882); "In the Shadow of the Pyrenees," a volume of travels (1883); "God and Bread," sermons (1884); "The Expositor in the Pulpit" (1884); "Christ as a Teacher" (1886); and "Word-Studies in the New Testament" (3 vols., 1887–'9).

VINCENT, Mary Anne, actress, b. in Portsmouth, England, 18 Aug., 1818; d. in Boston, Mass., 4 Sept., 1887. She made her first appearance on the stage, under her maiden name of Mary Farley, at Cowes, England, on 25 April, 1835, as Lucy in George Colman's farce of "The Review," and in August of the same year married James R. Vincent, a comedian, with whom she appeared in England, Scotland, and Ireland, till 1846, when they came to the United States, first playing in the National theatre, Boston, on 11 Nov., in "Popping the Question." After her husband's suicide, 10 June, 1850, she played in the same theatre till it was burned in 1852, and then joined the company of the Boston museum, with which she remained connected thenceforth. She played a great variety of comedy characters, and till the close of her life was a favorite with the audiences of Boston, and did much to elevate and dignify her profession in the eyes of the public. Her best-known rôles were Mrs. Hardcastle, Lady Duberly, the Widow Green, and Mrs. Malaprop.

VINCENT, Philip, English clergyman, b. near Conisbrough, Yorkshire, England, 20 Nov., 1600; d. probably in England after 1638. He studied at the University of Cambridge, receiving the degree of A. M., was ordained in 1625, and was rector at Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, till 1629, when he resigned his living. After the death in 1630 of his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Christopher Heydon, a writer on astrology, he began a wandering life, and about 1632 sailed for Guiana. He subsequently travelled in Germany, and in 1637 was in Massachusetts. He published "The True Relation of the Late Battle fought in New England between the English and the Pequot Salvages" (London, 1638), which has been reprinted in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society, 3d series, vol. vi.

VINCENT, Thomas McCurdy, soldier, b. near Cadiz, Harrison co., Ohio, 15 Nov., 1832. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and on 8 Oct., 1853, became 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery. During the three years that followed he served with his company in Florida during active operations in the field against hostile Indians, and from severe exposure in the line of duty became dangerously ill in May, 1855. During his convalescence Lieut. Vincent compiled a "Sketch of South Florida," which was used by troops in the final operations pending the removal of the Indians, and for which he received the thanks of the general-in-chief. During the years 1855–'6 he performed the duties of assistant adjutant-general and quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. He served with his company at Fort Hamilton and Plattsburg, N. Y., until August, 1859, when he was detailed as principal assistant professor of chemistry at the military academy. Declining the appointment of captain in the 18th infantry, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general in July, 1861, and assigned to the Army of Northwestern Virginia, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run. In August, 1861, he became captain, and in July, 1862, major of staff. From 1861 till 1865 he was constantly on duty in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, particularly in charge of the "organization and miscellaneous business of the volunteer armies of the United States," persistent applications for service in the field being disapproved by Sec. Stanton for the reason that "the public interests demanded his presence in the war department." Not only did the responsibility for framing all the rolls and instructions issued for the government of the volunteer forces in service during the war, and the charge connected with a *personnel* of more than 90,000 commissioned officers, devolve upon Gen. Vincent, but the preparation of the plan (of which he was also the sole author), and the immediate general direction of the work under it, for the muster-out and disbandment of the volunteer armies, numbering 1,034,064 officers and men, distributed to 1,274 regiments, 316 independent companies, and 192 batteries. This plan was prepared in advance of any notification from the secretary of war, and was put into execution immediately upon submission to that officer and Gen. Grant. Since the war Gen. Vincent has been identified with all important changes in the methods of transacting the business of the war department, the revision of army regulations, and he has served as adjutant-general of various departments, and in September, 1888, was ordered to Washington on duty. He became lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general in July, 1881, and was brevetted to the grade of brigadier-general, U. S. army, "for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion." Gen. Vincent has made several reports to congress on "army organization," and is the author of "The Military Power of the United States during the War of the Rebellion" (New York, 1881).—His brother, **Albert Oliver,** soldier, b. in Cadiz, Ohio, 7 Feb., 1842; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 9 Dec., 1882, was educated at common schools, and at the age of nineteen was about to establish himself as a printer, when, at the opening of the civil war, he was tendered by Sec. Cameron a commission as 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery. From 1861 till 1866 he served with his battery, part of the time commanding it during all the operations of the Army of the Potomac, principally with horse artillery in conjunction with the cavalry, comprising thirty-five battles and minor affairs, besides continuous and rapid marches. He was commissary of musters and superintendent of volunteer recruiting service in 1865, and served with his regiment in California and Washington territory in 1865–'7. He was brevetted captain for Antietam, major for Gettysburg, and lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services, 13 Nov., 1865, and declined the appointment of captain, 38th infantry, in July, 1866. He served as major of the 4th Arkansas cavalry in 1864–'5, and was retired from active service in 1869.

VINES, Richard, colonist, b. near Bideford, Devonshire, England, about 1585; d. on the island of Barbadoes 19 April, 1651. He was educated as a physician, and was sent, with others, to Maine in 1609, to explore the country and effect a settlement, by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who appointed him his confidential agent and steward-general of the province. The settlement was established at Winter Harbor, near the mouth of Saco river, in 1616–'17. In 1629 Vines and John Oldham received a patent of lands, that are now occupied by the town of Biddeford, Me., from the council of Plymouth, England. He was the principal superintendent of the plantation until the arrival in 1635 of William Gorges, who appointed him a councillor, and left the government in his hands once

more on returning to England in 1643. In 1645 the general court, not having heard from the proprietor for more than a year, constituted a provisional government, making Vines deputy-governor, with authority to take possession of the property of Gorges and to pay his debts. The rival claims to the proprietorship of the province raised by Alexander Rigby, a lawyer from England, who belonged to the party of parliament, caused Vines such trouble that before the close of 1645 he resigned his office and returned to England. Soon afterward he settled in Barbadoes, where he became a planter and practised his profession.

VINGUT, Francisco Javier, educator, b. in Cuba in 1823. He came to the United States about 1848, and for many years was professor of the Spanish language and literature in the University of the city of New York. He edited papers called "La Aurora" and "La Indiana" in Spanish and English, and published grammars and phrase-books for learning the Spanish, English, and French languages.—His wife, **Gertrude,** author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1830, was a daughter of Sumner L. Fairfield, the poet. Her first work was "Irene, or the Autobiography of an Artist's Daughter" (Boston, 1854). She edited "Gems of Spanish Poetry," in conjunction with her husband (New York, 1855), and afterward published two novels entitled "Madeline" and "Naomi Torrente: the History of a Woman" (1864).

VINING, John, senator, b. in Dover, Del., 23 Dec., 1758; d. there in February, 1802. He was a member of the Continental congress from 1784 till 1786, and was elected to the 1st Federal congress as the only representative from Delaware, and re-elected for another term, serving from 6 May, 1789, till 2 March, 1793. He was then sent to the U. S. senate, taking his seat on 2 Dec., 1793, and serving till 6 March, 1798, when he resigned.

VINTON, Frederic, bibliographer, b. in Boston, Mass., 9 Oct., 1817. He was graduated at Amherst in 1837, and studied theology at Andover and New Haven, but was never ordained. Having trained himself in a private library during five years, he entered the service of the Boston public library in 1856 as first assistant. He entered the new building on Boylston street, with the 30,000 volumes that had been given by Joshua Bates, and organized the arrangement that now exists. He assisted in preparing the "Index to the Catalogue of Books in the Bates Hall" (1861) and the "First Supplement" to it (1866). He removed to Washington, in January, 1865, to become first assistant in the library of congress, and held the post eight years. He there prepared six annual supplements to the "Alphabetical Catalogue of the Library of Congress" and the "Index of Subjects" (2 vols., Washington, 1869). In 1873 he became librarian of Princeton college, of whose library he printed the "Subject Catalogue" (New York, 1884).

VINTON, Frederick Porter, painter, b. in Bangor, Me., 29 Jan., 1846. He went abroad in 1875, studied for some time under Léon Bonnât in Paris, and thence went, in 1877, to Munich, where he studied for a year in the academy under Ferdinand Wagner and Wilhelm Diez. Returning to Paris, he became a pupil in the school of Jean Paul Laurens. At the salon of 1878 he exhibited "Italian Girl," and in the Paris exposition of the same year he also had two paintings. In 1878 he returned to the United States and opened a studio in Boston. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1882. His works painted since he settled in Boston are mostly portraits, including those of Sir Lyon Playfair and Alexander H. Vinton (1880); Wendell Phillips (1881); William Warren (1882); Francis Parkman (1883); Andrew P. Peabody and Gen. Charles Devens (1884); and George F. Choate and George F. Hoar (1885).

VINTON, John Adams, genealogist, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Feb., 1801; d. in Winchester, Mass., 13 Nov., 1877. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1828, and at Andover theological seminary in 1831, ordained as a Congregational minister, 16 May, 1832, and held various pastorates in Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts. In 1846–'7 he was agent of the American society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and in 1859–'60 he was chaplain to the state almshouse at Monson, Mass. After the latter date he held no charge, but resided at South Boston and then at Winchester, and devoted himself to genealogical researches. He contributed many articles to periodicals, including "Reminiscences of the Park Street Church" in the Boston "Recorder" (1849), and was the author of "The Vinton Memorial" (Boston, 1858; abridged ed., entitled "Sketches of the Vinton and other Families," 1858); "The Giles Memorial" (1864); "The Sampson Family in America" (1864); "Deborah Sampson, the Female Soldier of the Revolution," a reprint, with introduction and notes, of a rare work that was published at Dedham in 1797 (1866); "The Symmes Memorial," containing an autobiography of the author (1873); "The Upton Memorial" (printed privately, Bath, Me., 1874); and "The Richardson Memorial" (Portland, 1876).

VINTON, John Rogers, soldier, b. in Providence, R. I., 16 June, 1801; d. near Vera Cruz, Mexico, 22 March, 1847. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1817, served in Florida and Mexico, and was killed by the windage of a cannon-ball, at the siege of Vera Cruz. He had become captain in the 3d artillery on 28 Dec., 1835. He was brevetted major on 23 Sept., 1846, for gallantry at Monterey, and the degree of A. M. was given him by Brown in 1837.—His brother, **David Hammond,** soldier, b. in Providence, R. I., 4 May, 1803; d. in Stamford, Conn., 21 Feb., 1873, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1822, was commissioned to the 4th artillery, and in 1823 transferred to the infantry. After a term of garrison and special duty, he was sent to Florida in 1836, where he was employed on quartermaster duty, and in 1837 was made quartermaster-general of Florida. He continued in this service until 1846, in which year he was made chief quartermaster on the staff of Gen. John E. Wool, with the rank of major, and served in Mexico. He was chief quartermaster of the Department of the West in 1852–'6, of the Department of Texas in 1857–'61, and was taken prisoner upon the surrender of Gen. Twiggs to the Confederates in February, 1861. Being exchanged after a few months, in August, 1861, he was made deputy quartermaster-general and chief quartermaster at New York, where until 1866 he rendered valuable services. In 1864 he was brevetted, for faithful and meritorious services, colonel and brigadier-general. In 1866 he became assistant quartermaster-general, and in the same year was placed upon the retired list.—Another brother, **Alexander Hamilton,** clergyman, b. in Providence, R. I., 2 May, 1807; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 April, 1881, studied at Brown and was graduated at the medical department of Yale in 1828. He settled in Pomfret, Conn., and there practised his profession for three years. Then entering the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church he was graduated in 1835 and ordained deacon on 28 June, 1835, by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk. He had charge of St. Paul's

in Portland, Me., in 1835, and was made priest by Bishop Griswold on 5 Oct., 1836. His successive parishes thereafter were Grace church, Providence, R. I. (1836–'42); St. Paul's, Boston (1842–'58); Holy Trinity, Philadelphia (1858–'61); St. Mark's, New York city (1861–'9); and Emmanuel church, Boston (1869–'77). Returning to Pomfret, where he had retained his home, he continued during the winters to lecture on systematic divinity at the Episcopal divinity-school in Cambridge, Mass. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him by the University of the city of New York in 1843, and by Harvard in 1853. Dr. Vinton was a candidate for the bishopric of Pennsylvania in 1845, but was defeated by Alonzo Potter. He was among the most active of the "low church" party of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Vinton was the author of a volume of "Sermons" (Philadelphia, 1855); "Lectures on Evidences of Christianity" (1855); and "Sermons" (Boston, 1867); besides which he published single sermons and contributed to reviews and magazines. — Another brother, **Francis,** soldier and clergyman, b. in Providence, R. I., 29 Aug., 1809; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1872, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1830, and commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery. Shortly afterward he was placed in charge of a detachment of troops destined to form part of the garrison of Fort Snelling, Minn., near where the city of St. Paul now stands. He served against the Indians in Georgia and Alabama, receiving with other officers the thanks of congress and a grant of land in Indiana. He was next stationed at Fort Independence, Boston harbor, occupied his leisure in studying at the Cambridge law-school, and was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1834. In 1836 he resigned from the army and entered the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church. On 30 Sept., 1838, he was ordained deacon, and on 8 March, 1839, priest, by Bishop Griswold. The chief churches of which he was successively in charge were St. Stephen's, Providence, R. I. (1840–'2); Trinity, Newport, R. I. (1842–'4); Emanuel, and Grace, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1844–'6); and Trinity, New York city (1855–'72).

(See accompanying illustration.) He was repeatedly called to other parishes, and in 1848 was elected bishop of Indiana; but to none of these invitations did he yield assent. In 1852 he was a candidate for the provisional bishopric of New York, but was defeated by one vote. In 1869 he was elected professor of ecclesiastical law and polity in the General theological seminary. In all the parishes of which he had charge his oratory attracted large congregations. He was also widely known as a lecturer, and during the civil war was a frequent public speaker. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1848, that of D. C. L. from William and Mary in 1869. Dr. Vinton published "Arthur Tremaine, or Annals of Cadet Life" (New York, 1830); "Evidences of Christianity" (Philadelphia, 1855); "Oration on the Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation" (New York, 1863); "Manual Commentary on the General Canon Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (New York, 1870); and many pamphlets and sermons.— Francis's son, **Arthur Dudley,** lawyer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1852, was educated at the Brooklyn polytechnic institute, was graduated at Columbia college law-school in 1873, and entered the law-office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, where he remained six years. In 1879 he formed a law partnership with Perry Belmont and George G. Frelinghuysen, under the firm-name of Vinton, Belmont and Frelinghuysen. In 1881 Mr. Frelinghuysen withdrew and in 1884 Mr. Belmont was elected to congress, and Mr. Vinton retired with a fortune; but he had become an investor in railroads, which proved insolvent, and for which he had indorsed largely. He is now assistant to the editor of the "North American Review," and has published two novels, "The Pomfret Mystery" (New York, 1886), and "The Unpardonable Sin" (1888).—John Rogers's son, **Francis Laurens,** engineer, b. in Fort Preble, Me., 1 June, 1835; d. in Leadville, Col., 6 Oct., 1879, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and assigned to the 1st cavalry, but did not join his regiment, and on the expiration of his graduating leave of absence resigned on 30 Sept., and entered the École des mines at Paris, where he received the degree of engineer of mines in 1860. He was then an instructor in Cooper union, New York city, and afterward in charge of explorations in Honduras till 5 Aug., 1861, when he was commissioned captain in the 16th infantry. On 31 Oct. he became colonel of the 43d New York regiment, with which he served in the peninsular campaign, and after a month's leave of absence he took command of a brigade on 25 Sept., 1862, having been commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on the 19th, and led it in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns till the battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, where, his men being reluctant to advance, he himself headed the charge, and received a disabling wound that forced him to resign from the army on 5 May, 1863. His appointment as brigadier-general had expired on 3 March, 1863, but had been renewed ten days later. On 14 Sept., 1864, on the organization of Columbia school of mines, Gen. Vinton became professor of mining engineering there, and in 1870 the duties of his chair were extended so as to include civil engineering; but he was retired on 15 Aug., 1877, and from that time till his death acted as a consulting mining engineer at Denver, Col. He was not only an accomplished mathematician, but a good draughtsman and musician. Many of his contributions to mining journals, notably those to the "Engineering and Mining Journal," of which he was staff correspondent after he went to the west, and his professional reports, were illustrated by his own hand. He was the author of "The Guardian," a poem (New York, 1869); also "Lectures on Machines," lithographed from notes (1869); and "Theory of the Strength of Materials" (1874).

VINTON, Justus Hatch, missionary, b. in Willington, Conn., in 1806; d. in Kemendine, Burmah, 31 March, 1858. He was graduated in 1833 at Hamilton literary and theological institution (now Madison university), and in July, 1834, sailed as a missionary of the American Baptist board to Burmah, where he labored among the Karens till his

death, being stationed successively at Chummerah, Newville, Maulmain, where he had charge of the Karen theological seminary in 1851–'2, and finally at Kemendine, a suburb of Rangoon. At one time eighteen stations, with fifteen churches, were under his care.—His wife, **Calesta Holman**, missionary, b. in Union, Conn., in 1809; d. in Rangoon, Burmah, 20 Dec., 1864, was educated at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and married Mr. Vinton in 1834. She was successful in teaching the Karen women, and was the author of several hymn-books in their language.

VINTON, Samuel Finley, congressman, b. in South Hadley, Mass., 25 Sept., 1792; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 May, 1862. He was graduated at Williams in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and began to practise in Gallipolis, Ohio. He was chosen to congress as a Whig, serving from 1 Dec., 1823, till 3 March, 1837, was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket, and served again in congress in 1843–'51. His last public service was in 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln to appraise the slaves that had been emancipated in the District of Columbia by act of congress. He published numerous congressional and other speeches, including "Argument for Defendants in the Case of Virginia *vs.* Garner and Others for an Alleged Abduction of Slaves" (1865). His daughter, Madeleine, married Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

Samuel F. Vinton

VIOMÉNIL, Antoine Charles du Houx (ve-o-may-neel), Baron de, French soldier, b. in Fauconcourt, Vosges, 30 Nov., 1728; d. in Paris, 9 Nov., 1792. He was descended from an ancient family of Lorraine, entered the army when he was twelve years of age as sub-lieutenant in the regiment Limousin, was promoted captain in 1747, and was severely wounded at the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom. During the seven years' war in 1756–'63 he served with credit as colonel of the Dauphinois volunteers, and he was commander of the light troops in Condé's army in the campaign of Hanover. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1762, commanded the Hainaut regiment during the Corsican campaign in 1768–'9, and assisted in the pacification of the island. He was made major-general, 3 Jan., 1770, and sent to Poland, where he captured for the confederation of Bar the fortress of Cracow. In 1780 he was appointed second in command of the army that was sent under Count de Rochambeau to assist the American colonists in their struggle for independence. He was promoted lieutenant-general, 13 June, 1781, and for his gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown in October, 1781, where he led his troops in the storming of the redoubt, was given the grand cross of St. Louis. After the conclusion of peace he was governor of La Rochelle in 1783–'9, and at the time of Louis XVI.'s flight in 1791 was named to accompany the royal family. At the attack on the Tuileries palace, 10 Aug., 1792, he was so severely wounded in defending the king that he died a few weeks later. See "Lettres particulières du Baron de Vioménil sur les affaires de Pologne en 1771–'2" (Paris, 1808).—His brother, **Charles Joseph Hyacinthe du Houx**, Marquis de, French soldier, b. in the castle of Ruppes, Vosges, 22 Aug., 1734; d. in Paris, 5 March, 1827, entered the military service in 1747, was present at the battle of Lawfeld and at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and in 1757, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Chevert, assisted in the taking of Prague. He commanded a brigade in Corsica in 1768–'9, and was promoted brigadier-general in 1770 and major-general, 4 March, 1780. He came with Rochambeau to this country as commander of the French artillery, took a commendable part in the capture of Yorktown, and was granted a pension of 5,000 francs for his valor in the siege. From February, 1789, till November, 1790, he was governor-general of Martinique, where he vigorously repressed the revolutionary uprisings. He emigrated in 1791, served in the army of Condé in 1792–'7, and went afterward to Russia, where he became general of cavalry and commander-in-chief of the army of Samogitia. In 1801 he went to Portugal at the invitation of King João VI., and was commander-in-chief of the Portuguese army till 1808, when he removed to England. After the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was made a peer of France and lieutenant-general, 4 June, 1814; field-marshal, 3 July, 1816; and a marquis, 31 Aug., 1817. Before this he had been known as the Chevalier de Vioménil.—His cousin, **Antoine Louis du Houx**, Chevalier de, French soldier, b. in Fauconcourt in 1745; d. in Dijon in 1788, entered the army in 1760, served with distinction in Germany and Poland as colonel, accompanied in 1780 his cousin Antoine to this country as his first aide-de-camp, and was severely wounded at the capture of Yorktown in October, 1781. For his services during the war he was made a knight of St. Louis, and granted a pension and a petty government in Burgundy.

VIROT, Claude Francis (ve-ro), French missionary, b. in France, 16 Feb., 1721; d. near Fort Niagara in July, 1759. He became a Jesuit in 1738, and in 1750 was sent to Canada, where he labored for several years among the Abnaki Indians with great success. He was then sent to Ohio river, where he founded a mission among the Delawares at Sakunk on the mouth of the Big Beaver. The influence that he was gaining over the tribe excited the jealousy of Pakanke, chief of the Wolf tribe, and he was forced to leave. He afterward acted as chaplain to a body of French soldiers, and was killed when he participated in an attempt to relieve Fort Niagara.

VIVANCO, Manuel Ignacio de (ve-vahn'-co), Peruvian soldier, b. in Lima in 1806; d. in Santiago, Chili, in 1873. He was destined by his parents for a literary career, and was a student in the College of San Carlos, of Lima, when San Martin landed with the liberating army. Leaving college, he entered the patriotic ranks, and after 1821 took part in all the campaigns for independence, being present in the battles of Junin and Ayacucho. After the war he continued in the army, and was appointed director of the military college. At different times he was prefect of several of the departments of the republic, including Arequipa, where he was idolized by the people. After the death of Gamarra and the strife between Gen. Torrico and Gen. Vidal, Vivanco proclaimed himself, on 20 April, 1843, supreme director of the nation. But the anarchy and intestine strife continued; Castilla overthrew Vivanco's government

in 1845, and the latter was exiled. In 1851 he was proclaimed presidential candidate by a military rising in Arequipa, but his followers were soon defeated. In 1856 he returned secretly from exile, and the whole population of Arequipa rose under his banner against the dictator. Castillo marched against Arequipa, and, although Lizardo Montero, who had mutinied with the frigate "Apurimac" and declared for Vivanco, occupied Islay and in 1857 Arica, thus cutting off the dictator's communications, Vivanco was besieged, and in 1858 defeated at Arequipa and again sought exile. After Castillo's fall in 1862 Vivanco returned to his country, and was appointed by San Roman minister to Chili, whence he was recalled by Gen. Pezet to negotiate with Spain the treaty of 27 Jan., 1865. When the government of Pezet was overthrown in November, 1865, Prado exiled Vivanco again; but he returned in 1868 and was elected senator for the department of Arequipa. The Spanish academy appointed him a corresponding member. In 1873 he went to Chili for the restoration of his health, and died there. He was a brilliant and accomplished statesman, but his turbulent spirit kept him in continuous strife, and by his repeated revolutions he contributed to the demoralization of his country.

VIVIER, Jacques du (veev-yay), French naturalist, b. in Lorient, France, in 1720; d. there in 1793. He studied botany in Paris, held an office in the laboratory of the Academy of sciences, and sailed as secretary of a commission that was sent to South America to measure an arc of the meridian under Charles Marie de la Condamine. When the authorities of Lima induced some of the mathematicians to stay in South America, Vivier remained with Jean Godin, was employed in opening sulphur-mines at Cochabamba, and held for some time the chair of botany and mathematics in the College of Lima. In 1781 he obtained permission to return, and he embarked at Cayenne in 1782. On his arrival at Paris he vainly sought to recover his former place in the laboratory of the Academy of sciences, and for some time lived in poverty, until he obtained a place in the library of the Duke of Penthièvre. His published works include "Nova genèra et species plantarum quas in America, Jac. Vivierus collegit" (3 vols., Paris, 1788–'90) and "Sertum Peruanum" (2 vols., 1792); and his manuscripts contain a "Flora chilensis," which has never been published.

VIZCAINO, Sebastian (veeth-cah-ee'-no), Spanish navigator, b. in Huelva about 1550; d. in Acapulco in 1615. He followed the sea early in life, and, acquiring a great reputation, was made chief pilot of New Spain. Toward the close of the 16th century the general impression in Spain was that California contained great riches, especially in pearls, and orders were given in 1595 to the viceroy of Mexico to arm an expedition for the purpose of exploring that country. Vizcaino was chosen commander, and leaving Acapulco in 1596 with three ships, accompanied by missionaries, he entered the Gulf of California, establishing his headquarters in the port of La Paz, where he built barracks and a church. He despatched expeditions to the interior; but the resistance of the natives, lack of provisions, and the burning of the barracks disheartened his men, and in October of that year he returned to Acapulco. In 1602 he was appointed captain-general of a new expedition that was despatched by the Count de Monterey, by order of Philip III., to explore the Pacific coast north of Cape Mendocino, and to establish in the neighborhood a suitable harbor of refuge for vessels from Manila. He sailed from Acapulco, 5 May, 1602, with three vessels, accompanied by the cosmographer Geronimo Martin, and in June discovered in latitude 36° 40′ N. a bay, which he named Monterey, in honor of the viceroy. He began to survey the coast, taking observations of every notable point and inlet with such care that Alexander von Humboldt, in his "Essai sur le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne," said that "no pilot had ever performed his duty with such zeal." After passing Cape Mendocino he arrived at Cape Blanco de San Sebastian (now Cape Orford), and from that point despatched the frigate "Tres Reyes," under Lieut. Martin Aguilar, to the north, who reported on his return that he had reached 46° N., where he discovered the mouth of a large river, probably the Columbia, which foggy weather had prevented him from entering for any distance. Having lost many of his crew by sickness, Vizcaino resolved to return, and entered Acapulco in March, 1603. His report was forwarded to Madrid; but, although he urged upon the council of the Indies the advantage of colonizing the countries that he had discovered, as he had failed to find precious metals, little attention was paid to his advice. In 1610 he commanded an expedition to Manila, and, being carried out of his course, discovered near Japan a group of islands which he called Islas Ricas. At last his representations about colonizing California were heeded, and a new expedition under his command was preparing in Acapulco when he died. From the observations that were taken by Vizcaino and his staff, thirty-two charts were designed in Mexico by the cosmographer Enrique Martinez, which are preserved in the archives of the council of Indies, and are remarkably exact for the time in which they were made. Vizcaino's reports of his two voyages to California were published by Torquemada in his "Monarquía Indiana" (Madrid, 1615), and that of the second voyage appeared as an appendix to the French edition of Miguel Venegas's "Histoire de la Californie" (Paris, 1767). Leon Pinelo, in his "Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental" (Madrid, 1629), gives extracts of a manuscript of Vizcaino's report of his voyage to Manila, dated 1611, under the title of "Relación del viage y descubrimiento de las Islas Ricas, que están cerca del Japón," which was discovered in the library of Barcia, the author of "Historiadores primitivos de las Indias." Hubert H. Bancroft often quotes from him, in his historical works. The greater part of Vizcaino's narratives has been published by Martin Fernandez de Navarrete in his "Colección de Viajes y Descubrimientos, etc." (Madrid, 1625–'9), and by Capt. James Burney in his "Collection of Voyages to the South Sea" (London, 1811).

VOGDES, Israel, soldier, b. in Willistown, Chester co., Pa., 4 Aug., 1816. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, 1 July, 1837. For the next twelve years he was assistant professor and principal assistant professor of mathematics in the academy, being promoted 1st lieutenant in 1838, and captain in 1847. He was stationed in Florida from 1849 till 1856, and took part there in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians. After being in command at Fort Moultrie, S. C., and connected with the artillery-school for practice at Fortress Monroe, Va., in 1858–'61, he was ordered to re-enforce Fort Pickens, Fla., but he was virtually interdicted from carrying out his orders by instructions received from Washington subsequent to his arrival, and it was not until after the inauguration of President Lincoln that he was finally allowed to proceed with the work. He was promoted major, 14

May, 1861. On 9 Oct. he was engaged in repelling the Confederate attack on Santa Rosa island, Fla., during which he was captured. After his release in August, 1862, he served on the staff of Gen. John F. Reynolds in the Maryland campaign of that year. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in the following November, and was in command of Folly island, S. C., from April till July, 1863, when he took part in the construction of the batteries on Lighthouse inlet for the proposed attack on Morris island. He took part in that engagement, and also in the one on Folly island. From August, 1863, till July, 1864, he was occupied in the operations against Fort Sumter and the city of Charleston. On 1 June, 1864, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and on 1 Aug. he became colonel. After seeing further service in Florida, he had charge of the defences of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., from May, 1864, till April, 1865, in which month he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the civil war. On 15 Jan., 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and from that date until 2 Jan., 1881, when he was retired at his own request, after forty-three years of active service, he was in command of the 1st regiment of artillery.

VOGDES, William, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Dec., 1802; d. there, 29 Jan., 1886. He began life as a teacher, but, after studying law in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and in 1836 was auditor of Philadelphia county. In 1838 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Central high-school, Philadelphia, where he remained till he resumed his law-practice in 1861. In his later years he became widely known by his decisions of legal points in insanity cases. He published "United States Arithmetic" (Philadelphia, 1845), and "Elementary Treatise on Mensuration and Practical Arithmetic" (1847).

VOGUÉ, Jean Pierre de, Flemish adventurer, b. in Malines in 1570; d. in Brazil in 1630. He was a captain in the Spanish army when, hearing the fabulous description of the country of the Esmeraldas, he went to Espiritu Santo, in Brazil, and succeeded to the command of the colony that had been founded there. The establishment soon dissolved, as the adventurers were only anxious for riches; and Vogué, having announced that he knew the location of the Mountain of Wealth, was soon at the head of a host, and led an expedition to the interior of the Mamalucos country, wandering for several years through central and south Brazil, and suffering many misfortunes. His confidence in ultimate success was never shaken, but he was abandoned by his followers, and fell at last into the hands of the Charcas Indians. It is supposed that he died during his captivity, although the "Colleccão de alguns manuscriptos curiosos" credits to him the work "Jornada por el descobrimento de las Serras Esmeraldas" (Seville, 1690).

VOISIN, Charles Antoine (vwah-zang), Spanish missionary, b. in Charlevoix, Belgium, in 1698; d. in Panama in 1764. He early became a Jesuit, and was attached to the South American missions, laboring in Venezuela, Central America, Peru, and Chili. In 1749 he was rector of the College of Quito, and later he was superior of the Convent of Panama. His works include "Antigüedades del Perú" (Anvers, 1762); "Información á la Real Audiencia de Quito sobre el descubrimiento de muchos y grandes rios, é infinitas naciones bárbaras que los habitan" (2 vols., 1764); and "Propagación del Evangelio en la América meridional" (1766).

VOISIN, Pierre Joseph, French naturalist, b. in Toulouse, Languedoc, in 1759; d. in Cayenne, Guiana, in 1821. He early entered the colonial service, and was assistant treasurer of Guiana in 1792, when he was ordered to France to answer for his administration before the convention, but he went instead to Dutch Guiana, and began farming on Essequibo river. Later he removed to Paramaribo, and was commissioned to survey the southeastern counties of the colony, where he experienced difficulties of all kinds, being once detained as hostage by marroon negroes. After the surrender of French Guiana to the Portuguese he returned to Cayenne in 1812, and was employed in the central administration till he was pensioned in 1818. His works include "Statistique des parties basses de la Guiane Hollandaise, suivie d'un relevé du cours du fleuve Essequibo" (2 vols., Demerara, 1806); "Petite histoire naturelle pittoresque de la Guiane Française" (1808); "Traité des légumineuses de la Guiane Hollandaise" (1810); and "Monographie de la Goyave" (Cayenne, 1814).

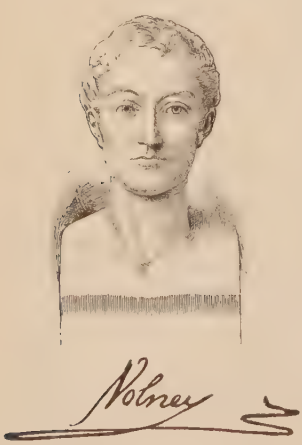
VOITURE, Nicolas Auguste (vwah-tewr), South American explorer, b. in Santiago, Chili, about 1764; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1821. He was the son of a French merchant of Santiago, received his early education in Chili, and finished his studies in Paris, where he was a journalist during the revolution, but in 1794, after the fall of the Girondists, returned to South America. Inheriting an independent fortune by the death of his father, he began to travel, and at the suggestion of a German hunter, who had travelled through Patagonia and could speak some of the Indian dialects, resolved to visit that country. He left Montevideo in December, 1801, but, after frequent landings on the desolate coast of Patagonia, abandoned his idea of visiting the interior. He made valuable nautical observations on the coast and at the entrance to the Strait of Magellan, visited Tierra del Fuego, doubled Cape Horn, and anchored at Valparaiso in October, 1803. Soon afterward he removed to Lima, and devoted his later years to literature and science. He published "Ensayo sobre el arte de navegar" (Lima, 1809); "Journal d'un voyage aux côtes de Patagonie, dans le détroit de Magellan, à la Terre de Feu, et à la côte de Chili" (3 vols., Paris, 1812); "Ensayo sobre la Patagonia" (Lima, 1814); and "Histoire littéraire de l'Amérique du Sud" (2 vols., Paris, 1818).

VOLK, Leonard Wells, sculptor, b. in Wellstown (now Wells), Hamilton co., N. Y., 7 Nov., 1828. At the age of sixteen he began the trade of marble-cutting in his father's shop at Pittsfield, Mass. In 1848 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and in the following year he undertook modelling in clay and drawing without instructors. He was subsequently engaged in business. In 1855 Stephen A. Douglas, who was his wife's cousin, aided him to go to Italy for study. Volk remained there until 1857, when he settled in Chicago. His first sitter for a portrait-bust—the first that was ever modelled in that city—was his patron, and he subsequently, in 1858, made a life-size statue of Mr. Douglas in marble. In 1860 he executed a portrait-bust of Abraham Lincoln, the original marble of which was burnt in the Historical society building during the great fire of 1871. He revisited Italy for study in 1868–'9 and 1871–'2. He was elected an academician of the Chicago academy in 1867, and was for eight years its president. His principal works are the Douglas monument in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the state-

house, Springfield, Ill. (1876), and portrait-busts of Henry Clay, Zachariah Chandler, Dr. Daniel Brainard, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, David Davis, Thomas B. Bryan, Leonard Swett, Elihu B. Washburne, and many others.—His son, **Stephen Arnold Douglas** (known as DOUGLAS), artist, b. in Pittsfield Mass., 23 Feb., 1856, studied in Italy during 1871–'3, and was the pupil of Jean L. Gérôme, in Paris, in 1873–'5 and again in 1876–'8. In 1875 he exhibited at the salon "In Brittany," and his "Vanity" was at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition of 1876. His other important works are "In the Studio" (1880); "The Puritan Maiden" (1881); "The Puritan Captives" (1882); "Accused of Witchcraft" (1884); and "The Bride" (1886). In 1880 he was elected a member of the Society of American artists, and he is organizing the Minneapolis school of fine arts, of which he is director.

VOLLMERING, Joseph, artist, b. in Anholt, Westphalia, 27 Aug., 1810; d. in New York city, 24 Sept., 1887. He was a pupil of the academy in Amsterdam in 1826–'30, after which he travelled for several years in Germany. During 1835–'44 he studied with Barend Cornelis Koekkoek, and in 1847 he removed to the United States. He opened a studio in New York and was elected an associate member of the National academy in 1853. Among his works are "Indian Falls, near Cold Spring, N. Y." (1848); "View on the Hudson"; "Holy Shrine at Sunset" (1852); "Study of Trees" (1865); "Sunset Landscape and Adirondack Mountains" (1869); "The Hudson from Garrison's"; and "New York from Weehawken Heights" (1872).

VOLNEY, Constantin François Chassebœuf Boisgirais, Count de, French author, b. in Craon, Maine-et-Loire, 3 Feb., 1757; d. in Paris, 25 April, 1820. He was the son of François Chassebœuf, a barrister of Craon, and was known until the age of twenty-five by the name of Boisgirais, but in 1782 he adopted that of Volney. After receiving his education at the colleges of Ancenis and Angers he was given his inheritance at the age of seventeen. He then went to Paris, where he studied medicine, philosophy, and chronology, and became a frequenter of the philosophical salons of Baron Holbach and Madame Helvetius, where he made the acquaintance of Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and Benjamin Franklin, with whom he maintained a long correspondence. After travelling in the East and writing accounts of his journeys, he founded in 1788, at Rennes, the journal "La Sentinelle," was elected to the states - general in 1789, and in 1792 accompanied Pozzo-di-Borgo to Corsica. Being driven away by the revolution, he returned to France and published "La loi naturelle" (Paris, 1793), in which he advocated those theories by which he is now best known. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned for ten months, and on his release in 1794 he became professor of history in the Normal college at Paris. That same year he dissuaded Bonaparte from entering the Russian service, and obtained his reinstatement in the French army. In 1795 he came to the United States with the intention of settling in this country, and was welcomed by George Washington. He visited Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, engaged in a controversy with John Adams concerning the latter's work on the constitution of the United States, and afterward answered Dr. Joseph Priestley, who had attacked Volney's infidel theories. Volney's letter was published in English (Philadelphia, 1797). While in this country Volney predicted, day after day, the operations of Bonaparte's campaign in Italy, pointing out the places where the Austrians were to be defeated. This astonished every one, while many looked on Volney as a French general in disguise. Washington asked Volney for an explanation, and he replied: "In 1792 I met at Marseilles and in Corsica a young lieutenant of artillery, and, being much struck by his conversation, invited him to my house. I was soon satisfied that he was a man of extraordinary genius. . . . The conversation fell on the war. Bonaparte developed a whole plan of operations to be pursued either in Italy or in Germany. I took down his words, and he now follows the plan of campaign that he explained to me years before." Volney showed his notes to Washington, who became also convinced of the great future of the new commander. He returned to Paris early in 1799, refused, after the *coup d'état*, to be consul with Bonaparte or secretary of the interior, and was created senator. He was made commander of the Legion of honor in 1804, count of the empire in 1808, and a peer of France by Louis XVIII. in 1814. Volney, who was a member of the French institute after 1800 and of the Académie Française after 1803, founded the Volney prize of $240 to be awarded every year by the academy to the author of the best work on the foundation of the study of language. He had intended to write his impressions of the United States and a work on democratic institutions as they are understood here, but he was dissuaded on political and private considerations, among them being his friendship for Franklin and his respect for Washington, whom he did not care to criticise, but he wrote "Tableau du climat et du sol des États-Unis d'Amérique" (2 vols., Paris, 1803; English translation by Charles Brockden Brown, Philadelphia, 1804). His other works include "Sur la chronologie d'Hérodote" (Paris, 1781); "Voyage en Egypte et en Syrie" (Paris, 1787; revised ed., 1822); "Considérations sur la guerre des Turcs et des Russes" (London, 1788); "Chronologie des douze siècles antérieurs au passage de Xerxes en Grèce" (Paris, 1790); "Les ruines, méditations sur les révolutions des empires" (Geneva, 1791), a philosophical work that gave Volney a great reputation; "Précis de l'état actuel de la Corse" (1793); "Leçons d'histoire ancienne" (1799); "Recherches nouvelles sur l'histoire ancienne" (3 vols., 1814); "L'alphabet Européen appliqué aux langues Asiatiques" (1819); "Histoire de Samuel, inventeur du sacre des rois" (1819); and "Discours sur l'étude philosophique des langues" (1820). Adolphe Bossange edited "Œuvres complètes de Volney," with a biography (8 vols., Paris, 1820–'6).



VON SCHRADER, Alexander, soldier, b. in Germany about 1821; d. in New Orleans, La., 6 Aug., 1867. He was graduated at the military academy in Berlin, and became 2d lieutenant in the army of the duke of Brunswick, in which his father was a lieutenant-general. After twenty years' service in Europe he came to this country

at the opening of the civil war, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 74th Ohio regiment. He was soon afterward made assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, and served with credit at Chickamauga, Stone river, Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign, and Nashville. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1867 he was commissioned major of the 23d regular infantry and assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the district of Louisiana.

VOORHEES, Daniel Wolsey, senator, b. in Butler county, Ohio, 26 Sept., 1827. He was taken to Indiana in infancy by his parents, was graduated at Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university in 1849, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and began to practise in Covington, Ind., in the same year. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress in 1856, and in 1858 was appointed U. S. district attorney for Indiana, which office he held until 1861. In 1859 he went to Virginia, at the request of Gov. Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana, to defend John E. Cook, the governor's brother-in-law, who had been put on trial for participation in John Brown's raid. He was then chosen to congress and served from 1861 till 23 Feb., 1866, when his seat was contested successfully by Henry D. Washburn, but he sat in that body again in 1869–'73. During his service in the house he was a member of the committees on elections, appropriations, the judiciary, the revision of laws, and the Pacific railroad. On the death of Oliver P. Morton, Mr. Voorhees was appointed to fill his seat in the U. S. senate, serving from 12 Nov., 1877, and he was elected for a full term in 1879, and re-elected in 1885. In early life Mr. Voorhees obtained the name of "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," by which he is still frequently called. He has made a reputation as an orator.

D. Voorhees

VOORHEES, Philip Falkerson, naval officer, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1792; d. in Annapolis, Md., 26 Feb., 1862. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 15 Nov., 1809, and was engaged in the second war with Great Britain, taking part in the capture of the "Macedonian" by the "United States," and of the "Epervier" by the "Peacock," for which he received a medal from congress. He was promoted to commander, 24 April, 1828, and to captain, 28 Feb., 1838, and in 1842–'5 was assigned the frigate "Congress" on her first cruise, during which he assisted in rescuing the stranded British steamer "Gorgon" in La Plata river. In 1844 Capt. Voorhees captured an armed Argentine squadron and an allied cruiser which had fired into his convoy, a Boston bark, where some fishermen, chased by the cruiser, had taken refuge. Capt. Voorhees released this squadron after an apology had been made, but detained the cruiser, which had aggravated the assault by firing under a false flag. Com. Daniel Turner afterward released the cruiser, but justified Capt. Voorhees's action in a letter to the Argentine commander, and Voorhees was also highly praised by U. S. diplomatic and consular representatives and foreign naval officers in South America. Yet this capture was made the occasion for a series of charges on which he was tried by courts-martial in 1845. The sentences of these courts were not approved, and after a few months' suspension President Polk, in 1847, restored Capt. Voorhees to his full rank in the navy, and gave him command of the East India squadron—the post of an admiral at the present day, that grade not having been established at that time, "in manifestation of his complete rehabilitation in honor as well as in rank in the judgment of the government" as declared in the official opinion of Attorney-General Caleb Cushing, which also declared the proceedings of the courts-martial "null and void." He returned in 1851 in his flag-ship, the "Plymouth," and in 1855 was placed on the reserved list. He regarded this as an injustice, and appealed to congress for reinstatement, but a court of inquiry reaffirmed the decision of the board. On a second appeal President Buchanan referred the whole matter to Attorney-General Jeremiah S. Black, who, in an opinion dated 15 Oct., 1858, said: "The history, even of the American navy, hardly contains another instance where one man has been the victim of so many blunders." President Buchanan, with the consent of the senate, therefore restored him to the leave pay-list, and at the opening of the civil war Capt. Voorhees urged his assignment to active duty, but he died a few months afterward.

VOORHIES, John Stevens, publisher, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1809; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1865. He was a clerk for Oliver Halsted, who had established a law-book store in New York city in 1820, became his partner, and finally succeeded him in 1842, becoming well known as a publisher of legal works. He was specially kind to young lawyers in furnishing books on liberal terms, and great reliance was placed on his judgment and knowledge in the selection of law libraries. After his death his business was continued by the firm of Baker, Voorhies, and Co. He projected and published "Sedgwick on Damages" (New York, 1848); "Voorhies's Code of Civil Procedure" (New York, 1851); "Burrill's Voluntary Assignments" (1853); "Greenleaf's Overruled Cases" (1856); "Burrill's Circumstantial Evidence" (1856); "Abbott's Digest" (5 vols., 1860); "Cleveland's Banking Laws" (1860); and many other works.

VOSE, George Leonard, civil engineer, b. in Augusta, Me., 19 April, 1831. He was educated in Augusta and in Salem, Mass. During 1849–'50 he studied at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, then began his career as assistant engineer on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, and until 1859 was engaged on various railroads. From 1859 till 1863 he was associate editor of "The American Railway Times" in Boston, and then for three years he resided in Salem, Mass. In 1866 he removed to Paris, Me., and was occupied with projects in Maine and New Hampshire. He was professor of civil engineering in Bowdoin college from 1872 till 1881, and held a similar chair in the Massachusetts institute of technology from 1881 till 1886. His larger works include "Handbook of Railroad Construction" (Boston, 1857); "Orographic Geology, or the Origin and Structure of Mountains" (1866); "Manual for Railroad Engineers and Engineering Students" (1873); "A Graphic Method for solving Algebraic Problems" (New York, 1875); "Elementary Course of Geometric Drawing" (Boston, 1878); "Memoir of George

W. Whistler" (1887); and "Bridge Disasters in America: the Cause and the Remedy" (1887).

VOSE, Joseph, soldier, b. in Milton, Mass., 26 Nov., 1738; d. there, 22 May, 1816. He was chosen colonel of militia in 1774, in 1776 went to Canada, and in 1777, as colonel of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, joined the main army in New Jersey, serving at Monmouth and in Gen. John Sullivan's campaign in Rhode Island. He closed his services in Lafayette's corps at Yorktown, when he was brevetted brigadier-general. His brothers, Elijah, Moses, and William, also served through the Revolutionary war.—His son, Col. JOSIAH HOWE, rendered important service in the war of 1812 at Portsmouth, at Sackett's Harbor, and in Canada.

VOSTEY, or **VÔTEY, Gabriel Henry** (vo-tay), Count de, Haytian historian, b. in Cape Français about 1768; d. there in 1831. He was a mulatto, son of a French officer, and was first known under the name of Gabriel Henry. After receiving his education in France, he returned to Hayti and became lieutenant in the colonial militia, but subsequently he joined the national army and fought under Jean François and Toussaint l'Ouverture. The latter gave him his father's estates in 1800, after which he took the name of Count de Vostey. In 1802 he was among the first to submit to Gen. Victor Leclerc, but afterward he joined Dessalines with a regiment that he raised among his laborers, and assisted in the campaign that terminated in November, 1804. Afterward quarrelling with Dessalines, he took refuge in the Spanish part of the island till the elevation of Henry Christophe, when he returned to Hayti and became a courtier and the historian of the negro king. He published "Essai sur l'invasion Française de 1802" (2 vols., Cape Français, 1811); "Le système colonial dévoilé" (1814); "Réflexions politiques sur l'état présent des noirs et des blancs" (1817); "Essai sur les causes des révolutions de Hayti" (2 vols., 1819); and "Mémoires pour servir à l'administration de Toussaint l'Ouverture" (2 vols., 1824).

VOTÁN, founder of the empire of Xibalbay. He lived, according to Ramon de Ordoñez y Aguiar, in his manuscript "Historia del cielo y de la tierra," about 955 B. C., or, according to Francisco Nuñez de la Vega, in his "Constituciones Diocesanos para el Obispado de Chiapas" (Rome, 1702), about 600 B. C. Votan appears to have been a generic name for sovereigns of the valley of Chiapas. According to Ordoñez, Votan sailed from Cuba with his people, and, after coasting Yucatan, entered the Laguna de Terminos, went up Usumasinta river, and on one of its branches, the Chacamas, founded the city of Nachan or Culhuacan, near the present site of the ruins of Palenque. He conquered the country with little difficulty, and became its legislator, building at Nachan a temple, where he deposited the archives of the nation, which were guarded by priests and nuns, and established also religious mysteries, which were celebrated with great pomp and splendor in the spring and autumn. Votan founded also the cities of Zacatlan or Ciudad Real, Matlan or Quiche, and Huehuetlan or Soconusco. It is also asserted that he promulgated a code of laws for his empire, which attained great prosperity, but it is generally conceded that the legislator of Xibalbay was BALUM-VOTÁN, who lived about four centuries after the founder of the empire. He is said to have written the national code of the Quiches, "Popol-Vuh," the original of the "Teomaxtli," or divine book of the Toltecs. The "Popol-Vuh" was first translated into Spanish about 1650 by Friar Francisco Ximenes (*q. v.*), and Brasseur de Bourbourg published the original text and French translations (Paris, 1861). The traditions of the Tzendales in regard to the Votans are confirmed by Francisco de Burgoa, in his "Palestra Historica: ó Historia de la provincia de San Hipólito de Guaxaca" (Mexico, 1670); by Bernardino de Sahagun, in his "Historia de las cosas de la Nueva España"; by an anonymous Mexican author of Cuahutitlan, a contemporary of Montezuma II., in "Historia de los reynos de Culhuacan y México," a manuscript in the Nahuatl language, which was discovered in 1850 by Brasseur de Bourbourg in the library of the convent of San Gregorio; and by many other authors. Ordoñez asserts that he possessed a manuscript history of the reign of Balum-Votan in the original language; but it is now lost.

VREDENBURGH, Peter, jurist, b. in Readington, N. J., 31 Oct., 1805; d. in St. Augustine, Fla., 24 March, 1873. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1828, admitted to the bar as counsellor in 1832, and began practice in Freehold, N. J. Subsequently he was a member of the legislative council under the old state constitution. In 1837–'52 he was prosecuting attorney of Monmouth county, and in 1855–'69 he was associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1866 by Rutgers, of which he was a trustee for twenty-four years. Judge Vredenburgh's opinions are contained in the New Jersey reports between 1855 and 1870. One of the most notable was delivered in the case of Proprietors of Bridges *vs.* the Hoboken land company.

VROOM, Peter Dumont, governor of New Jersey, b. in Hillsborough township, N. J., 12 Dec., 1791; d. in Trenton, N. J., 18 Nov., 1873. He was the son of Col. Peter D. Vroom, a Revolutionary officer. He was graduated at Columbia in 1808, admitted to the bar in 1813, and practised in various counties of New Jersey. He was a member of the legislature in 1826–'9, and in the latter year was elected governor of New Jersey as a Jackson Democrat by joint ballot of the two houses, which was the method of election at that time. He was re-elected in 1830–'1 and 1833–'6, and in 1837 was appointed by President Van Buren a commissioner to adjust the claims of the Indians in Mississippi, was a member of congress in 1839–'41, having been chosen as a Democrat, and a member of the State constitutional convention in 1844. In 1852 he was a presidential elector, and in 1853–'7 was minister to Prussia. He was appointed reporter of the supreme court of New Jersey in 1865, and in 1868 was again a presidential elector. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1837 and by Princeton in 1850. He published "Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey" (6 vols., Trenton, 1866–'73).—His son, **Peter Dumont,** soldier, b. in Trenton, N. J., 18 April, 1842, was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1862. He served in the civil war, being wounded at South Mountain, was promoted major of the 2d New Jersey cavalry in 1863, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers for meritorious services during the war. He became 1st lieutenant in the 3d U. S. cavalry in July, 1866.—Another son, **Garret Dorset Wall,** lawyer, b. in Trenton, N. J., 17 Dec., 1843, was graduated at Rutgers in 1862, admitted to the bar in 1865, appointed district attorney in 1870, and reporter of the supreme court of New Jersey in 1873. He was elected mayor of Trenton in 1881, and re-elected for the two succeeding terms. Mr. Vroom possesses one of the finest libraries in New Jersey, and is an authority on questions of national and state political history. He has published "Supreme Court Reports" (15 vols., Trenton, N. J., 1873–88).

W

WACKERHAGEN, Augustus, clergyman, b. in the electorate of Hanover, Germany, 22 May, 1774; d. in Clermont, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1865. He was educated at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and, after the completion of his theological course, was for some time employed as an instructor in a seminary for young ladies, and later as private tutor in a nobleman's family. In 1801 he came to this country, where for three years he was private tutor to the only son of a merchant of Philadelphia. He was pastor of Lutheran congregations at Schoharie and Cobleskill, N. Y., in 1805–'15, and at Germantown and Livingston Manor, Columbia county, N. Y., from 1816 till his death. During this time he also preached at Ghent, Athens, West Camp, Pine Plains, Green Bush, Ancram and other distant places, doing pioneer work from which resulted the establishment of numerous flourishing congregations in the state of New York. In addition to his pastoral duties, he also had charge for several years of the academy at Clermont, N. Y., where he resided, midway between his two principal congregations. He was a finished classical scholar and a diligent and critical student of the Bible. In 1825 he received the degree of D. D. from Union college. Dr. Wackerhagen was for many years the recognized leader of the Lutheran church in New York, and occupied many posts of honor and trust, being president of the New York ministerium for twelve years and trustee of Hartwick seminary for thirty years. Though he was one of the most learned men of his time, his retiring modesty prevented him from publishing the results of his studies. Except an occasional sermon, he issued only one work, "Inbegriff des Glaubens und Sittenlehre" (Philadelphia, 1804).

WADDEL, James, preacher, b. in Newry, Ireland, in July, 1739; d. in Louisa county, Va., 17 Sept., 1805. His parents emigrated to this country in the son's infancy, settling in southwestern Pennsylvania. James was educated at Nottingham, under Rev. Samuel Finley, became an assistant teacher in Rev. Robert Smith's academy in Pequea, Lancaster co., afterward emigrated to Virginia, and, under the influence of Samuel Davies, decided to study for the ministry. He was licensed to preach in 1761, the next year became pastor of Presbyterian churches in the northern neck of Virginia, removed to the Tinkling Spring church, Augusta county, in 1775, also preached in Staunton, and in 1785 settled on an estate in Louisa county, where he supplied vacant pulpits and was principal of a classical school. He became blind about 1787, but continued his labors without interruption, writing as well as preaching with great industry, and was known as "the blind preacher." Before his death he ordered that all his manuscripts be burned, so that his eloquence has become a matter of tradition. The best idea of him as a pulpit orator is to be gathered from the sketch of Dr. Waddel as the blind preacher in William Wirt's "British Spy." This was written in 1803, when Dr. Waddel was old and infirm. It has been questioned how far the author gave himself the license of fiction in his description, but Dr. Waddel's biographer, Dr. James W. Alexander, says: "Mr. Wirt stated to me that, so far from adding colors to the picture of Dr. Waddel's eloquence, he had fallen below the truth. In person he was tall and erect, his mien was unusually dignified, and his manners graceful and eloquent. Under his preaching, audiences were irresistibly and simultaneously moved, like the wind-shaken forest." James Madison, who had been his pupil, said: "He has spoiled me for all other preaching," and Patrick Henry classed him with Samuel Davies as one of the two greatest orators he had ever heard. Dickinson gave him the degree of D. D. in 1792. One of his daughters married the Rev. Archibald Alexander. See a "Memoir" of him by the Rev. James W. Alexander, in the "Watchman of the South" (1846).

WADDELL, Hugh, soldier, b. in Lisburn, County Down, Ireland, in 1734; d. in Castle Haynes, New Hanover co., N. C., 9 April, 1773. He emigrated to North Carolina in 1753, was clerk of the council in 1754–'5, lieutenant in Col. James Innes's regiment in the Virginia campaign of 1754, became captain in 1755, built Fort Dobbs, and commanded there in 1756–'7. He led the North Carolina detachment with the rank of major in the expedition to Fort Du Quesne in 1758, and became colonel the next year. In November, 1765, he led the armed resistance to the landing at Brunswick of the English sloop-of-war "Diligence," which contained the government stamps, seized the ship's boat, and forced Gov. Tryon to deliver to the people William Houston, the stamp-master, from whom they exacted a pledge, which he signed in the market-place, that he would "never receive any stamped paper which might arrive from England, nor officiate in any way in the distribution of stamps in the province of North Carolina." This act of patriotism was of not less importance in the history of pre-Revolutionary movements in North Carolina than the Boston tea-party in Massachusetts. In 1771 he commanded the expedition against the Regulators with the rank of major-general. During the intervals of his military career he frequently served in the legislature.—His grandson, **Hugh,** lawyer, b. in Newfields, Bladen co., N. C., in 1799; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 1 Nov., 1878, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818, and studied medicine, but abandoned it for law, attaining high rank in that profession. He represented Orange county in the legislature in 1828, was speaker of the state senate in 1836–'7, and again a member of that body in 1844–'6. He was an eloquent debater and an accomplished man of letters.—His son, **Alfred Moore,** lawyer, b. in Hillsborough, N. C., 16 Sept., 1834, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1853, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He became clerk of the court of equity of New Hanover county, N. C., edited the "Wilmington Herald" in 1860, and the same year was a delegate to the Conservative-Union convention which nominated John Bell for president. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. He was chosen to congress as a Democrat in 1870, served by re-election till 1879, and was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads in the 44th congress. He was defeated in the next election, and resumed the practice of law. He has in manuscript "A Colonial Officer and his Times."—The second Hugh's nephew, **James Iredell,** naval officer, b. in Pittsboro', Chatham co., N. C., in 1824; d. in Annapolis, Md., 15 March, 1886, on 10 Sept., 1841, was appointed a midshipman in the U. S.

navy, and in May, 1842, he received a wound in a duel which incapacitated him from service for eleven months and lamed him for life. He did good service in the war with Mexico, was graduated at the naval academy at Annapolis in 1847, and while on a cruise on the Brazilian station in September, 1855, was promoted from passed midshipman to 2d lieutenant and navigator of the "Germantown." He was detached and served on the store-ship "Release" at Aspinwall during the building of the Panama railroad, where he contracted the yellow fever. The ship went to sea and day by day the officers and crew were stricken down by the disease, until Lieut. Waddell was the only officer left to command her with a few convalescent seamen. The vessel finally reached Boston. He afterward was on duty at the naval academy, as assistant professor of navigation, until 11 July, 1859. In the spring of 1860 he sailed in the "Saginaw" for the China station, where he led a successful expedition. On 20 Nov., 1861, he forwarded his resignation to the secretary of the navy, but on 11 Jan., 1862, when he arrived in New York, he was offered a command in the U. S. bomb-fleet, then being fitted out for an attack on New Orleans, which he declined. In February, 1862, he ran the blockade from Annapolis to Richmond, where he entered the Confederate navy, his commission as lieutenant being dated 27 March, 1862. He was assigned to duty on board the ram "Louisiana" at New Orleans, and when the Confederate fleet at that port was dispersed by Farragut, Lieut. Waddell was sent back to destroy the "Louisiana," which he did by blowing her up. He then served at Drewry's Bluff, on James river, as ordnance officer, and afterward at Charleston, S. C., and subsequently was ordered to England to take command of one of the cruisers that was fitting out at Liverpool. He arrived there in May, 1863, and on 5 Oct., 1864, was ordered to the command of the "Shenandoah" for a cruise in the Pacific ocean. She was originally a British merchant steamer. The "Shenandoah" was commissioned off Madeira, 19 Oct., 1864, and steered for Australia. Before arriving at Melbourne, 25 Jan., 1865, Commander Waddell made nine captures. The "Shenandoah" left that port, 8 Feb., 1865, and in three months began her destructive work among the whalers in the Okhotsk sea, Bering sea, and the Arctic ocean. Long after the fall of the Confederate government he captured and sank or burned vessels until 2 Aug., 1865, more than three months after the surrender of Gen. Lee, when he met with the British bark "Barracouta," from whose captain he heard of the close of the war. After this he stowed away his guns in the hold and at once sailed for Liverpool, where he surrendered the ship to the British government. He and his crew were liberated, and on 10 Nov., 1865, the "Shenandoah" was delivered to the U. S. consul at Liverpool. The sultan of Zanzibar afterward bought her, and several years later she went down in a gale with all on board. The "Shenandoah," while under Commander Waddell, captured thirty-eight vessels, of which she released six on bond and destroyed thirty-two. She was the only vessel that carried the flag of the Confederacy around the world. After the release of Waddell he remained in Liverpool, and then went to Paris to reside. He afterward returned to the United States, and in 1875 was made commander of the "San Francisco," of the Pacific mail line between Yokohama and San Francisco. On 16 May, 1877, his steamer struck on a rock and sank. All the passengers were saved, and the captain was the last to leave the ship.

WADDELL, Moses, clergyman, b. in Rowan county, N. C., 29 July, 1770; d. in Athens, Ga., 21 July, 1840. His father, William, emigrated from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, about 1764, settling in Charleston, S. C., and subsequently in North Carolina. Moses taught to obtain means to enter college, was graduated at Hampden Sidney in 1791, and ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and subsequently taught in South Carolina. He established a classical school in Willington, S. C., in 1804, where among his pupils were Hugh S. Legaré, John C. Calhoun, and James L. Petigru. In 1819–'29 he was president of the University of Georgia. The College of South Carolina gave him the degree of D. D. in 1807. As an instructor of youth, Dr. Waddell was one of the most popular and successful men of his day. Alexander H. Stephens says of him: "In his insight into the character of boys, the constitution of their minds, their capacities and aptitudes, and in drawing out and developing their faculties by proper training, discipline, and government, he had few, if any, superiors in the United States." He published "Memoirs of Miss Catherine Elizabeth Smelt" (Augusta, Ga., 1819).—His first wife, Catherine, was a sister of John C. Calhoun, and his second wife was Elizabeth W. Pleasants, of Virginia.—Their son, **James Pleasants,** educator, b. in Willington, S. C., 5 Jan., 1801; d. in Athens, Ga., 28 May, 1867, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1822, became principal of Richmond academy, taught belles-lettres and oratory in the University of Georgia in 1836–'40, and at the same time filled the chairs of Latin and Greek, which he held till 1856.—Another son, **John Newton,** educator, b. in Willington, S. C., 2 April, 1812, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1829, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1841, was professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Mississippi in 1848–'57, and from the latter date till 1860 occupied a similar chair in La Grange college, Tenn. He was then president of that institution till 1862, when, the town being occupied by the National army, the college was disbanded, and he became general superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the Western Confederate army, and was chiefly instrumental in founding the asylum for the orphans of Confederate soldiers in Tuskegee, Ala. In 1865–'74 he was chancellor of the University of Mississippi, and in 1879–'88 he occupied the same post in the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn. The University of Nashville gave him the degree of D. D. in 1851, and the University of Georgia that of LL. D. in 1873. Since 1874 he has been secretary of the board of ministerial education of the Southern Presbyterian church.

WADE, Benjamin Franklin, senator, b. in Feeding Hills, near Springfield, Mass., 27 Oct., 1800; d. in Jefferson, Ohio, 2 March, 1878. His ancestor, Jonathan, came from Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts in 1632. His father, James, a soldier of the Revolution, removed to Andover, Ohio, in 1821. The son's education was received chiefly from his mother. He shared in the pioneer work of his new home, and in 1823, after aiding in driving a herd of cattle to Philadelphia, went to Albany, N. Y., where he spent two years in teaching, also beginning the study of medicine with his brother, and at one time working as a common laborer on the Erie canal to obtain funds. On his return to Ohio he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice in Jefferson. He formed a partnership with Joshua R. Giddings in 1831, and in 1835 was elected

prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county, which office he held till 1837. In that year he was chosen as a Whig to the state senate, where, as a member of the judiciary committee, he presented a report that put an end to the granting of divorces by the legislature. In 1839 he was active in opposition to the passage of a more stringent fugitive-slave law, which commissioners from Kentucky were urging on the legislature. The law passed, but his forcible speech against it did much to arouse state pride on the subject and to make it a dead letter. His action cost him his re-election to the senate, but he was chosen again in 1841. In February, 1847, he was elected by the legislature president-judge of the 3d judicial district, and while on the bench he was chosen, on 15 March, 1851, to the U. S. senate, where he remained till 1869. He soon became known as a leader of the small anti-slavery minority, advocated the homestead bill and the repeal of the fugitive-slave law, and opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution of 1858, and the purchase of Cuba. After the assault on Charles Sumner, Robert Toombs avowed in the senate that he had witnessed the attack, and approved it, whereupon Mr. Wade, in a speech of great vehemence, threw down the gage of personal combat to the southern senators. It was expected that there would be an immediate challenge from Toombs, but the latter soon made peace. Subsequently Mr. Wade, Zachariah Chandler, and Simon Cameron made a compact to resent any insult from a southerner by a challenge to fight. This agreement was made public many years afterward. Wade was present at the battle of Bull Run with other congressmen in a carriage, and it is related that after the defeat seven of them alighted, at Wade's proposal, being armed with revolvers, and for a quarter of an hour kept back the stream of fugitives near Fairfax Court-House. This incident, as narrated in the journals, made a sensation at the time. Mr. Wade labored earnestly for a vigorous prosecution of the war, was the chairman and foremost spirit of the joint committee on the conduct of the war in 1861–'2, and was active in urging the passage of a confiscation bill. As chairman of the committee on territories, he reported a bill in 1862 to abolish slavery in all the territories. He was instrumental in the advancement to the portfolio of war of Edwin M. Stanton, whom he recommended strongly to President Lincoln. Though he cordially supported the administration, he did not hesitate to criticise many of its acts, and after the adjournment of the 38th congress he issued, with Henry Winter Davis, what became known as the Wade-Davis manifesto, condemning the president's proposed reconstruction policy. Mr. Wade became president *pro tempore* of the senate, and thus acting vice-president of the United States, on 2 March, 1867, succeeding Lafayette S. Foster. He advised President Johnson to put on trial for treason a few of the Confederate leaders and pardon the rest, and was radical in his ideas of reconstruction. In the impeachment of President Johnson he voted for conviction. In 1869, at the close of his second term, he was succeeded in the senate by Allen G. Thurman, and he then returned to his home in Jefferson, Ohio. He was one of the chief members of the Santo Domingo commission in 1871, and then became attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad. He was chairman of the Ohio delegation in the Cincinnati national convention of 1876, and earnestly advocated the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, but after his accession to the presidency Mr. Wade bitterly condemned his course in relation to the southern states. Though Mr. Wade had been called "Frank Wade" in Ohio, from his middle name, he was known in congress and throughout the country as Ben or "Old Ben" Wade. He was popularly looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the National cause in the darkest hours of the civil war, and was widely admired and respected for his fearlessness, independence, and honesty. His rugged and forcible style of oratory always commanded attention. See his "Life," by Albert G. Riddle (Cleveland, Ohio, 1888).—His son, James Franklin, entered the army on 14 May, 1861, as 1st lieutenant of the 6th U. S. cavalry, and rose in rank till at the close of the war he was major and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. He became lieutenant-colonel on 20 March, 1879, and colonel of the 5th cavalry on 21 April, 1887.

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WADE, Melancthon Smith, merchant, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 Dec., 1802; d. in Avondale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, 11 Aug., 1868. His father, David E. Wade, removed to Ohio from New Jersey in 1789. The son was educated in his native place, and became a dry-goods merchant, but retired from business in 1840. He was active in militia matters, holding successively the offices of captain, colonel, and brigadier-general, and on 1 Oct., 1861, was commissioned a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He was the first post-commander of Camp Dennison, Ohio, but resigned from the army, 18 March, 1862, on account of feeble health. He devoted his leisure to the cultivation of fruit, and was an active member of the Cincinnati horticultural society.

WADHAMS, Edgar Philip, R. C. bishop, b. in Lewis, Essex co., N. Y., 21 May, 1817. His parents were Protestants, and destined him for the ministry of the Episcopal church. After studying at Middlebury college, Vt., he was graduated at the General theological seminary, New York city, received deacon's orders, and was stationed for some time near Port Henry. He was received into the Roman Catholic church in June, 1846, entered St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, immediately afterward, to prepare for the priesthood, and was ordained on 15 Jan., 1850. He was appointed assistant at the cathedral of Albany, and continued in this post till 1865, when he was appointed pastor of the cathedral and vicar-

✝ Edgar P. Wadhams

general of the diocese. In 1872 he was nominated to the new see of Ogdensburg, and on 5 May he was consecrated bishop. He was installed in his diocese on 16 May, and at once began an energetic administration, building many churches and about twenty chapels for the smaller missions. The numerous and heavy debts that were incurred for these buildings were paid after a few years. He founded schools in Ogdensburg, which he placed in charge of the Clerks of St. Viateur. Franciscan sisters opened others in Croghan and Mohawk Hill, a boys' college was established at Watertown by the Fathers of the Sacred Heart, and other schools were established in various places. The improvement of the clergy has also been an object with Bishop Wadhams, and with this view he established annual retreats and conferences, with periodical examinations for the younger priests. In 1888 there were 98 churches in the diocese and 58 stations, 77 priests, 5 religious communities of men, and 13 of women.

WADLEIGH, Bainbridge, senator, b. in Bradford, N. H., 4 Jan., 1831. He received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in Milford. For eight terms, between 1855 and 1872, he served in the legislature, where he was conspicuous as a debater. He was elected to the U. S. senate, as a Republican, to succeed James W. Patterson, serving from 4 March, 1873, till 3 March, 1879. In that body he was a member of the committees on patents, military affairs, and elections. After his retirement from the senate, he resumed the practice of law.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, educator, b. in Milton, Mass., in 1669; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 16 March, 1737. He was the son of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, who fell in battle with the Indians at Sudbury, Mass., on 18 April, 1676, and the spot where he fell is designated by a monument that this son erected to his memory. After graduation at Harvard in 1690 he studied theology, was licensed to preach, became assistant teacher in the First church in Boston in November, 1693, and on 8 Sept., 1696, was made its colleague pastor. On 7 July, 1725, he was inaugurated president of Harvard college, and he held this post until his death. John Eliot says: "The general opinion, however, was that he was better fitted for the pastor of a church than to be master of the school of the prophets. He had confined his studies to theology, and was not a man of extensive erudition, or much acquainted with the sciences." He published numerous essays and sermons, which include "An Artillery Election Sermon" (1700) and "Five Sermons" (1711), the first, dated 30 Sept., being the last sermon that he delivered in the old meeting-house, which was burned on 2 Oct., 1711, and the last a "Thanksgiving Sermon for God's Goodness in providing a New Meeting-House for the Old Church," an account of the fire.

WADSWORTH, Charles, clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 8 May, 1814; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 April, 1882. After graduation at Union college in 1837 he was pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in Troy, N. Y., in 1842–'50; of the Arch street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, in 1850–'62; of a Presbyterian church in San Francisco in 1862–'9; of the 3d Reformed Dutch church, Philadelphia, in 1869–'73; of the Clinton street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, in 1873–'9; and of the Clinton street Immanuel church, Philadelphia, in 1879–'82. Dr. Wadsworth was among the most eloquent divines of his day. The University of the city of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1857. His sermons were published, with a memoir (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1882–'4).

WADSWORTH, James, soldier, b. in Durham, Conn., 6 July, 1730; d. there, 22 Sept., 1817. He was graduated at Yale in 1748. From 1756 till 1786 he was town-clerk of Durham, and at the beginning of the Revolution he became a member of the committee of safety. In 1776 he was colonel and brigadier-general of Connecticut militia, and in 1777 he was appointed 2d major-general. In the latter year he was ordered to New Haven to defend the towns on the coast. Subsequently he was a justice, and afterward presiding justice of the New Haven county court of common pleas, was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress in 1783–'6, and from 1785 till 1790 a member of the executive council.—His nephew, **James,** philanthropist, b. in Durham, Conn., 20 April, 1768; d. in Geneseo, N. Y., 8 June, 1844, was graduated at Yale in 1787, and in 1790 removed with his brother, William, to Genesee river, purchasing a large tract of land in what is now the town of Geneseo, and becoming one of the most wealthy land-proprietors in the state. At his personal expense he printed and circulated publications on education, employed lecturers on this subject, and offered premiums to the towns that should be the first to establish libraries. In 1811 he proposed the establishment of normal schools, and in 1838 he procured the enactment of a school-library law, and founded a library and institution for scientific lectures at Geneseo, which he endowed with $10,000. In his sales of land he always stipulated that a tract of 125 acres in each township should be granted free for a church, and another of the same size for a school.—James's brother, **William,** soldier, b. in Durham, Conn., in 1732; d. in Geneseo, N. Y., in February, 1833, was also an early settler in western New York. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he was brigadier-general of New York militia, and he served in the U. S. army from 26 June till 15 Nov., 1812, took part in the assault on Queenston Heights, 13 Oct., 1812, where he was in command when the Americans surrendered, and gave up his sword in person to Sir Roger Sheaffe. —James's son, **James Samuel,** soldier, b. in Geneseo, N. Y., 30 Oct., 1807; d. near Chancellorsville, Va., 8 May, 1864, was educated at Harvard and Yale and studied law in Albany, completing his course with Daniel Webster. Although he was admitted to the bar in 1833, he never practised his profession, but devoted himself to the management of the family estate in western New York, which amounted to 15,000 acres. In 1852 he was elected president of the State agricultural society, in which he was interested during his life. He promoted education and the interests of the community in which he lived. He founded a public library in Geneseo, was a subscriber to the endowment of Geneseo college, aided in establishing the school-district library system, and was

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active in philanthropical labors. Although a Federalist by education and a Democrat by conviction, he supported the Free-soil party in 1848, and continued to act in defence of the anti-slavery movement. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace convention in Washington, and at the beginning of the civil war he was among the first to offer his services to the government. In April, 1861, he was commissioned a major-general by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, but the appointment was subsequently revoked. When communication with the capital was cut off, he chartered two ships upon his own responsibility, loaded them with provisions, and went with them to Annapolis, where he superintended the delivery of the supplies. He was volunteer aide to Gen. Irvin McDowell at the first battle of Bull Run, where he was commended for bravery and humanity. Afterward he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 9 Aug., 1861, assigned to a command in the advance under Gen. George B. McClellan, and guarded the city of Washington. On 15 March, 1862, he became military governor of the District of Columbia. In the autumn of 1862 he was the Republican candidate for governor of New York, but was defeated by Horatio Seymour. In the following December he was assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862. He displayed great military skill in the command of the 1st division of the 1st army corps under Gen. John F. Reynolds. At Gettysburg his division was the first to engage the enemy on 1 July, 1863, and on that day lost 2,400 out of 4,000 men. During the second and third days' fighting he rendered good service in maintaining the heights on the right of the line. At the council of war held after the victory he was one of the three that favored pursuit of the enemy. Early in 1864 he was sent on special service to the Mississippi valley, and made an extensive tour of inspection through the southern and western states. On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac in 1864, he was assigned to the command of the 4th division of the 5th corps, composed in part of his old command. While endeavoring to rally his troops during the battle of the Wilderness, 6 May, 1864, he was struck in the head by a bullet, and before he could be removed the enemy had gained possession of the ground where he lay. Although unconscious, he lingered for two days. It is said that his troops were inspired by his heroic bearing continually to renew the contest, when but for him they would have yielded. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 6 May, 1864. Horace Greeley, in his "American Conflict" (Hartford, 1864–'6), says: "The country's salvation claimed no nobler sacrifice than that of James S. Wadsworth, of New York. . . . No one surrendered more for his country's sake, or gave his life more joyfully for her deliverance." In 1888 a movement was in progress for the erection in Washington of a monument to his memory.

WADSWORTH, Jeremiah, congressman, b. in Hartford, Conn., in 1743; d. there, 30 April, 1804. He was the originator of numerous plans for the improvement of his native town, and held several local offices. During the war of the Revolution he was commissary-general of the Continental army. In 1786–'8 he was a delegate to the Continental congress, and he was elected a representative from Connecticut to the 1st congress as a Federalist, serving by successive elections from 4 March, 1789, till 3 March, 1795.

WADSWORTH, Marshman Edward, geologist, b. in Livermore Falls, Me., 6 May, 1847. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1869, and then taught in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1873 he was elected professor of chemistry in the Boston dental college, and in 1874 he became instructor in mathematics and mineralogy in Harvard. He held an assistantship in lithology at the Museum of comparative zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., in 1877–'85, and was professor of mineralogy and geology in Colby university in 1885–'7. Prof. Wadsworth was called in 1887 to the directorship of the Michigan mining-school, with the chair of mineralogy, petrography, and geology, and in 1888 he was appointed state geologist of Michigan. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1879 for post-graduate studies, and he is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the Boston society of natural history and other scientific bodies. His bibliography embraces nearly 100 titles of papers on geology, lithology, and similar subjects, including the following books, "Geology of the Iron and Copper Districts of Lake Superior" (Cambridge, 1880); "The Azoid System and its proposed Subdivisions," with Josiah D. Whitney (1884); "Lithological Studies" (1884); and "Preliminary Description of the Peridotytes, Gabbros, Diabases, and Andesites of Minnesota" (St. Paul, 1887).

WADSWORTH, Peleg, soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., in 1748; d. in Hiram, Oxford co., Me., 18 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1769, taught in Plymouth with Alexander Scammell, and then engaged in commercial pursuits. Early in the Revolutionary struggle he entered the army as a captain of minute-men in Roxbury and became aide to Gen. Artemas Ward. Afterward he was made adjutant-general for Massachusetts, and was present at the battle of Long Island, 1 Aug., 1776. He became brigadier-general of militia in 1777, and was second in command of the Penobscot expedition in 1779, on which occasion he displayed great courage and was taken prisoner. He was again captured in his house by a party of British soldiers in February, 1781, and imprisoned in the fort at Castine, whence he escaped in June. In 1784 he established himself in business in Portland, Me., where he was much employed in surveying. In 1792 he was in the state senate, and was elected to congress, serving from 2 Dec., 1793, till 3 March, 1807. In the last-named year he removed to Oxford county, Me., to improve a large tract of land that had been granted to him by the government for his services. He developed the resources of that region, and was appointed major-general of Maine militia.—His son, **Henry,** naval officer, b. about 1783; d. in Tripoli harbor, 4 Sept., 1804, entered the navy as a midshipman, 28 Aug., 1799. He was attached to the frigate "Constitution," which sailed from Boston as Preble's flag-ship in August, 1803, to the Mediterranean for the Tripolitan war. He was appointed an acting lieutenant in that ship, and took part in the engagements with the Tripolitan fleet and forts. When the ketch "Intrepid" was fitted out as a floating mine to explode in the harbor among the Tripolitan vessels, he volunteered to serve in that enterprise (see Somers, Richard), and perished with his companions. His sister became the mother of the poet Longfellow, who was named for him.—Another son, **Alexander Scammell,** naval officer, b. in Portland, Me., in 1790; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 April, 1851, entered the navy as a midshipman, 2 April, 1804, and was promoted to lieutenant, 21 April, 1810. He was 2d lieutenant of the frigate

"Constitution" during her memorable escape from the British fleet, and also took part in the engagement with the frigate "Guerrière," 19 Aug., 1812, for which he received a silver medal and was included in the vote of thanks to Hull and his officers. He was 1st lieutenant of the corvette "Adams" during her cruise in 1814 when she captured ten prizes, but was chased by a British fleet into Penobscot bay. There she ran ashore, and, to prevent capture, was destroyed by her crew, who erected a fort armed with the guns from the ship, and drove the enemy away. He was promoted for his services during the war to master-commandant, 27 April, 1816, and commanded the brig "Prometheus" in the Mediterranean squadron after the Algerine war in 1816–'17, and then the sloop "John Adams" in the West Indies, suppressing piracy in two cruises—in 1818–'19 and 1821–'2. He served at the Washington navy-yard in 1823–'5, and as inspector of ordnance in 1825–'9. He was promoted to captain, 3 March, 1825, surveyed Narragansett bay, R. I., and commanded the frigate "Constellation," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1829–'32. He was commodore commanding the Pacific squadron in 1834–'6, a member of the board of navy commissioners in 1837–'40, and inspector of ordnance from 1841 till 1850.

WAFER, Lionel, British surgeon, b. in Wales about 1640; d. in London, England, about 1705. He made several voyages to the South sea as surgeon on board merchant vessels, and in 1676 visited the Malay archipelago. In 1677 he settled in Jamaica, where he practised his profession for some time, but in 1679 he accepted the appointment of surgeon on the fleet of two noted buccaneers, named Cook and Linen, who were joined by others while cruising along the coast of South America. They met, in Carthagena, William Dampier, who induced Wafer to enter his service. The latter participated in Dampier's raids in the West Indies and on the Atlantic coast, and accompanied him in the expedition across the Isthmus of Darien in 1680. But they quarrelled, and Wafer was abandoned on the road with four mutineers. They were surrounded by hostile Indians; but one of the soldiers, who understood their language, told the natives that Wafer was a great magician, and he lived with the Indians for several years, till he obtained permission to visit his own country, on promising to return and marry the chief's sister and to bring with him some dogs from England. He sailed away in 1684 on board a French buccaneer. He afterward was reconciled with Dampier, and sailed with him till 1685, when he became surgeon on board Capt. Nathaniel Davis's ship, and continued to lead a privateer's life in the South sea. In 1688 he came to North America and was among the first settlers of Philadelphia, where he resided in 1688–'90, returning in the latter year to London. He wrote "A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America" (London, 1699), which was translated into French (Paris, 1706), and German (Halle, 1759). It contained the fullest description that had been published of the Isthmus of Darien, the Indians that inhabited it, and its natural productions, and also interesting facts regarding Mexico, communicated to him by a Spanish captain. The Swedish version (Upsala, 1789) contains also an interesting description of New Spain that is attributed to Wafer.

WAGGAMANN, George Augustus, senator, b. in Somerset county, Md., in 1782; d. in New Orleans, La., 22 March, 1843. He was educated in Maryland, and practised law in New Orleans, was interested in sugar-planting, and held various offices, including that of secretary of state of Louisiana in 1830–'3. He was elected U. S. senator in place of Edward Livingston, resigned, and served as a Whig from 3 Jan., 1832, till 3 March, 1835. He died from the effects of a wound that he received in a duel.

WAGNER, Daniel Christian, Alsatian navigator, b. in Mulhouse about 1501; d. in Patagonia in 1552. He early entered the Spanish service, and acted as chief pilot in Mexico and Peru. In 1539 Gutierrez de Vargas, bishop of Placencia, sent Admiral Camargo to explore the Strait of Magellan. The fleet sailed from Seville in August, 1539, Wagner acting as chief pilot, anchored on 20 Jan., 1540, near Cape Virgins, and, after entering the strait, stopped at Port Famine, but was forced out by a hurricane and two vessels sank, the crew seeking refuge on shore. A few days later Admiral Camargo returned to search for the shipwrecked, and Wagner went in a boat to reconnoitre; but a new tempest carried Camargo out to sea, and he entered Islay, in Peru. Wagner, thus abandoned on the shore, met a part of the shipwrecked crews, and with their help built barracks in which they wintered, suffering greatly from cold and famine. In the summer they built a boat and they arrived in Islay in December, 1541. In 1552 Wagner was appointed to the command of a new expedition to explore the strait, but died during the journey. The "Collection des grands et petits voyages" (50 vols., Paris, 1750–'75) attributes to Wagner a narrative entitled "Relation de l'expédition de l'Amiral Camargo au détroit de Magellan en 1539–'40, du naufrage de deux navires de la flotte, et des souffrances, aventures, et miraculeuse échappe des naufragés."

WAGNER, John, surgeon, b. in Charleston, S. C., 7 July, 1791; d. there, 22 May, 1841. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, studied medicine in New York, went to England in 1815, where he became the pupil of Sir. Astley P. Cooper for three years, and, while attending his lectures, was employed as a dresser in Guy's hospital, London. Two large manuscript volumes on surgery and anatomy remain as a register of the important cases that he studied during this period. He received a degree from the Royal college of surgeons, and also studied in Paris under Dupuytren. On his return he settled in Charleston, S. C., where he soon rose to eminence as a surgeon. He successfully performed the third operation for osteosarcoma of the lower jaw. In 1826 he began a course of dissections and demonstrations in practical anatomy. In the art of making and preserving anatomical preparations he was rarely excelled, and his specimens, which still remain, are models. In 1829 he was elected professor of pathological and surgical anatomy in South Carolina medical college, which is said to have been the first college to establish this department. In 1832 he succeeded Dr. James Ramsey in the chair of surgery.

WAGNER, Moritz Friedrich, German explorer, b. in Baireuth, Bavaria, 3 Oct., 1813. He received his education at the University of Augsburg, was afterward clerk in a mercantile house in Marseilles, and in 1834 went to Paris, Erlangen, and Munich, to study natural science. He visited Algiers in 1836–'8, studied geology at Göttingen in 1838–'42, explored the Caucasus and Armenia in 1842–'6, at the expense of the Berlin academy of sciences, and visited Italy in 1846–'9, and Asia Minor, Persia, and Kurdistan in 1850–'1. In 1852–'5, with Karl von Scherzer, he visited the United States, Central America, and the West Indies, and he went again to America in 1857, at the invitation of King Maximilian II. of Bavaria.

He explored the province of Chiriqui, on the Isthmus of Panama, till 1858, visiting in 1859 the western Andes of Ecuador, and forming rich collections in natural history. On his return to Germany in 1860 he was appointed professor of geography in the University of Munich, elected an associate member of the Munich and Berlin academies of sciences, founded and became director of the Ethnographical museum of Munich, and discovered prehistoric habitations in some of the lakes in Bavaria, principally that of Starnberg. Wagner has since devoted his labors exclusively to science. His works, besides those that describe his travels in the Old World, include "Reisen in Nordamerika" (3 vols., Leipsic, 1854), "Die Republik von Costa-Rica in Central-Amerika" (1856), both written with Scherzer; "Ueber das Vorkommen von Pfahlbauten" (Munich, 1867); and "Ueber Topographie, Zweck und Alter der Pfahlbauten" (1867). He contributed also many papers describing his travels to Petermann's monthly collection and to the journal of the Geographical society of Berlin.

WAGNER, Webster, inventor, b. near Palatine Bridge, N. Y., 2 Oct., 1817; d. near Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1882. He received a common-school education and became a wagon-maker. Subsequently he received the appointment of freight agent on the New York Central railroad, and then invented the sleeping-car. In 1858 he had four of these cars in operation, and their use gradually extended until they were adopted on all the lines of the Vanderbilt system. In 1867 he manufactured the first drawing-room car, and founded the Wagner palace-car company, of which he was president until his death. He also invented the oval car-roof, and patented the elevated panel. Mr. Wagner was elected as a Republican to the New York assembly in 1870, and from 1871 till 1882 he was state senator. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He was killed in a railroad disaster on the Hudson river road.

WAGNER, William, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Jan., 1796; d. there, 17 Jan., 1885. He received an academic education, and was desirous of studying medicine, but his parents decided otherwise, and he entered the counting-room of Stephen Girard. In 1816 he was sent as an assistant supercargo on a trading voyage that lasted nearly two years. On this voyage he made large collections of shells, plants, and fossils, which formed the beginnings of his museum. Subsequently he engaged in various business enterprises, but finally retired in 1840. After a residence abroad of two years in 1841–'2 he returned to Philadelphia and devoted himself to arranging his collections. In 1847 he began to deliver scientific lectures to those that were interested, and in 1852 his audiences had grown so large that he was compelled to secure the use of a hall. The Wagner free institute of science was inaugurated on 21 May, 1855, with a corps of lecturers. Ten years later an edifice was dedicated, and Mr. Wagner transferred the building and its collections, cabinets, apparatus, and library to trustees on condition that the property shall forever be used for instruction in natural science. It is estimated that his entire benefaction for this purpose was not less than half a million dollars. He continued president of the institute until his death, and was a member of learned societies, to whose proceedings he contributed scientific papers.

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, P. E. bishop, b. in Liverpool, England, 24 Feb., 1793; d. in New York city, 21 Sept., 1854. He was of American parentage, his mother being a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, of Boston. He was graduated at Harvard in 1812, where he was afterward tutor, ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in Trinity church, Boston, 13 April, 1817, ordained priest in Christ church, Hartford, Conn., 29 May, 1818, and became rector of the latter. In November, 1819, he removed to New York, and became assistant minister in Trinity church. He was made rector of Grace church in 1821, and remained in that charge until 1834, when he became rector of Trinity church, Boston. In 1837 he returned to Trinity parish, New York, as assistant in charge of St. John's chapel, which post he retained until he was elevated to the episcopate. He received the degree of D. D. from Union college in 1823, and from Harvard in 1835. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, England, in 1852. Dr. Wainwright was consecrated provisional bishop of New York in Trinity church, New York, on 10 Nov., 1852. He was for many years secretary of the house of bishops, aided in the establishment of the University of New York, and was considered one of the first pulpit orators of his day. Bishop Wainwright wielded great social influence, was a ripe scholar, and was a devoted lover of music, contributing toward its improvement in the churches of his denomination. He was secretary of the board of trustees of the General theological seminary in 1828–'34, and a trustee or officer of many other institutions and societies. In 1844 he engaged in a controversy with his friend Rev. Dr. George Potts, which grew out of an assertion that Rufus Choate made at a celebration of the New England society. The orator said that the Pilgrim fathers had founded a "state without a king and a church without a bishop." At the dinner that followed, Dr. Wainwright, in responding to a sentiment, said in reply that "there is no church without a bishop." The subsequent discussion with Dr. Potts, which was carried on in nineteen letters in the New York "Commercial Advertiser," was afterward published in pamphlet-form (1844). His other works include "Four Sermons on Religious Education" (New York, 1829); "Lessons on the Church" (1835); "Order of Family Prayer" (1845); "Short Family Prayers" (1850); "The Pathway and Abiding-Places of our Lord, illustrated in the Journal of a Tour through the Land of Promise" (1851); "The Land of Bondage: being the Journal of a Tour in Egypt" (1852); single sermons; and papers in periodicals. He also prepared three books of music: a "Book of Chants," adapted to services of the Episcopal church (1819); "Music of the Church" (1828); and "The Choir and Family Psalter," in connection with Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg (1851); and edited Bishop Ravenscroft's "Sermons," with a memoir (2 vols., 1830), and "Life of Bishop Heber," by his widow (2 vols., 1830). See a "Memorial Volume," containing thirty-four of his sermons

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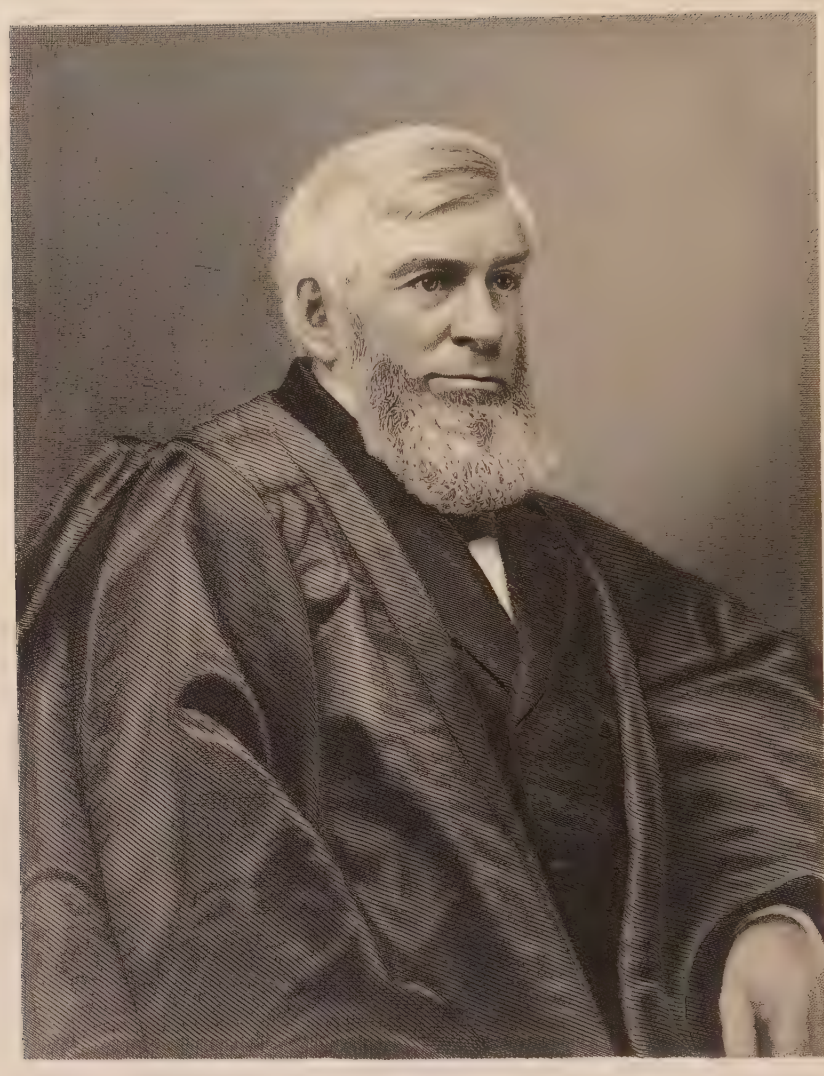
and a memoir by Bishop Doane (1856), and "Life of Bishop Wainwright," by Rev. John N. Norton (1858). After his death a church was erected to his memory in New York city.—His son, **Jonathan Mayhew,** naval officer, b. in New York city, 27 July, 1821; d. near Galveston, Tex., 1 Jan., 1863, entered the navy as a midshipman, 30 June, 1837, attended the naval school at Philadelphia in 1842–'3, and became a passed midshipman, 29 June, 1843. He was appointed acting master, 10 Nov., 1849, and commissioned lieutenant, 17 Sept., 1850. He was on special duty at Washington in 1861, and commanded the steamer "Harriet Lane," which was Admiral Porter's flag-ship in Farragut's fleet during the engagements with Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip and the capture of New Orleans in April, 1862. He took part in the operations of the fleet below Vicksburg, and in October, 1862, commanded the "Harriet Lane" in Commander Renshaw's squadron at the capture of Galveston. While he was holding possession of Galveston, Gen. Magruder attacked the "Harriet Lane," then lying above the city. Wainwright was killed while gallantly leading his men to repel the Confederate boarders, and in ten minutes after half the crew of the "Harriet Lane" were shot down and the vessel was captured by the Confederates.—The second Jonathan Mayhew's son, **Jonathan Mayhew,** naval officer, b. in New York city, 29 Jan., 1849; d. at sea, 19 June, 1870, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1867, was promoted to master, 21 March, 1870, and while serving in the "Mohican" he had command of the boat expedition to cut out the pirate steamer "Forward," which was operating on the coast of Mexico, manned by a crew of filibusters. The "Forward" was lying alongside of the beach in the lagoon at San Blas when Wainwright attacked and attempted to capture the ship by boarding. The pirates fired on the boat's crew, and shot Wainwright. The crew burned the steamer, and Wainwright was carried on board ship, where he died the next day.—The second Jonathan's daughter, MARIE, now Mrs. Louis James, has attained some reputation as an actress.

WAINWRIGHT, Richard, naval officer, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 5 Jan., 1817; d. near New Orleans, 10 Aug., 1862. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 11 May, 1831, attended the naval school at Norfolk in 1837–'8, and became a passed midshipman, 15 June, 1837. In 1838–'41 he served on the coast survey in the brig "Consort." He was commissioned lieutenant, 8 Sept., 1841, commanded the steamer "Water-Witch" on the home station in 1848–'9, served again on coast survey in 1851–'7, and cruised in the steam frigate "Merrimack" in 1857–'60. He was stationed at the Washington navy-yard on ordnance duty in 1860–'1, promoted to commander, 24 April of the latter year, and given the flag-ship "Hartford" of Admiral Farragut's fleet, fitted out for the capture of New Orleans. During the passage of the forts the Confederate tug "Mosher" pushed a fire-raft alongside of the "Hartford," which threatened the destruction of the ship. Wainwright distinguished himself in this conflict with the flames and continued to fight the forts on 24–25 April. He participated in the operations of Farragut's fleet below Vicksburg, and was highly commended by the admiral. At the time of his death he still commanded the "Hartford."

WAIT, Benjamin, patriot, b. in Markham township, Upper Canada, 7 Sept., 1813. He engaged in the Canadian rebellion, and was appointed a colonel in the insurgent forces that had their headquarters on Navy island. On a raid into Upper Canada he was captured, brought to trial for high treason, and condemned to be hanged on 25 Aug., 1838. Only a fortnight intervened between his sentence and its intended execution; but in that short time his wife, MARIA Wait (*née* Smith), surmounting almost impossible difficulties and the strong opposition of Sir George Arthur, governor of Upper Canada, obtained from Lord Durham, the governor-general, a commutation of his sentence from death to transportation for life to Van Dieman's Land. She then went alone and almost penniless to London to obtain his pardon. The case was laid before the queen's council, but they opposed any clemency so long as the disturbances continued to exist in Canada. Mrs. Wait supported herself at first by acting as companion to a wealthy lady, and then as teacher in an infant-school, meanwhile making constant efforts for the release of her husband. After two years, her health broken by long-continued suspense and privation, she decided to join her husband in his banishment. She was about to embark for Van Dieman's Land when the ministry had decided to grant a pardon to her husband and his six surviving companions in exile if it should be recommended by the governor-general of Canada. She set out at once for Toronto; but she received from the governor only a kindly refusal. Not disheartened by this, she besought the members of the legislature to exercise their influence, and succeeded at the end of a year in securing the signatures of fifty of the number to her petition. With this she again waited upon the governor, who again declined her request. She then induced her friends in the legislature to introduce a resolution recommending the governor to urge upon the queen a pardon to Wait and his associate exiles. The resolution was passed, and then the governor yielded. In March, 1842, an order was issued for their absolute release. Meanwhile Wait had been allowed unusual freedom in Van Dieman's Land, and at the very time when the British ministry were signing the order for his release, he succeeded in escaping from Hobart Town. He had arranged with an American whaler to take him and a single companion up at sea from a small boat; but they were missed in the darkness, and then for thirteen days they were tossed about with no food but raw fish. At last they were seen by an American vessel homeward bound. The ship was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, but none perished. Seven months afterward, ragged and penniless, Wait reached the United States, and rejoined his devoted wife, who was teaching at Niagara Falls. But, worn out with her efforts in her husband's behalf, Mrs. Wait's health had given way, and soon after his return she died. Wait is still living in Grand Rapids, Mich.

WAIT, Samuel, educator, b. in Washington county, N. Y., 19 Dec., 1789; d. in Wake Forest, N. C., 28 July, 1867. He was graduated at Columbian college, Washington, D. C., and served there for a short time as tutor. In 1827, having already been ordained to the Baptist ministry, he removed to North Carolina, and became pastor at New Berne. The remainder of his life was devoted to the promotion of the educational and religious interests of that state, and few men have accomplished more for these interests, especially as connected with the Baptist denomination. Mainly by his exertions the Baptist state convention of North Carolina was organized in 1830. The first Baptist newspaper published in the state owed its existence to his labors. He was active in establishing Wake Forest school, which subsequently became Wake Forest college, and was president



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of it from its foundation to 1846, a period of fourteen years. In 1851–'6 he had charge of a school for girls in Oxford, N. C. He has received the degree of D. D. from Wake Forest in 1849.

WAIT, William, lawyer, b. in Ephratah, N. Y., 2 Feb., 1821; d. in Johnstown, N. Y., 29 Dec., 1880. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and became district attorney of Fulton county, N. Y., in 1848. In 1856 he held the office of school commissioner. As a law-writer Mr. Wait was painstaking and accurate. Few legal works have been more widely known or more generally cited as authority than his. He was the author of "The Law and Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings in Justices' Courts and on Appeals to the County Courts in the State of New York" (2 vols., Albany, 1865); "New York Annotated Code of Procedure" (1871); "A Table of Cases affirmed, revised, or cited in the Reports of the State of New York" (1872); "The Practice in Courts of Record of the State of New York" (1872); and "Wait's Actions and Defences at Law and in Equity" (7 vols., 1876–'9). Mr. Wait also edited an American edition of Herbert Broom and Edward A. Hadley's "Commentaries on the Law of England" (2 vols., Albany, 1875), and prepared a continuation of Clinton's "Digest of New York Reports," which was published as "Clinton and Wait's Digest of New York Reports" (1876).

WAITE, Carlos Adolphus, soldier, b. in 1800; d. in Plattsburg, N. Y., 7 May, 1866. He entered the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant of infantry, 28 Jan., 1820, became 1st lieutenant, 1 May, 1828, and captain, 3 July, 1836. From 7 July, 1838, till 8 May, 1845, he was captain and assistant quartermaster. He was appointed major of the 8th infantry, 16 Feb., 1847, and served in the Mexican war, receiving the brevets of lieutenant-colonel, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and colonel, 8 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry on 10 Nov., 1851, and colonel of the 15th infantry on 5 June, 1860. In 1864 he was placed on the retired list, owing to impaired health, and he resided in Plattsburg until his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, for long and faithful service in the army.

WAITE, Charles Burlingame, jurist, b. in Wayne county, N. Y., 29 Jan., 1824. He was educated at Knox college, Ill., studied law at Galesburg and Rock Island, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. After fifteen years' successful practice, chiefly in Chicago, he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862 associate justice of the supreme court of Utah. In 1865 he resigned this post and became district attorney of Idaho, and a year later he returned to Chicago, since which time he has devoted himself to literary pursuits. Judge Waite has published a "History of the Christian Religion to the Year A. D. 200" (Chicago, 1881), and made numerous contributions to the press on suffrage and other politico-legal questions.—His wife, **Catharine Van Valkenburg,** author, b. in Dumfries, Canada West, in 1829, was graduated at Oberlin in 1853, and married Mr. Waite the next year. In 1859 she established Hyde Park seminary. She is a graduate of the Union college of law and a member of the Illinois bar. In 1886 she founded the "Chicago Law Times," a quarterly magazine, of which she is the editor. Mrs. Waite is active in all movements for the advancement of her sex. At the International council of women at Washington she was elected president of the Woman's international bar association, 26 March, 1888. She is chief manager of the publishing-firm of C. V. Waite and Co., and has published "The Mormon Prophet and his Harem" (Cambridge, 1865).

WAITE, Henry Matson, jurist, b. in Lyme, Conn., 9 Feb., 1787; d. there, 14 Dec., 1869. His ancestor, Thomas, who came from England to Massachusetts about 1663, is believed to have been a son of Thomas Waite, one of the judges that signed the death-warrant of Charles I. Henry was graduated at Yale in 1809, studied law with Judge Matthew Griswold and his brother, Gov. Roger Griswold, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised law in Lyme. In 1815 he was elected to the legislature, serving several years as representative and as state senator in 1832–'3. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut in 1834, and held that place and that of judge of the superior court for twenty years. In 1854 he was made chief justice of the state by the unanimous vote of the legislature. In 1855 Yale gave him the degree of LL. D.—His son, **Morrison Remick,** jurist, b. in Lyme, Conn., 29 Nov., 1816; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 March, 1888. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, where he was a classmate of William M. Evarts, Benjamin Silliman, and Samuel J. Tilden, and began the study of law in his father's office, but in 1838 travelled extensively, and then completed his legal education with Samuel M. Young in Maumee City, Ohio. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with Mr. Young. He proved himself capable of grasping all the minute details of legal controversies and rose rapidly. The firm removed to Toledo in 1850, and continued until his youngest brother, Richard, came to the bar, when the two brothers formed a partnership. Mr. Waite in the mean time had become widely known for his successful management of difficult cases, and his studious habits and upright character. Opposing counsel often said that his assertion on any question of law was unanswerable. During more than three decades he was the acknowledged leader of the Ohio bar. Politically he was a Whig until the disbandment of that party, after which he was a Republican. But he took no part in political affairs, although repeatedly solicited to accept a nomination to congress, and he declined a seat on the bench of the supreme court of Ohio. In 1849 he was a member of the Ohio legislature. He first attracted national attention as counsel for the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1871–'2, his associates being Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts. He assisted in the preparation of the case, and was chosen to argue the liability of the English government for permitting Confederate steamers to be supplied with coal in British ports during the civil war, the robust clearness and directness of his logic carrying conviction on all the points he raised. His argument was published (Geneva, 1872). When he returned in 1872, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale. In 1874 he was the choice of both political parties as a delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention, and on its assembling in Cincinnati he was unanimously elected its president. When the death of Chief-Justice Chase had created a vacancy in the highest judicial office of the United States, two or three eminent jurists were successively nominated for the post, but their names were withdrawn. On 19 Jan., 1874, the president sent to the senate the name of Mr. Waite. The nomination met with general approval, and the nominee received every vote that was cast. Mr. Waite took the oath of

office on 4 March, 1874, and immediately entered upon its duties. He rigidly enforced the rules and precedents of the court in all matters of practice, watched the docket, and pushed the business rapidly. The second great period of constitutional interpretation began with his first year on the bench. The amendments were coming up for judicial exposition, and questions were to be settled as to the powers of congress, the rights of states, and the privileges of citizens. Some of the most important corporation cases that were ever argued in the United States came before him, involving the most intricate questions of interstate commerce. One of his associates on the bench says: "His administrative ability was remarkable. None of his predecessors more steadily or more wisely superintended the court or more carefully observed all that is necessary to its workings. He has written many of the most important opinions of the court — too many to be particularized." Among these opinions are the decision on the head-money-tax cases in 1876, on the polygamy cases in 1879, on the election laws in 1880, on the powers of removal by the president, and the Virginia land cases in 1881, on the civil-rights act in 1883, on the Alabama claims, the legal-tender act, and the Virginia coupon-tax cases in 1885, on the express companies and the extradition cases in 1886, and on the Kansas prohibition cases, the Virginia debt cases, the national banks, and the affair of the Chicago anarchists in 1887. A marked feature of Chief-Justice Waite's judicial career was the pronounced advocacy of the doctrine of state rights in his opinions. His conception of our novel and complex theory of government, and his independence of political considerations, are clearly shown in the Ku-klux, civil rights, and other decisions, in which he did not hesitate to set aside Republican legislation if he deemed it necessary; nor was he deterred, by fear of being accused of friendliness to large corporations, from pronouncing decisions in their favor—for example, his decision on the validity of the Bell telephone patents, which was his last official action. He was assigned to the 4th circuit, which included Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Carolinas, and also acted as circuit judge in New York in consequence of the disability of Justice Ward Hunt. He often was known to hurry away from a state dinner, to bestow conscientious labor upon some important opinion, working late into the night. It will be remembered to his honor that he never allowed any whisperings of ambition to divert his attention from his duties. He made it clear to the country in the most emphatic language in 1876 that he would not be considered a possible candidate for president. He also declined to serve on the electoral commission. Judge Waite was from 1874 till his death one of the Peabody trustees of southern education, continuously served on one of the standing committees of that body, and was also on the special committee of three that urged on congress the bestowal of national aid for the education of the southern negroes. Robert C. Winthrop, chairman of the trustees, at their annual meeting in 1888, in the course of remarks on Judge Waite's life and character, said of him: "Coming to the office without the prestige of many, or perhaps of any, of those whom he followed, he had won year by year, and every year, the increasing respect and confidence of the whole country, and the warm regard and affection of all who knew him." Services were held in the capitol by the two houses of congress before the removal of his remains to Toledo. In the U. S. circuit court in Charleston, S. C., where he had often presided, members of the bar of that city spoke in his praise, especially alluding to his kindliness of manner and impartiality during the reconstruction period. "Fortunate, indeed," said one of the speakers, "that there was a man who, amidst the furious passions which rent the country and shook the land, could hold in his steady and equal hand the balances of justice undisturbed." The degree of LL. D. was given him by Kenyon in 1874, and by the University of Ohio in 1879. Chief-Justice Waite was of medium height, broad-shouldered, compactly built, and erect. His step was light and firm, and all his movements were quick and decisive. His well-poised, classically shaped head was massive and thickly covered with handsome grayish hair. His manners were graceful and winning, but unassuming. He was one of the most genial of men, and his whole bearing commanded instant respect. His private character was singularly pure and noble. Judge Waite was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a regular attendant on its services. Mrs. Waite, four sons, and one daughter survive him.

WAITE, Henry Randall, editor, b. in Copenhagen, Lewis co., N. Y., 16 Dec., 1845. After graduation at Hamilton in 1868, he was on the staff of the Utica "Herald" in 1869–'70. In 1873 he was graduated at Union theological seminary, New York city, where he had edited the "University Quarterly Review." In 1871–'4 he was pastor of the American church in Rome, Italy, and he was on the staff of the New Haven "Journal" in 1875. In 1876–'7 he edited the "International Review," and in 1876–'80 was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Pelham, N. Y. In 1876 he organized the National reform league, and in 1876–'7 was president of the Political science association of New York. In 1880–'3 he was a special officer of the U. S. census. In 1885–'6 he edited "The Citizen" in Boston, and he afterward became editor of "Civics" in New York. In 1885 he founded the American institute of civics, of which he has since been president. He was the first to employ the term "civics" to designate those branches of science that pertain to the elevation of citizenship. He has published "The Motive of St. Paul's Life" (Rome, 1873) and "Illiteracy and the Mormon Problem" (Boston, 1885).

WAKEFIELD, Cyrus, manufacturer, b. in Roxbury, Cheshire co., N. H., 7 Feb., 1811; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 Oct., 1873. About 1827 he went to Boston, where he engaged in trade. He originated the rattan business in this country, and discovered several methods of utilizing the rattan waste, while of the split rattans he made furniture and carriage-bodies. He established a large factory for these manufactures in South Reading, Mass., where his rattan-works cover seven acres of ground. In 1868 South Reading voted to change its name to Wakefield, in recognition of his benefactions, particularly the gift of a town-hall that cost $100,000. He also gave $100,000 to Harvard, and left large bequests to benevolent objects.

WAKEFIELD, Nancy Amelia Woodbury Priest, poet, b. in Royalton, Mass., 7 Dec., 1836; d. in Winchendon, Mass., 21 Sept., 1870. Her maiden name was Priest, and in 1865 she married Lieut. Arlington C. Wakefield. Her fame rests on the popular poem "Over the River," which first appeared in the Springfield, Mass., "Republican" in 1857. A collection of her poems was published by her mother, Mrs. Francis D. Priest, with a memoir by the Rev. Abijah P. Marvin, of Lancaster, Mass. (Boston, 1871).

WAKELEY, Joseph B., clergyman, b. in Danbury, Conn., in 1804; d. in New York city, 27 April, 1876. At an early age he was apprenticed to a hat-manufacturer in his native town, but studied for the ministry, and was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal conference of New York in 1828. In 1857 he settled in Poughkeepsie, but he was subsequently appointed pastor of a church in Lexington avenue, New York. He was the author of "The Heroes of Methodism" (New York, 1856) and "Lost Chapters recovered from the Early History of American Methodism" (1858); edited "Reminiscences," by the Rev. Henry Boehm, Bishop Asbury's travelling companion (1865); and also published "Anecdotes of the Wesleys," with an introduction by John McClintock (1869).

WALBACH, John Baptiste de Barth, Baron DE WALBACH, soldier, b. in Münster, valley of St. Gregory, upper Rhine, Germany, 3 Oct., 1766; d. in Baltimore, Md., 10 June, 1857. He was the third son of Count Joseph de Barth, and received his military education at Strasburg. In 1786–'92 he was a lieutenant in the Lauzun hussars. He returned to his native land to join the army of the Comte d'Artois, brother of Louis XVI. He was present during the campaign of 1792 in Champagne in the advance of the Prussian army until it was disbanded at Maestricht, on 6 Jan., 1793, participated in the attack on Frankfort, and subsequently served during the campaign of 1793 in attacks on the French lines at Germersheim, Langenkandel, and Weissenburg. In October, 1793, he accepted a captaincy in the Hussars de Rohan in the German service, and took part in covering the retreat of the Duke of York upon Holland and Germany. In 1798 he obtained a six months' leave of absence, with a view of visiting his father, who had come to the United States at the opening of the French revolution. But the father had died in Philadelphia, and his estate had been sold by the sheriff. Resigning his commission in the Hussars de Rohan, in April, 1798, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. William Macpherson. He became 1st lieutenant of U. S. cavalry and adjutant on 10 Jan., 1799, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Hamilton in May, assistant adjutant-general to Gen. William North in September, and in December was assigned to the staff of Gen. Charles C. Pinckney, whom he assisted in preparing regulations for the cavalry. In February, 1801, he was made 1st lieutenant in the regiment of artillerists and engineers, and on 25 Oct. following he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. James Wilkinson. He was retained in April, 1802, as 1st lieutenant of artillery, and became adjutant, 1 Dec., 1804. He was promoted captain, 31 Jan., 1806, made assistant deputy quartermaster-general in March, 1812, assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, in June, 1813, and on 6 Aug., 1813, adjutant-general. He took part in the battle of Chrysler's Field, Canada, 11 Nov., 1813. Gen. George W. Cullum, in his "Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812–'15," says that the enemy, "discovering our disorder and slackened fire, pushed vigorously forward and endeavored by a flank movement to capture our cannon, when Adjutant-General Walbach, a German veteran in our army who had seen much foreign service, gave the order to 'charge mit de dragoons,' and thus saved the pieces." On 1 May, 1815, he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel "for meritorious services." He became major of artillery, 25 April, 1818, brevet colonel for "ten years' favorable service," 1 May, 1825, lieutenant-colonel in the 1st regiment of artillery, 30 May, 1832, and colonel of the 4th artillery, 19 March, 1842. In May, 1850, he received the brevet of brigadier-general, to date from 11 Nov., 1823. Gen. Walbach possessed mental and physical vigor till an advanced age. He married in Philadelphia in 1807, and had two sons, John de Barth, who entered the navy, and Louis Augustus de Barth, who was graduated at West Point in 1834, and died a captain of ordnance, 26 June, 1853.

WALBRIDGE, Arthur Dewey, musical composer, b. in Gaines, Orleans co., N. Y., 10 April, 1843; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1872. After graduation at Princeton in 1867 he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and practised in Rochester. He was the author of the words and music of several popular songs, including "Now I lay me down to Sleep" (1866); "Sleeping where the Daisies grow" (1870); "Baby meets me on the Stairs" (1871); and college songs.

WALBRIDGE, Hiram, lawyer, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 2 Feb., 1821; d. in New York city, 6 Dec., 1870. He removed to Ohio with his parents at an early age, was educated at the university of that state, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, was elected colonel of militia the same year, and in 1843 he was appointed brigadier-general. With others he formed a plan to establish four newspapers in Texas, to advocate the independence of that country, and to create an anti-annexation sentiment; but the annexation of Texas rendered their enterprise futile, and Walbridge returned to Toledo, whence he removed to New York in 1847 to engage in commercial transactions. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1855, and advocating a Pacific railroad bill and the introduction of a bill to regulate the militia of the seas, which attracted public attention. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, and during the war he frequently addressed the boards of trade in western cities, advocating a support of the government. He was vice-president of the National commercial convention at Chicago, and subsequently presided at similar conventions in Detroit and Louisville. At these meetings he advocated free banking, a reduction of taxation, and the development of the resources of the west.—His brother, HENRY S. (1809–1869), served in congress as a Whig from 1 Dec., 1851, till 3 March, 1853, and was a judge of the supreme court of New York. He was killed in a railroad accident in the Bergen tunnel, near Hoboken, N. J.

WALCOT, Charles Melton, actor, b. in London, England, in 1815; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 May, 1868. He was educated at Eton, and became an architect, but left his profession for the stage, came to this country, made his first appearance in 1839 in Charleston, S. C., and acquired popularity. He frequently played at the old Olympic theatre and at Wallack's, but in 1866 removed to Philadelphia. He was particularly excellent in eccentric comedy, and was also a prolific playwright. Among his original and arranged plays are "The Course of True Love" (1839); "Washington, or Valley Forge" (1842); "The Custom of the Country" (1848); "The Haunted Man" (1848); "David Copperfield" (1848); "Hoboken" (1849); "Edith" (1849); "One Cast for Two Suits" (1854); "Hiawatha" (1855); and "A Good Fellow" (1857). His songs include "My Love is a Sailor Boy" and "My own Little Rose."—His son, **Charles Melton,** actor, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 July, 1840, was graduated at St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., in 1858, and in that year made his *début* in Charleston. He is successful in light comedy and is a member of the Lyceum theatre company of New York.

WALCOTT, Charles Doolittle, palæontologist, b. in New York Mills, N. Y., 31 March, 1850. He was educated in public schools in Utica, N. Y., and in 1870 turned his attention to geological work in the central part of the state. In 1876 he became assistant to James Hall, the state geologist, and in 1879 he was appointed assistant geologist on the U. S. geological survey. His first work was in southern Utah, and in 1882 he was engaged in the survey of the Eureka district in Nevada. In 1883 he investigated the geology of the Grand cañon of the Colorado, and in 1884 devoted his attention to the Cambrian geology of New York and eastern Vermont. Subsequently he was engaged in examining the deposits of Deer creek coal-field in Arizona and the palæozoic area in central Texas. In June, 1883, he was appointed palæontologist in charge of the palæozoic division of invertebrate palæontology of the U. S. geological survey. He is a member of scientific societies, and since 1882 has been a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. His bibliography includes papers in scientific journals, the transactions of learned societies, and the volumes of the U. S. geological survey.

WALDECK, Jean Frédéric de, archæologist, b. in Paris, France, 16 March, 1766; d. there, 30 April, 1875. When nineteen years of age he went with Levaillant to the Cape of Good Hope, and made explorations in South Africa. On his return to Paris in 1788 he began to study art under the guidance of David and Prud'hon, and this experience enabled him to make authentic records of his travels, especially those in Central America. He was present at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and in 1794 joined the army in Italy. In 1798 he followed the expedition to Egypt, but did not serve, and, when Napoleon's plans failed, he decided to travel in Africa. With four companions, he left Assouan, crossed the desert of Dongola, and passed the Dji bel-el-Eumery. The four travellers, however, succumbed to fatigue and sickness, and De Waldeck alone lived to reach the coast, after four months of weary travel, danger, and privation. He returned to France, and subsequently embarked for the Mauritius, going from there to the Indian ocean. In 1819 he visited Chili with Lord Cochrane, and went upon an archæological expedition to Guatemala. He returned to England in 1822 and settled in London, where he was engaged in making the lithographs to illustrate a work by Capt. del Rio on the ruins of Palenque and Chiapas. From his own observations he was led to believe that these designs were incorrect, and he determined to visit the ruins. He left England for Mexico, as engineer for the silver-mines of Tlalpujahua, and, after remaining there a short time, visited the Toltec and Aztec ruins. The French government had granted him a pension of 2,000 francs in 1826, and with this encouragement he spent several years in studying the details of the Palenque ruins, making drawings of them and maps of the country, and collecting specimens of the flora and fauna. Having lost the greater part of his sketches and note-books, he was obliged to give up his researches, and returned to Europe after twelve years spent in America. On his return he pursued his archæological studies, and sold his drawings of the Palenque ruins to the French government. They were published in 1863, and De Waldeck was engaged to make the lithographs, though he had passed his hundredth year. Two of his Mexican pictures were exhibited in 1869, under the title of "Loisir du centenaire." In the same year he sent the senior editor of this work the original picture from which the accompanying portrait and autograph are taken. In 1870 he exhibited "Ruins of the Province of Tzendales." While in Mexico he discovered in a convent of nuns the unique copy of a work of Aretino, with illustrations by Jules Romain and Marc Antonio Raimondi, which had caused the banishment of the two artists, and had been confiscated and destroyed by the Inquisition, the copy deposited in the archives being afterward abstracted and finding its way to Mexico. M. de Waldeck was made a member of the Council of American archæology. He spent the last forty years of his life in Paris, retaining his faculties to the end. He published "Voyage archæologique et pittoresque dans la Yucatan" (Paris, 1837), and, with Brasseur de Bourbourg, "Monuments anciens du Mexique, Palenque, et autres ruines de l'ancienne civilisation" (1866).

Count de Waldeck

WALDEN, John Morgan, M. E. bishop, b. in Lebanon, Warren co., Ohio, 11 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at Farmers' (now Belmont) college, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, and engaged in educational work for two years and in editorial work for four years, during the last year and a half of which he was editor and publisher of a free-state paper in Kansas. He was also a member of the Topeka legislature, and of the Leavenworth constitutional convention at the time of its adoption of a constitution in 1858, under which he was elected superintendent of public instruction. In September of that year he left Kansas and entered, as a minister, the Cincinnati conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he occupied several important posts. After a few years he was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's aid commission, an undenominational society. He remained in this office until August, 1866, when, on the organization of the Freedmen's aid society of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was chosen its first corresponding secretary, and he has been officially connected with it ever since, being its president at the present time. In 1868 he was elected one of the publishing agents of the Western Methodist book concern, and he held that post sixteen years. He was a member of every general conference from 1868 till 1884, when he was elected bishop. He is a man of great industry and capacity for business, giving attention to everything that is committed to his care.

J. M. Walden

WALDERSEE, Mary, Countess von, b. in New York city, 3 Oct., 1837. She is the daughter of David Lee, a New York merchant, who left his widow and five children a large fortune. The second daughter, Blanche, married Augustus Charles Murray, a commander in the British navy, and the third, Josephine, married Baron August von Waechter, ambassador of the king of Würtemberg to the French court. The baroness sent for her youngest sister, Mary, to live with her in Paris, where she met and married Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg-Noër, who had been driven into exile by the Austro-Prussian army in 1864. Miss Lee, however, not wishing to be trammelled by the exacting etiquette that attaches to high rank, induced the prince to renounce his rights and titles as a member of the royal house of Denmark. He subsequently accepted from the emperor of Austria the title of Prince of Noër, the name of his principal estate. The prince died shortly after his marriage while on a visit to the Holy Land, 2 July, 1865, and the princess then returned to Paris, where she resided with the Baroness Waechter until the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, when she accompanied the latter to Würtemberg. In 1871 she married Count von Waldersee, the successor of Field-Marshal von Moltke, and lived with him for some time at Hanover. There she soon became widely known through her interest in local charities. Since she has resided in Berlin she has been equally zealous in good works. She was for years the friend of Emperor Frederick William, of Germany, and of the Empress Victoria.

Mary de Waldersee

WALDO, Albigence, surgeon, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 27 Feb., 1750; d. in Windham county, Conn., 29 Jan., 1794. He was educated by the clergyman of his native town, studied medicine, and acquired an extensive practice. On 1 July, 1775, he was appointed surgeon's mate of the 8th regiment, under Col. Jedediah Huntington, which was then stationed in Roxbury, but, owing to impaired health, he was discharged on 6 Sept., 1775. On 14 Dec., 1776, he was appointed by the committee of war of Connecticut chief surgeon of the ship "Oliver Cromwel,," and on 3 April, 1777, he joined Col. Huntington's newly raised regiment as surgeon, and served in the campaigns in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. At Monmouth and Valley Forge his professional service in the inoculation for small-pox gained him much reputation. He was a friend of David Humphreys, who in his "Life of General Putnam," acknowledges Dr. Waldo's aid in its compilation. He was a founder of the Medical society in Windham county, which was the first society in Connecticut. Dr. Waldo left numerous medical and surgical treatises in manuscript, illustrated by well-executed drawings, and also a large collection of valuable historical documents. His diary at Valley Forge was published in the "Historical Magazine" (New York, 1861).

WALDO, Daniel, clergyman, b. in Windham, Conn., 10 Sept., 1762; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 30 July, 1864. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and in 1778 he entered the Revolutionary army for a month's service during a time of imminent peril in New London. Afterward he enlisted as a volunteer in the service of the state. He was captured at the battle of Horseneck, and imprisoned in the sugar-house in New York, where he endured many hardships, but after two months he was exchanged, and then resumed his labors on the farm. After graduation at Yale in 1788 he studied theology, was licensed to preach by the association of Windham county, and from 1792 till 1809 was pastor of the Congregational church in West Suffolk, Conn., with the interval of a few months of missionary labor in Pennsylvania and New York. He then preached in Colchester, Salem, and Cambridgeport, Mass., and went to Rhode Island to labor in the cause of education under the protection of the Society for promoting Christian knowledge. He was also pastor in Harvard, Mass., and at Exeter, R. I., where he labored twelve years, after which he retired. In 1855, at the age of ninety-three, he was made chaplain of the house of representatives. He was familiarly known as "Father Waldo," and is one of several undoubted centenarians mentioned in this work.

WALDO, Leonard, astronomer, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 March, 1853. He was graduated at Marietta in 1873, and, after spending a few months at the Cincinnati observatory, entered the Columbia college school of mines and became assistant in astronomy in 1873. In the following year he was appointed assistant astronomer on the expedition that was sent to Hobart Town, Tasmania, to observe the transit of Venus. He was appointed assistant at the Harvard observatory in 1875, and continued there until 1880, after which, until 1887, he was astronomer in charge of the horological bureau of the Winchester observatory of Yale, where his work included the comparison of thermometers with standard instruments. He was also active in causing the introduction of a uniform time system in Connecticut. The degree of S. D. was conferred on him by Harvard for original investigations in 1879, and he received the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1880. He has contributed reports of his astronomical researches to scientific journals, and is the author of cyclopædia articles and popular papers on technical subjects.

WALDO, Samuel, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1696; d. on Penobscot river, Me., 23 May, 1759. His father, Jonathan, was a wealthy merchant of Boston, and was a brigadier-general at the capture of Louisburg. The son was a landed proprietor, resided at Falmouth, Me., and commanded a regiment at Louisburg. There were remarkable coincidences between his life and that of his friend, Sir William Pepperell. They lived in Maine, were councillors together, commanded regiments, and were together at Louisburg, passed a year together in England, were born the same year, and died nearly at the same time. His family exercised much influence in Maine on account of their immense estate. — His son, **Samuel,** jurist, b. in Maine in 1721; d. there, 16 April, 1770, was graduated at Harvard in 1743, and settled in Falmouth, where he was elected a member of the general court in 1744. In that year he was also commissioned a colonel in the British army. In 1753 he went to Europe with authority from his father to procure emigrants to settle the Waldo patent, and was successful in this mission. In 1760 he was appointed judge of probate for Cumberland county,

retaining this office until his death, and thus holding the first probate courts in Maine. For eight years he was a member of the legislature.—Another son, **Francis**, b. in Falmouth, Me., in 1723; d. in London, England, in 1784, was graduated at Harvard in 1747. He was appointed collector of the first custom-house in Maine in 1758, his authority extending from Cape Porpus to the Kennebec, and held this post until 1770. In 1763 he issued, "in pursuance of strict orders from the surveyor-general, a proclamation against smuggling rum, sugar, and molasses, which had previously been winked at, and the officers were directed to execute the law with rigor." In 1762–'3 he was a representative to the general court from Falmouth, but, forfeiting the favor of the popular party, he was not re-elected. After the burning of Falmouth he went to England, and never returned, for in 1778 he was proscribed and banished as a loyalist, and his property, which passed to the state under the confiscation act, was sold in 1782.

WALDO, Samuel Lovett, artist, b. in Windham, Conn., 6 April, 1783; d. in New York city, 16 Feb., 1861. He had art instruction in his native state, and painted in Charleston, S. C. He went to London in 1806, and three years later opened a studio in New York, where he remained until his death. He was successful as a portrait-painter, and was elected an associate of the National academy in 1847. His likeness of Peter Remsen is owned by the New York historical society, and several of his portraits are in the city-hall, New York. About 1812 William Jewett came to him for instruction, but proved so useful that they formed a partnership. They jointly executed several works, in which they were successful. Among these is one of John Trumbull, the painter, and another of Chief-Justice Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey.

WALDO, Samuel Putnam, author, b. in Connecticut in 1780; d. in Hartford, Conn., in March, 1826. He was the author of "Narrative of a Tour of Observation made during the Summer of 1817, by James Monroe, President of the United States, with Sketch of his Life" (Philadelphia, 1818; Hartford, 1820); "Memoirs of Gen. Andrew Jackson" (Hartford, 1820); "Life and Character of Stephen Decatur" (2d ed., Middletown, Conn., 1821); and "Biographical Sketches of Com. Nicholas Biddle, Paul Jones, Edward Preble, and Alexander Murray" (Hartford, 1823). He also prepared for publication Archibald Robbins's "Journal of the Loss of the Brig 'Commerce' upon the Western Coast of Africa." (See RILEY, JAMES.)

WALDRON, Richard, soldier, b. in Alcester, England, 2 Sept., 1615; d. in Dover, N. H., 27 June, 1689. He came to this country first in 1635, and, remaining two years, made some land purchases and returned to England. There he married, and came in 1640 to reside permanently at Cocheco (now Dover), N. H. He was elected a representative to the general court at Boston in 1654–'76, and in 1666–'8 was speaker of the house, also in 1673, 1674, and 1679. In 1672 he was given commission as captain, and in 1674 he was made sergeant-major in the military forces of the province. In 1680 he became major-general. In January, 1680, he was elected one of the first councillors of the province. In 1681, upon the death of President John Cutts, Waldron was chosen as deputy president to fill the place made vacant. His command over the military forces threw him into constant association with the Indians. Owing to trouble in 1676, they treasured up a grudge against him, which culminated in his death thirteen years later in a barbarous manner.—His son, **Richard**, b. in Dover, N. H., in 1650; d. there, 30 Nov., 1730, was deputy to the first assembly in 1680, a councillor in 1681, chief justice of the court of common pleas, judge of probate, and for many years chief military officer of New Hampshire. He represented Portsmouth, N. H., at Boston in 1691. In 1681 he married Hannah Cutts, a daughter of President Cutts, who died with her infant son the following year. In 1693 he married Eleanor, a daughter of Richard Vaughan, and grandniece of John Cutts.—Their son, **Richard**, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 21 Feb., 1694; d. there in 1753, was graduated at Harvard in 1712, was a judge and councillor and secretary of the province in 1737. He was for many years widely known as Secretary Waldron. He married Elizabeth Westbrooke, daughter of Col. Thomas Westbrooke, 31 Dec., 1718.—Their great-grandson, **Edmund Quincy Sheafe**, clergyman, b. in Dover, N. H., 6 July, 1812; d. in Pikesville, Md., 16 April, 1888, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1833, and was for many years a professor in New York and Philadelphia. Later he read law, and went into practice in Cincinnati in 1842. On 15 Dec., 1847, after becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and studying divinity under Bishop Kenrick, he was ordained priest. Before his ordination he was professor of belles-lettres in the University of St. Louis. His first pastorate was the southern half of New Jersey, and next the Cathedral church of Philadelphia, where he remained eight years, founding a Magdalen home, and St. Vincent's asylum for the care of infants. From 1857 till 1860 he had charge of St. Matthew's church at Washington, D. C. From 1860 till 1869 he was president of Borromeo college, Pikesville, Md. He resigned his office in 1869, and the last nine years of his life were spent in the seclusion of a home for aged and infirm clergymen in Pikesville.

WALDSEEMÜLLER, Martin (valt'-zay-muel'-ler), German geographer, b. in Freiburg about 1470; d. after 1522. He published an "Introduction to Cosmography, with the Four Voyages of Americus Vespucius" (1507), in which he advocated the application of the name America to the New World.

WALDSTEIN, Charles, archæologist, b. in New York city, 30 March, 1856. He studied at Columbia in 1871–'3 and at the University of Heidelberg in 1873–'5, where he received the degree of Ph. D. on completing his course. In 1876 he was at Leipsic, but in October of that year he went to London, where he studied in the British museum. He delivered a course of art lectures in the museum during that winter, then spent the greater part of the years 1878–'9 in Italy and Greece, and was present at the German excavation at Olympia. On his return to England in 1880 he delivered lectures in various places, becoming university lecturer in classical archæology in Cambridge in that year. His influence was soon felt by the art students there, and in 1882 he was made "reader" in Greek art in the university (a new form of professorship). He turned his attention toward founding a new archæological school, and for its purposes a museum of art has been created in connection with the Fitzwilliam museum, of which latter institution he has since 1883 been a director. In 1888, while still holding his appointments in Cambridge, he was called to the directorship of the American school of archæology at Athens. His reputation has been gained chiefly by his discoveries, among which are that the so-called "Apollos" are simply athletes, the identification of a head found in the Louvre as the work of Pheidias, and that of a Hermes in Ephesian silver-work on a

patera from Bernay in France. In April, 1883, he delivered a course of lectures before the Royal institute of Great Britain, and in 1886 he lectured at Columbia college, New York city. The honorary degrees of A. M. in 1882 and of L. H. D. in 1887 were conferred on him by Columbia, and those of A. M. in 1882 and Litt. D. in 1887 by Cambridge. Dr. Waldstein is one of the foreign editors of the "American Journal of Archæology," and he has contributed on his specialties to journals on both sides of the Atlantic. He has also published "The Balance of Emotion and Intellect" (London, 1878) and "Essays on the Art of Pheidias" (1885).

WALES, James Albert, caricaturist, b. in Clyde, Ohio, 30 Aug., 1852; d. in New York, 6 Dec., 1886. After leaving school, he apprenticed himself to a wood-engraver in Toledo, but soon afterward went to Cincinnati, and thence to Cleveland, where he drew cartoons for the "Leader" during the presidential canvass of 1872. After working for some time in Chicago and Cleveland, he went to New York in 1873, and two years later secured an engagement on an illustrated newspaper. Afterward he was employed on "Puck," in which some of his best works appeared. In 1881 he went abroad, and after his return he became one of the founders of "The Judge," and was for some time its chief cartoonist. He returned to "Puck" in 1885. Wales was the only prominent caricaturist of the newer school who was a native American. He was clever at portraiture, and produced some excellent cartoons.

WALES, Philip Skinner, surgeon, b. in Annapolis, Md., 27 Feb., 1837. He was educated at the University of Maryland, and, after a course of study in the medical department there, settled in Baltimore, and finally in Washington. He entered the navy as an assistant surgeon, 7 Aug., 1856, was commissioned surgeon, 12 Oct., 1861, and served in the steamer "Fort Jackson," of the North Atlantic and Western Gulf squadrons, in 1862–'5. He was a member of the board of examiners in 1873–'4, commissioned medical inspector, 30 June, 1873, and appointed surgeon-general of the navy and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery on 26 Jan., 1880, serving until 27 March, 1884. When President Garfield was shot he assisted in attendance for a short time. While he was chief of the bureau of medicine, unscrupulous clerks in his office contrived to defraud the government, and he was tried by a court-martial and suspended for five years for neglect of duty, though acquitted of all real responsibility for the acts of his subordinates. He is a member of various medical societies, and the author of "Mechanical Therapeutics" (Philadelphia, 1867); "A New Method of controlling the Velum Palati" in the New York "Medical Record" for November, 1875; "A New Rectal Dilator and Explorer" (Washington, 1877); and papers in the "American Journal of Medical Science" and in the "Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter." He has in preparation a large work on medical science.

WALES, Salem Howe, journalist, b. in Wales, Hampden co., Mass., 4 Oct., 1825. He was educated at common schools and in Utica (N. Y.) academy, engaged in journalism, and was associated in the publication of the "Scientific American." He was president of the department of parks, New York city, in 1873, the Republican candidate for mayor of New York in 1874, president of the department of docks in 1876, and of the park commission in 1880–'5. He wrote a series of letters on European travel in 1855 and 1867 for the New York "Sun" and "Scientific American."

WALES, Samuel, educator, b. in Raynham, Mass., 2 March, 1748; d. in New Haven, Conn., 18 Feb., 1794. He was descended from Nathaniel Wales, an emigrant from England, who landed at Boston, Mass., in 1635. Samuel was graduated at Yale in 1767, was minister of Milford in 1770–'82, and in the latter year received the degree of D. D. from Yale, where he was professor of divinity from 12 June, 1782, till his death. He published "Dangers of Our National Prosperity," an election sermon (Hartford, 1785).—His son, **John,** senator, b. in New Haven, Conn., 31 July, 1783; d. in Wilmington, Del., 3 Dec., 1863, was graduated at Yale in 1801, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in his native state. After practising for two years in Baltimore, he removed in 1815 to Wilmington, Del., where he continued to follow his profession for about thirty years. He was one of the original promoters of Delaware college, president of one of the oldest banks in Wilmington, and bore a principal part in obtaining the city charter, and in the earlier steps to construct the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore by way of Wilmington. In 1845 Mr. Wales was appointed secretary of state of Delaware, and in March, 1849, he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of John M. Clayton, who had entered the cabinet of President Taylor. Mr. Wales served in the senate till 3 March, 1851, when he was succeeded by James A. Bayard.

WALES, William, English astronomer, b. about 1734; d. in London, England, in 1798. He was sent by the British government to Hudson bay to observe the transit of Venus in 1769, and afterward accompanied Capt. James Cook on his second and third voyages, becoming on his return to England mathematical master of Christ's hospital and secretary to the board of longitude. Besides other works, he published "General Observations made at Hudson's Bay" (London, 1772).

WALKE, Henry, naval officer, b. in Princess Ann county, Va., 24 Dec., 1808. He was appointed from Ohio a midshipman in the navy, 1 Feb., 1827, became a passed midshipman, 10 June, 1833, and a lieutenant, 9 Feb., 1839, and during the Mexican war served in the Gulf squadron as executive of the bomb brig "Vesuvius," was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and participated in the expeditions to Alvarado, Tobasco, and Tuspan. He was promoted to commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and during the secession excitement in the southern states he was at Pensacola navy-yard, where he assisted in the removal of Lieut. Adam J. Slemmer's command to Fort Pickens, by which that fort was saved to the Union. In January, 1861, he was ordered to Vera Cruz, but took the responsibility of conveying the loyal officers, seamen, and marines, with their families, to New York, when the navy-yard was seized by the secessionists.

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He was court-martialed for this disobedience of orders, and reprimanded by the secretary of the navy; but as this reprimand was published by Sec. Gideon Welles, it was more of a compliment to him for his good judgment than a censure for the disobedience of orders. He commanded the steamer "Mount Vernon" from May till September, 1861, after which he was assigned to duty in the Mississippi river flotilla, where he served with ability until September, 1863. He commanded the gunboat "Taylor" and the squadron of gun-boats at the battle of Belmont in co-operation with Gen. Grant, by whom he was complimented for his services in protecting the retreat. He had the gunboat "Carondelet" in the engagement and capture of Fort Henry, 6 Feb., 1862, for which he, with other officers of Flag-Officer Foote's squadron, received a vote of thanks from congress and the state of Ohio. With the same vessel he was in the capture of Fort Donelson, 13–16 Feb., 1862, during which he bore the brunt of the engagement. In this ship he ran the batteries of Island No. 10, 17 March, 1862, a feat that had never been performed before by the Mississippi river flotilla. It was done at night during a violent storm with only the lightning and the flashes of the enemy's guns to indicate the course down the river. After this he led in the "Carondelet" at the battle at Fort Pillow, 11 May, 1862, and at Memphis, 6 June, 1862, when the Confederate gun-boats were captured and sunk, during which contest he chiefly engaged the ram "Arkansas." He was commissioned a captain, 16 July, 1862, and took command of the iron-clad ram "Lafayette," in which he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and served in the battle of Grand Gulf, Miss., 29 April, 1863. He dispersed Gen. Richard Taylor's army at Simmsport, La., and blockaded the mouth of Red river, 4 June, 1863. He was transferred to the steamer "Fort Jackson," 24 July, 1863, and continued to render valuable services on the Mississippi river until 24 Sept., 1863, when he was detached and placed in command of the steamer "Sacramento" to chase the "Alabama." He was promoted to commodore, 25 July, 1866, and to rear-admiral, 13 July, 1870, and voluntarily went on the retired list, 26 April, 1871. He is the author of "Naval Scenes in the Civil War" (New York, 1877). He is a good artist, and his sketches of the scenes in the civil war are valuable additions to the above-mentioned work.

WALKEM, George Anthony, Canadian jurist, b. in Newry, Ireland, 14 Nov., 1834, and came to Canada with his father, Charles, who was on the Royal engineer staff in Canada. He was educated at McGill college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1855. He settled in British Columbia in 1862, was a member of the legislature for several years preceding the union in 1867, appointed a member of the executive council, 12 Jan., 1872, and was chief commissioner of lands and works from that date till 23 Dec., of the same year, when he became attorney-general. He held this portfolio till 11 Feb., 1874, when he became premier. He occupied the latter office again in 1878, was appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of British Columbia in 1882, and became revising-officer in 1885. In June, 1874, he was a delegate from British Columbia to England to present the case of that province on the subject of the differences between it and the Dominion government relative to the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, which differences were amicably settled by the friendly intervention of Lord Carnarvon. Mr. Walkem is president of the Law society of British Columbia, a fellow of the Royal geographical society, and a member of the British association for the advancement of science.—His brother, **Richard Thomas,** lawyer, b. in Waterford, Ireland, 30 Sept., 1840, was educated at McGill college, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1865, and began practice in Kingston. He became queen's counsel in 1880, the same year was appointed professor of equity in Queen's university, Kingston, which chair he still fills, and since 1884 has been vice-president of the art-school. He has been a delegate to the synod of the diocese of Ontario for twenty years, and for fifteen years to the provincial synod. He published a work on "Wills" (Toronto, 1874), and "The Married Women's Property Acts" (1875).

WALKER, Abraham Joseph, jurist, b. near Nashville, Tenn., in 1818; d. in Montgomery, Ala., 25 April, 1872. He was graduated at Nashville university in 1838, admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice at Jacksonville, Ala., in 1842. He became a successful lawyer and Democratic legislator, and in 1852 removed to Talladega. He was appointed one of the state chancellors in 1854, was judge of the state supreme court in 1856–'9, and its chief justice in 1859–'68.

WALKER, Alexander, journalist, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Oct., 1819. He received a good education, taught while pursuing legal studies, was graduated at the law department of the University of Virginia, and removed to New Orleans, La., where he practised law and became a journalist at the same time. He was the editor of the "Jeffersonian," which was established as the organ of the Louisiana Democracy, and afterward of the "Delta," the "Times," the "Herald," the "Picayune," and for some time of the Cincinnati "Enquirer." He was appointed judge of the city court of New Orleans by the governor, and in January, 1861, was a member of the secession convention of Louisiana. He has published "Jackson and New Orleans" (New York, 1856); "Life of Andrew Jackson"; and, during the civil war, "History of the Battle of Shiloh" (New Orleans) and "Butler at New Orleans."

WALKER, Amasa, political economist, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 4 May, 1799; d. in Brookfield, Mass., 29 Oct., 1875. He received a district-school education in North Brookfield, where among his fellow-students was William C. Bryant. In 1814 he entered commercial life, and in 1820 formed a partnership with Allen Newell in North Brookfield, but three years later withdrew to become the agent of the Methuen manufacturing company. In 1825 he formed with Charles G. Carleton the firm of Carleton and Walker, of Boston, Mass., but in 1827 he went into business independently. In 1840 he withdrew permanently from commercial affairs, and in 1842 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, on account of his great interest in the college

there, and gave lectures on political economy at that institution until 1848. After serving in the legislature, he became the Free-soil and Democratic candidate for speaker, and in 1849 was chosen to the Massachusetts senate, where he introduced a plan for a sealed-ballot law, which was enacted in 1851, and carried a bill providing that Webster's Dictionary should be introduced into the common schools of Massachusetts. He was elected secretary of state in 1851, re-elected in 1852, and in 1853 was chosen a member of the convention for revising the state constitution, becoming the chairman of the committee on suffrage. He was appointed in 1853 one of the examiners in political economy in Harvard, and held that office until 1860, and in 1859 he began an annual course of lectures on that subject in Amherst, which he continued until 1869. Meanwhile, in 1859, he was again elected to the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1860 he was chosen a member of the electoral college of that state, casting his ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He was also elected as a Republican to congress, and served from 1 Dec., 1862, till 3 March, 1863. Mr. Walker is best known for his work in advocating new and reformatory measures. In 1839 he urged a continuous all-rail route of communication between Boston and Mississippi river, and during the same year he became president of the Boston temperance society, the first total abstinence association in that city. He was active in the anti-slavery movement, though not to the extent of recommending unconstitutional methods for its abolition, and in 1848 he was one of the founders of the Free-soil party. Mr. Walker was a member of the first International peace congress in London in 1843, and was one of its vice-presidents, and in 1849 he held the same office in the congress in Paris. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Amherst in 1867. In 1857 he began the publication of a series of articles on political economy in "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," and he was accepted as an authority on questions of finance. Besides other contributions to magazines, he published "Nature and Uses of Money and Mixed Currency" (Boston, 1857), and "Science of Wealth, a Manual of Political Economy" (1866), of which eight editions have been sold, and it has been translated into Italian. With William B. Calhoun and Charles L. Flint he issued "Transactions of the Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts" (7 vols., 1848–'54).—His son, **Francis Amasa,** statistician, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 July, 1840, was graduated at Amherst in 1860, and began the study of law under Charles Devens, and George F. Hoar in Worcester. He joined the 15th Massachusetts volunteers, commanded by Col. Devens, on 1 Aug., 1861, as sergeant-major, and became assistant adjutant-general of the brigade under Gen. Darius N. Couch on 14 Sept., 1861, with the rank of captain. On 11 Aug., 1862, he was made adjutant-general of Gen. Couch's division, with the rank of major, and he was promoted colonel on the staff of the 2d army corps, 23 Dec., 1862. Thereafter he continued with that corps as adjutant-general, serving successively on the staffs of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, 1 May, 1863, and captured at Ream's Station, 25 Aug., 1864. He was confined in Libby prison, in consequence of which his health was impaired, so that he resigned on 12 Jan., 1865. The brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers was conferred on him on 13 March, 1865. He taught Latin and Greek at Williston seminary during 1865–'7, and then was assistant editor of the "Springfield Republican." In 1869 he became chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department at Washington, and in 1870–'2 he held the office of superintendent of the 9th census. During 1871–'2 he was also commissioner of Indian affairs. He was called to the professorship of political economy and history in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1873, and held that chair till 1881, when he was elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts institute of technology. Meanwhile, from May till November, 1876, he was chief of the bureau of awards at the World's fair in Philadelphia, and during 1879–'81 he was superintendent of the 10th census while on leave of absence from Yale. He held the lectureship on tenure of land at Harvard in 1883. While residing in New Haven he was a member of the city and state boards of education, and on his removal to Boston, Mass., he was called on to serve similarly in that state. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Amherst in 1863 and by Yale in 1873, that of Ph. D. by Amherst in 1875, and that of LL. D. by Amherst and Yale in 1881, by Harvard in 1883, by Columbia in 1887, and by St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1888. He was U. S. commissioner to the International monetary conference in Paris in 1878, and was elected in 1878 to the National academy of sciences. He is president of the American statistical society and of the American economic association, and is an honorary fellow of the Royal statistical society of London. His writings include annual reports as superintendent of the 9th census (3 vols., Washington, 1870–'2), as commissioner of Indian affairs (1872), as superintendent of the 10th census (3 vols., 1879–'81), and as president of the Massachusetts institute of technology (5 vols., Boston, 1883–'8); and he has compiled "Commerce and Navigation of the United States" (2 vols., Washington, 1868–'9); "Ninth Census" (4 vols., 1872–'3); "Statistical Atlas of the United States" (1874); "Judges' Reports on Awards" (8 vols., Philadelphia, 1878); and "Tenth Census" (24 vols., Washington, 1883 *et seq.*). President Walker is the author of "The Indian Question" (Boston, 1874); "The Wages Question" (1876); "Money" (1878); "Money, Trade, and Industry" (1879); "Land and its Rent" (1883); "Political Economy" (New York, 1883); and "History of the Second Army Corps" (1886).

WALKER, Benjamin, soldier, b. in England in 1753; d. in Utica, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1818. He settled in New York at an early age, became a merchant, served in the Revolution as captain in the 2d New York regiment, and was aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben, and in 1781–'2 to Gen. Washington. After the war he was secretary to the governor of New York, and then became a broker in New York city. He was naval officer of New York under Washington's administration, and was a representative in congress from New York in 1801–'3. In 1797 he became agent of the vast estates of the Earl of Bute in central New York, and he was identified with the progress and growth of Utica.

WALKER, Charles Manning, journalist, b. in Athens, Ohio, 25 Dec., 1834. He was graduated at the University of Ohio in 1854, was clerk in the U. S. treasury department from May, 1861, till November, 1862; 5th auditor U. S. treasury from November, 1862, till July, 1869; and chief clerk in the post-office department from July, 1883, till July, 1885. He has been for many years an editorial writer on the Indianapolis "Journal," and has published "History of Athens County, Ohio, and incidentally of the Ohio Land Company," and the "First Settlement of the State at Marietta, with Per-

sonal and Biographical Sketches of the Early Settlers" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1869); "Life of Oliver P. Morton" (Indianapolis, 1877); "Life of Alvin P. Hovey" (1888).

WALKER, Cornelius, clergyman, b. near Richmond, Va., 12 June, 1819. His education and training were obtained at the Episcopal high-school at Richmond. He was ordained deacon in St. Paul's church, Alexandria, 12 July, 1845, by Bishop Meade, and priest in Grace church, Lexington, 23 Sept., 1846, by the same prelate. He was minister in Amherst county, Va., in 1845–'7, assistant minister in St. Paul's church, Richmond, in 1847–'8, rector of Christ church, Winchester, in 1848–'60, of Christ church, Alexandria, in 1860–'1, and of Emmanuel church, Henrico, in 1862–'6. He was appointed professor of church history in the Theological seminary of Virginia in 1866, and served for ten years, when he was made professor of systematic divinity and homiletics. The degree of D. D. was given him by William and Mary college in 1859. Dr. Walker has been a frequent contributor to reviews and magazines, and has furnished articles on "Liturgies," "Evidences of Christianity," "Ecclesiastical History," and other similar subjects for religious cyclopædias. He has published "Biography of Rev. William Duval, City Missionary" (Richmond, 1854); "Life and Correspondence of Rev. William Sparrow, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Va." (Philadelphia, 1876); "Biography of the Rev. Charles W. Andrews, D. D." (1877); and "Sorrowing not without Hope" (New York, 1887).

WALKER, Freeman, senator, b. in Charles City county, Va., 25 Oct., 1780; d. in Richmond county, Ga., 23 Sept., 1827. He removed to Georgia in 1797, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in 1802 in Augusta, soon becoming eminent in his profession. In 1807 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1819 he was elected United States senator from Georgia, but in 1821 he resigned. His speech on the Missouri compromise question attracted general attention.

WALKER, George, senator, b. in Kentucky about 1775; d. after 1816. He was appointed U. S. senator from Kentucky in place of George M. Bibb, resigned, serving from 10 Oct., 1814, till 2 Feb., 1815, when the senator elected by the legislature took his seat.

WALKER, George, diplomatist, b. in Peterborough, N. H., in 1824; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Jan., 1888. He was educated at Yale and at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1842, and studied law at Harvard, where he received his degree in 1845. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Mass., practising law there from 1847 till 1875, was elected to the Massachusetts senate in 1857, was re-elected, and in 1868 was a member of the lower house. He was instrumental in introducing the national system of banking into the state, engaged in business in Springfield Mass., and became president of the Third national bank of that city. In 1865 he was sent to Europe on a confidential mission by Sec. Hugh McCulloch, and wrote an article on the public debt and resources of the United States, which was published in the "Revue des deux mondes" and republished in German papers. In 1869 he visited Europe on business connected with the state of Massachusetts, and on his return settled in New York city, engaged in banking, and was elected vice-president of the Gold and stock telegraph company. In 1879 he was sent to Europe on a confidential mission by Sec. William M. Evarts, visited England, France, and Germany, and made investigations with special reference to the question of a bi-metallic monetary standard. He was consul-general in Paris from 1880 till 1887, when he resigned, returned to this country, and resided in Washington, D. C., till his death.

WALKER, Gilbert Carlton, congressman, b. in Binghamton, N. Y., 1 Aug., 1832; d. in New York city, 11 May, 1885. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1854, admitted to the bar in 1855, and settled in Oswego, N. Y. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1859, and engaged in politics while practising his profession. In 1864 he settled in Norfolk, Va., where he became president of the Exchange national bank, and in July, 1869, he was elected governor of Virginia by a majority of 18,000 over Henry H. Wells, who was at that time military governor of the state. At the expiration of his service he was chosen to congress as a Conservative, serving from 1875 till 1879. He resumed his profession in 1879, and, removing to New York city, practised law there until the time of his death.

WALKER, Henderson, governor of North Carolina, b. in North Carolina in 1660; d. near Edenton, N. C., 14 April, 1704. He adopted the profession of law, and became a judge of the supreme court and president of the council, introducing many judicial reforms. From 1699 until his death he was governor of North Carolina, assuming that post by virtue of his office as president of the council, and not under any appointment as deputy by the governor-general at Charleston. George Bancroft says of his rule, "While England was engaged in world-wide wars, here the inhabitants multiplied and spread in the enjoyment of peace and liberty." The stone that marks Walker's grave also records that "North Carolina, during his administration, enjoyed tranquillity."

WALKER, Sir **Hovenden,** British officer, b. in Somersetshire, England, about 1660; d. in Dublin, Ireland, in January, 1726. He entered the navy in his youth, became a captain in 1692, and rear-admiral of the white in 1710, and in 1711 was knighted by Queen Anne. In the last-named year he commanded the fleet that sailed from Boston on 30 July, for the conquest of Canada. Delays, a badly organized method of supplies, and the incompetency of its leaders made the expedition a failure. Half of Walker's ships were wrecked in a storm on Isle aux Œufs, on St. Lawrence river, and Walker returned to England, where he charged that his troubles had been due to want of proper co-operation on the part of the New-Englanders. These charges were answered by Jeremiah Dummer in a "Letter to a Noble Lord concerning the Late Expedition to Canada" (London, 1712). In 1715 Walker's ship, the "Edgar," of seventy-four guns, blew up at Spithead, and nearly all the crew perished. He was blamed for negligence in the matter, and, his Canadian experience being still fresh in the public mind, he was dismissed the service. He then settled on a plantation in South Carolina. Admiral Walker published in his vindication "A Journal or Full Account of the Late Expedition to Canada" (London, 1720).

WALKER, Isaac P, senator, b. in Virginia in 1813; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 1 April, 1872. He adopted the profession of law, removed to Wisconsin in 1841, practised in Milwaukee, and took an active part in early political events in the state. He served in the territorial congress in 1847–'8, and in the latter year was chosen to the U. S. senate as an Anti-slavery Democrat. His policy in that body was deemed timid by his constituents, for, although he wished to preserve the Union, he

did not properly represent their attitude on the Wilmot proviso. He was not returned in the next election, retired from politics, and resumed the practice of law.

WALKER, James, president of Harvard, b. in Burlington, Mass., 16 Aug., 1794; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 23 Dec., 1874. He was graduated at Harvard in 1814, studied theology at Cambridge, and was pastor of the Unitarian church in Charlestown for twenty-one years. During this period he was active in his parochial duties and in advocating the cause of school and college education, lectured extensively and with success, and was a close student of literature and philosophy. In 1831–'9 he was an editor of the "Christian Examiner." He resigned his pastorate in July, 1839, the following September became professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in Harvard, was elected its president in 1853, and held office till his resignation in 1860. He devoted the remainder of his life to scholarly pursuits, and left his valuable library and $15,000 to Harvard. That college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1835, and Yale that of LL. D. in 1860. He published numerous sermons, addresses, and lectures, including three series of lectures on "Natural Religion," and a course of Lowell institute lectures on "The Philosophy of Religion"; "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harvard College" (Boston, 1861); a "Memorial of Daniel Appleton White" (1863); and a "Memoir of Josiah Quincy" (1867). After his death a volume of his "Discourses" appeared (1876). He also edited, as college text-books, Dugald Stewart's "Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers" (1849), and Dr. Thomas Reid's "Essays on the Intellectual Powers, Abridged, with Notes and Illustrations from Sir William Hamilton and Others" (1850). See "Memorial" (Cambridge, 1875), and "Services at the Dedication of a Mural Monument to James Walker in the Harvard Church in Charlestown" (1884).

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 July, 1805; d. in Wheaton, Ill., 6 March, 1887. His father died when the son was a child, and he and his widowed mother resided near Pittsburg, where James worked in a factory, was errand-boy in a country store, and then labored four years in a printing-office. At the age of twenty he walked to New York, where he became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, and he was afterward a teacher in New Durham, N. J. He then studied law in Ravenna, Ohio, was graduated at Western Reserve college in 1831, and then edited successively the "Ohio Observer" at Hudson, the "Watchman of the Valley" at Cincinnati, and the "Watchman of the Prairies" at Chicago (now the "Advance")—all religious newspapers. He also engaged in the publication and sale of books, but abandoned it for the ministry, and in 1841 was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Chicago. He then resided in Mansfield, Ohio, where he established a private asylum for orphans, and he was for some time acting pastor of a church in Sandusky. He was lecturer on the harmony between science and revealed religion at Oberlin college and Chicago theological seminary. Western Reserve college gave him the degree of D. D. Dr. Walker was the author of "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (Boston, 1855), which went through several editions in England, and has been translated into five foreign languages, including Hindustanee; "God revealed in Nature and in Christ," in opposition to theories of development (1855); "Philosophy of Scepticism and Ultraism" (1857); "Philosophy of the Divine Operation in the Redemption of Man" (London, 1862); "Poems" (1862); "Living Questions of the Age" (Chicago, 1869); and "Doctrine of the Holy Spirit" (1870).

WALKER, James Bradford Richmond, clergyman, b. in Taunton, Mass., 15 April, 1821. He was graduated at Brown in 1841, and at Andover theological seminary in 1846, was ordained the next year, and in 1847–'53 served as pastor of a Congregational church in Bucksport, Me. He occupied a charge in Holyoke, Mass., in 1855–'64, in Hartford in 1864–'7, and subsequently has devoted himself to literary pursuits there, and in Boston, where he now resides. He has published "Memorial of the Walkers of the Old Plymouth Colony" (Northampton, Mass., 1861); and "The Genealogy of John Richmond" (1866).

WALKER, James Daniel, senator, b. in Logan county, Ky., 13 Dec., 1830. He removed to Arkansas in 1847, was educated in private schools and at Ozark institute, Ark., studied law, and was admitted to practice in Fayetteville, Ark., in 1850. During the civil war he served as colonel of an Arkansas regiment in the Confederate army. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession, was solicitor-general of the state of Arkansas, a presidential elector in 1876 on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, and in 1878 was chosen to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, serving till 3 March, 1885.

WALKER, James Murdock, lawyer, b. in Charleston, S. C., 10 Jan., 1813; d. there, 18 Sept., 1854. He was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1830, studied law under Mitchell King, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar, where he attained high reputation. He served several terms in the legislature, and was active in benevolent and educational enterprises. Mr. Walker published "The State *vs.* The Bank of South Carolina" (Charleston, 1836); "An Inquiry concerning the Use and Authority of Roman Jurisprudence in the Law concerning Real Estate" (1850); "The Theory of Common Law" (1852); and a "Tract on Government" (1853).

WALKER, James Perkins, publisher, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1829; d. in Boston, Mass., 10 May, 1868. He engaged in literary pursuits at an early age, becoming a contributor to the religious press, and editing the "Oriental Annual" in New York in 1857, the "Religious Educator" in 1860–'1, "The Altar at Home," and subsequently was a member of the publishing-house of Walker, Wise, and Co. in Boston, Mass. He published "Faith and Patience," a story for boys (Boston, 1860); "Book of Raphael's Madonnas" (1860); and "Sunny-Eyed Tim" (1861). See a "Memoir" of him, with selections from his writings (1869).

WALKER, Jesse, missionary, b. in North Carolina about 1760; d. in Cook county, Ill., 5 Oct., 1835. He emigrated to Tennessee about 1800, became a travelling preacher in the western conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1802, and served in Tennessee and Kentucky till 1806, when he was appointed a missionary to Illinois. He engaged in revival work in that state with great success, erected churches, and established congregations. He was then appointed to Missouri, where his lessons of temperance and industry exercised a beneficial influence on the pioneer community. He became presiding elder of the Illinois district in 1812, conference missionary in 1819, and in 1820 built the first Methodist Episcopal church and formed the first Methodist Episcopal congregation in St. Louis, Mo. At that time there were only three persons of that denomination in the town.

He went on a mission to the Mississippi river Indians in 1823, established several schools, and is credited with many converts. "Father Walker," as he was called, was without early advantages of education, but by his shrewd common sense, and by ignoring all personal needs, as well as difficulties, did efficient work in the pioneer ministry.

WALKER, John, Canadian manufacturer, b. in Inverary, Argyllshire, Scotland, 24 Jan., 1832. He was educated at his native place and at Stirling academy, and came to Canada in 1864. He served in the Fort Erie Fenian affair of 1866, and afterward was attached to the militia, from which he retired in 1884 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Walker was vice-president of the first Canada Pacific railway company, and president of the School of art and design, is active in various financial and industrial societies, and was one of the founders of the London, Ont., Protestant orphans' home. In 1865 he purchased for Scotch capitalists the large tract of oil-producing land that belonged to George Brown, and afterward he erected chemical works and an oil-refinery at London, Ont. In 1874 he was chosen to the Canadian parliament; but his election was contested in the courts, he was unseated, and in the second appeal to the constituency failed of election. He was afterward registrar of deeds for Middlesex county, Ontario.

WALKER, John Grimes, naval officer, b. in Hillsborough, N. H., 20 March, 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1856, promoted to master, 22 Jan., 1858, and became lieutenant, 23 Jan., 1858. During the civil war he served on the Atlantic coast blockade in the steamer "Connecticut" in 1861, and was transferred to the steamer "Winona" of the Western Gulf blockading squadron in 1862. In this vessel he participated in the engagements that ended in the capture of New Orleans, with the subsequent operations against Vicksburg in 1862. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and had command of the river iron-clad "Baron de Kalb" of the Mississippi squadron in 1862–'3, in which he participated in the attacks on Vicksburg and operations in Yazoo river in the winter of 1862–'3, co-operating with Gen. William T. Sherman and the army. He participated in both attacks on Haines's Bluff, in the Yazoo river expedition against the Confederate gun-boats, in the capture of Fort Hindman and Yazoo City, and in the attack on Fort Pemberton. For these services he was highly commended by Admiral Porter in his report, and also in his "Naval History of the Civil War." After he had forced a passage through Yazoo pass, he took command of the naval battery with cannon from the gun-boats in the bombardment of Vicksburg from the rear, which contributed greatly to the final surrender. After the fall of that place he had command of the naval expedition against Yazoo river in co-operation with 5,000 troops in transports. Walker led in the "De Kalb," and while engaging the batteries his vessel ran foul of a torpedo, which exploded and caused the vessel to sink almost instantly, a second torpedo exploding under her stern as she went down. He commanded the steamer "Saco" on the North Atlantic blockade in 1864, and the "Shawmut" in 1865, in which he participated in the capture of forts near Wilmington. He was promoted and advanced over others for his services during the war to the grade of commander on 25 July, 1866, served at the naval academy in 1866–'9, and commanded the frigate "Sabine" on a special cruise in 1869–'70. He was promoted to captain, 25 June, 1877, appointed chief of the bureau of navigation and office of detail, 22 Oct., 1881, for four years, and reappointed in 1885 for a second term. He is the senior captain on the list, and is entitled to be promoted to commodore upon the first occurrence of a vacancy.

WALKER, John Williams, senator, b. in Virginia in 1789; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 23 April, 1823. He was graduated at Princeton in 1806 with the valedictory, and studied law. In 1810 he settled in Huntsville, Ala., where he followed his profession, and was several times elected to the legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama. He presided over the convention that framed the first constitution of Alabama, and was elected its first U. S. senator, but resigned after a year on account of the failure of his health.—His son, **Leroy Pope,** lawyer, b. near Huntsville, Ala., 8 July, 1817; d. there, 22 Aug., 1884, studied law, attained a high place at the bar of northern Alabama, early entered public life, was speaker of the Alabama house of representatives in 1847–'50, and served as judge of the state circuit court in 1850–'3. He became well known as an advocate of the policy of internal improvement and of secession, and in 1861–'2 was Confederate secretary of war, directing the military operations by which the civil war was begun. He was also commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, but resigned, 1 March, 1862. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Huntsville.

WALKER, Jonathan, reformer, b. on Cape Cod, Mass., in 1799; d. near Muskegon, Mich., 1 May, 1878. He was captain of a fishing vessel, in his youth, but about 1840 he went to Florida, where he became a railroad-contractor. He was interested in the condition of the slaves, and in 1844 aided several of them in an attempt to make their escape in an open boat from the coast of Florida to the British West Indies. After doubling the capes, he was prostrated by illness, and the crew being ignorant of navigation, they would all have been drowned had they not been rescued by a wrecking-sloop that took Walker to Key West, whence he was sent in irons to Pensacola. On his arrival there he was put in prison, chained to the floor, and deprived of light and proper food. Upon his trial in a U. S. court, he was convicted, sentenced to be heavily fined, put on the pillory, and branded on his right hand with a hot iron with the letters "S. S.," for "slave-stealer," a U. S. marshal executing the sentence. He was then remanded to jail, where he was confined eleven months, and released only after the payment of his fine by northern Abolitionists. For the subsequent five years he lectured on slavery in the northern and western states. He removed to Michigan about 1850, where he resided near Muskegon until his death. A monument was erected to his memory on 1 Aug., 1878. He was the subject of John G. Whittier's poem "The Man with the Branded Hand." See "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," by Henry Wilson (Boston, 1874).

WALKER, Joseph Reddeford, guide, b. in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1798; d. in Ignacio valley, Contra Costa co., Cal., 27 Oct., 1876. He removed to Jackson county, Mo., in 1818, began his career as a guide on the frontier in 1822, served in that capacity with Capt. Bonneville's expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1832, conducted a party from Great Salt Lake to California in 1833, when he discovered the Yosemite lake and valley and the river that bears his name, found Walker's pass in 1834, and made many subsequent trips across the plains. He resided in Contra Costa county, Cal., during his later life.

WALKER, Katherine Kent Child, author, b. in Pittsford, Vt., about 1840. She is a daughter of the Rev. Willard Child, D. D., and in 1863 married the Rev. Edward Ashley Walker, who was graduated at Yale in 1856, and died in 1866 after a brief pastorate at the Old South church, Worcester, Mass. She wrote a famous article on the "Total Depravity of Inanimate Things," which appeared originally in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1864, has contributed to various magazines, and published a version of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," for children (New York, 1869); "From the Crib to the Cross" (1869); and a "Life of Christ" (1869). She has also made translations from the German.

WALKER, Robert John, statesman, b. at Northumberland, Pa., 23 July, 1801; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Nov., 1869. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and a judge of the common pleas, of the high court of errors and appeals of Pennsylvania, and of the U. S. district court. After his graduation in August, 1819, at the state university at Philadelphia, with the first honor of a large class, he began the practice of law at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1822, with great success. In 1826 he removed to Mississippi, where he entered vigorously into law and politics, taking an active part in 1832 and 1833 against nullification and secession. In January, 1833, in the Natchez "Journal," he made an extended argument against the doctrine of disunion and in favor of coercion against rebellious states, which was highly extolled by James Madison. In January, 1836, he was Union candidate for the U. S. senate in opposition to George Poindexter, and was elected, and at this time he influenced the legislature of Mississippi to adopt resolutions denouncing nullification and secession as treason. In 1840 he was re-elected to the U. S. senate by a two-to-one majority over the orator Sergeant S. Prentiss. During his service in the senate he took an active part in its debates, especially in opposition to John C. Calhoun. He supported the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; but when the latter disapproved of the annexation of Texas, Walker opposed him, and in the Baltimore convention of 1844 labored for the nomination of James K. Polk to the presidency. By Mr. Polk he was appointed secretary of the treasury, which office he held till 5 March, 1849. In his course in the senate Mr. Walker opposed the Bank of the United States and the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states, advocating, instead, its application to the public defences. He opposed a protective tariff, and in a speech on 3 March, 1836, proposed the celebrated Homestead bill. He sustained with much energy the treaty for suppressing the African slave-trade, and throughout his political career always and consistently advocated gradual emancipation, exhibiting his sincerity in 1838 by manumitting all his own slaves. He sustained New York in the McLeod case, and introduced and carried the resolution of 1837 recognizing the independence of Texas. He was the first to propose the annexation of Texas by a letter in the public prints in January, 1844, recommending, as a condition, a scheme for gradual emancipation and colonization, which was fiercely attacked by John C. Calhoun. While secretary of the treasury he prepared and carried the tariff of 1846, various loan bills, the warehousing system, the Mexican tariff, and the bill to organize the department of the interior. After leaving the treasury, he was offered by President Pierce in 1853 the post of commissioner to China, which he declined. The part that he took in the events that immediately preceded the civil war was active. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, though after it became a law he supported it on the ground that was assumed by Stephen A. Douglas. In 1857 he accepted the post of governor of Kansas on the pledge of President Buchanan that the state constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people; but after rejecting the forged and fraudulent returns in Kansas, and opposing the Lecompton constitution, Mr. Walker resigned, and, going before congress, defeated the attempt to force the corrupt measure on the territory. After Abraham Lincoln's election Mr. Walker took ground, earnestly and immediately, in favor of re-enforcing the southern forts and of sustaining the Union by force if necessary. In April, 1861, he addressed a great meeting in Union square, New York, advocating prompt and vigorous measures, and he did this when many of the best men of both parties deprecated a resort to extremities. His decided course had great influence in shaping the policy of the government. Early in 1863 he joined James R. Gilmore in the conduct of the "Continental Monthly," which the latter had established the year before to advocate emancipation as a political necessity, and he wrote for it some of its ablest political articles. In the same year he was appointed by the government financial agent of the United States in Europe, and succeeded in negotiating $250,000,000 of the 5-20 bonds. Returning to the United States in November, 1864, he devoted himself thereafter to a large law-practice in Washington, and to writing for the "Continental Monthly" articles on financial and political topics, in which he was understood to present the views of the state and treasury departments. During this period he was influential in procuring the ratification of the Alaska treaty and in securing the passage of the bill for a railroad to the Pacific. During his public life of nearly forty years Mr. Walker exercised a strong and often controlling influence on affairs. He had a broad and comprehensive mind, and a patriotism that embraced the whole country. As a financier he takes high rank.

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WALKER, Thomas, planter, b. in Gloucester county, Va., 25 Jan., 1715; d. at Castle Hill, Albemarle co., Va., 9 Nov., 1794. His progenitor, Thomas, was an early settler of Virginia, and a member of the Provincial council in 1662. The younger Thomas was educated at William and Mary, adopted the profession of medicine, and settled in Fredericksburg, Va. In 1750 he went on an expedition to the west, and was probably the first white man that entered Kentucky, preceding Daniel Boone by thirteen years. His hatchet with which he marked the trees that divided the lands that he had bought from the Indians was discovered a few years ago, and is preserved in the Louisville, Ky., museum. Walker mountains in southwestern Virginia are named in his honor. He was commissary-general of Virginia troops under George Washington in Braddock's army,

and was at that general's defeat in 1755. In 1768 he was a commissioner with Andrew Lewis on the part of Virginia to treat with the Six Nations of Indians at Fort Stanwix, N. Y. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1775, organized a plan of defence, and served on the second general committee of safety. With his son, Col. John Walker, he was commissioned to treat with the Pittsburg, Pa., Indians in 1777, in order to conciliate them toward the colonists during the Revolution, and in 1778 he was president of the board of commissioners to determine the boundary-line between Virginia and North Carolina. Gen. Walker was the intimate friend of Gen. Washington, both his wives being near kinswomen of the latter, and he was the guardian of Thomas Jefferson. By his marriage with the widow of Nicholas Merriwether he came into possession of one of the most valuable landed properties in Virginia, known as the Castle Hill estate, which subsequently became the property of his relative, William C. Rives.—His son, **John,** senator, b. at Castle Hill, Albemarle co., Va, 13 Feb., 1744; d. in Orange county, Va., 2 Dec., 1809, was carefully educated, settled on his estate, Belvoir, Albemarle co., and engaged in planting. During the Revolution he was extra aide to Gen. Washington, who, in a letter addressed to Patrick Henry, dated Morristown, N. J., 24 Feb., 1777, explains his post as one of great trust and importance, and recommends him for "ability, honor, and prudence." In 1790 he was appointed by the governor U. S. senator in place of William Grayson, deceased, serving from 4 May, 1790, to 6 Dec. of the same year, when the senator that was chosen by the legislature took his seat. He married Elizabeth Moore, granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. See the "Page Family in Virginia," by Richard C. M. Page (New York, 1883).

WALKER, Timothy, clergyman, b. in Woburn, Mass., 27 July, 1705; d. in Concord, N. H., 1 Sept., 1782. He was graduated at Harvard in 1725, studied theology, and was settled on 18 Nov., 1730, as first minister of the plantation of Penacook (now Concord, N. H.). He was soon called to lead his parishioners in a legal defence of the title to their farms, which they had paid for and wrested from the wilderness. Penacook, twenty-five miles beyond its nearest white neighbor at the time of its settlement, had been granted in 1726 by Massachusetts to 100 carefully selected settlers from her towns of Bradford, Andover, and Haverhill, who had at once improved their grant. The boundary-line between that province and New Hampshire was then undetermined, and the latter, claiming the same territory, granted it in 1727 to "the Proprietors of Bow," among whom were influential members of its government, who took no possession and made no improvements. When, in 1740, the settlement of this line threw the township into New Hampshire, the Bow claimants sought possession of it through suits brought in interested courts, which were uniformly decided in their favor, leaving, as their only hope, to the defendants of retaining their homes an appeal to the king in council. Mr. Walker, to prosecute an appeal, went to England three times, first in 1753, a second time in 1755, and a third in 1762, urging his cause as best he could until December, 1762, when the king in council decided that a change of provincial boundaries did not affect the title to private property that had been acquired in good faith. This decision substantially ended a controversy which had distressed his people for thirty years. Until the treaty of Paris in 1763 the situation of the town had exposed its inhabitants to the atrocities of the French and Indian wars. At times they lived in garrisons, and went armed to church, where their pastor preached to them with his gun in the pulpit. In his religious views Mr. Walker was a moderate Calvinist, approving the "half-way covenant" then in use, and opposing George Whitefield, against whom he preached a sermon (Boston, 1743). His scholarship was more than respectable, and his sermons and diaries show that he retained through life his early acquaintance with the classics. He acquired from necessity some knowledge of the law, and many of the early legal papers of his people are in his handwriting. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and it was one of his greatest griefs that his son-in-law, Benjamin Thompson (afterward Count Rumford), embraced the Tory cause. He was the sole minister of Concord for fifty-two years.—His son, **Timothy,** jurist, b. in Concord, N. H., 26 June, 1737; d. there, 5 May, 1822, was graduated at Harvard in 1756, studied theology, and preached several years, but was never settled. At the opening of the Revolution he became an active participant in the resistance to British rule. He was a member of the 4th and 5th New Hampshire provincial congresses and of the first house of representatives in 1776 under the state constitution, and was one of the committee of the council and house to draft a declaration of independence. He was a member of the committee of safety from July, 1776, till January, 1777, a state councillor in 1777, and a senator in 1784. In 1788 he did his utmost to render operative the constitution of the United States by its ratification by New Hampshire as the ninth state. Upon the reorganization of the state courts in 1777 he was made a justice of the court of common pleas for Rockingham county, which office he held for twenty-three years. He took an active part in the conventions of 1778, 1781, and 1791, for amending the state constitution, and was four times elected a delegate to the Continental congress, but never took his seat. He was an early member of the Republican party, and its first candidate for governor. As his judicial duties permitted, he shared the business activities of his town, serving twenty-one years as moderator of its annual meetings, twenty-four years as chairman of its board of select-men, and forty-three years as clerk of its proprietary. He loved agriculture, and was continually improving his paternal estate.—The first Timothy's great-grandson, **Joseph Burbeen,** agriculturist, b. in Concord, N. H., 12 June, 1822, was graduated at Yale in 1844, studied law at Harvard, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1847. Subsequently he left the profession and devoted himself to the care of inherited estates, an extensive farm, and general business. Mr. Walker has been a director in various financial companies, and in 1847 was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane, and subsequently became its secretary and financial agent. He has been vice-president of the New England historic-genealogical society, and took deep interest in founding the New Hampshire college of agriculture and the mechanic arts. He represented his city in the legislatures of 1866–'7. As chairman of a special committee, he drew and reported the bill that established the college, and he has been a trustee and lecturer before the students on drainage and irrigation, to which subjects he gave observation and study during extended travel in Europe. He has contributed much to historical research and to the agricultural interests of the state, and has published "Land Drainage"

(Nashua, 1871); "Forests of New Hampshire" (Concord, 1872); "Ezekiel Webster Dimond" (1877); "History of Town Meeting-House" (1881); "Prospective Agriculture in New Hampshire" (1883); "Rogers, the Ranger" (1885); "Oats" (Manchester, 1887); and other monographs.

WALKER, Timothy, jurist, b. in Wilmington, Mass., 1 Dec., 1806; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 15 Jan., 1856. He was graduated at Harvard in 1826, taught mathematics at the Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., in 1826–'9, studied at Harvard law-school in the latter year and in 1830, and removed to Cincinnati in 1831, where he was admitted to the bar and settled in practice. With Judge John C. Wright he established the Cincinnati law-school in 1833, and when in 1835 it was united with Cincinnati college he assumed entire charge of that department, and was professor of law there till 1844. He was president-judge of Hamilton county court of common pleas in 1842–'3, founded the "Western Law Journal" in 1843, and was its editor for several years, at the same time practising his profession. Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1854. He translated Fischer's "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (Boston, 1827); was the author of "Elements of Geometry" (1828) and "An Introduction to American Law," for students (Philadelphia, Pa., 1837; revised ed., by J. Bryant Walker, 1869); and delivered several discourses, including "The Dignity of Law as a Profession" (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1837); "On the History and General Character of the State of Ohio" (1838); "John Quincy Adams" (1848); "The Reform Spirit of the Day," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard (Boston, 1850); and "Daniel Webster," a memorial (1852).—His brother, **Sears Cook,** mathematician, b. in Wilmington, Mass., 28 March, 1805; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 30 Jan., 1853, was graduated at Harvard in 1825, and taught near Boston, and subsequently in Philadelphia, whither he removed in 1827. He built an observatory for the Philadelphia high-school in 1837, which was the first of importance in this country except that at Hudson, Ohio, and introduced a superior class of instruments. From its equipment in 1840 until 1852 he published in the "Proceedings" of the Philosophical society and in the "American Journal of Science" the astronomical observations and investigations that he made there. He was employed in the Washington observatory in 1845–'7, where, on 2 Feb., 1847, four months after the discovery of the planet Neptune, he identified it with a star that had been observed by Lalande in May, 1795. From 1847 until his death Mr. Walker had charge of the longitude computations of the U. S. coast survey. With Prof. Alexander D. Bache he developed the method of determining differences of longitude by telegraph, which was put in successful operation in 1849, and introduced the chronographic method of recording observations. His parallactic tables, first prepared in 1834, greatly reduced the time in computing the phases of an occultation. He published various astronomical and mathematical papers of value, including "A Memoir on the Periodical Meteors of August and November" (Philadelphia, 1841); "Researches relative to the Planet Neptune" (1850); and "Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune for 1848–'52" (1852). See an "Address in Commemoration of Sears Cook Walker, delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 19 April, 1854," by Benjamin A. Gould, Jr. (Cambridge, Mass., 1854).

WALKER, William, Canadian merchant, b. in Scotland in 1793; d. in Quebec, Canada, 18 May, 1863. He went to Canada in 1815, engaged in business, and was a partner in the firms of Forsyth, Richardson and Co., Montreal, and of Forsyth, Walker and Co., Quebec. He was part owner and one of the building committee of the ocean steamer "Royal William," which was constructed at Quebec and was the first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic from British America. In 1848 he retired from business. In 1839 Mr. Walker was appointed a member of the special council of Canada, and in 1842 he became a life member of the legislative council by royal mandamus. He raised and commanded the Quebec volunteer rifle corps, was the first president of the Quebec and Rivière du Loup railway company, president of the Quebec board of trade, and deputy master of Trinity house. He was the first chancellor of the University of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, Canada East, which conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L.

WALKER, William, adventurer, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 8 May, 1824; d. in Trujillo, Honduras, 12 Sept., 1860. He studied law in Nashville and medicine in Heidelberg, Germany, was a journalist in New Orleans and San Francisco, and finally settled in the practice of law in Marysville, Cal. In July, 1853, he organized an expedition for the conquest of the state of Sonora, Mexico, and, eluding the vigilance of the authorities of the port of San Francisco, early in November landed at La Paz, Lower California, with 170 men and three field-guns. He then issued a manifesto to the people, proclaimed himself president of the Pacific republic, and, having received re-enforcements, set out in January, 1854, for Sonora. He was pursued by a strong force of Mexicans, and, as he was near the frontier, he surrendered to the U. S. commander at San Diego, Cal. In May, 1854, he was tried at San Francisco for violating the neutrality laws, and was acquitted. He continued to plan expeditions against Sonora, but was compelled to abandon them, and in 1855 he was induced by American speculators in Nicaragua to interfere in the intestine troubles in that country, ostensibly in aid of the Democratic party there. He landed at Realejo on 11 June, with sixty-two followers, was joined by a small native force, and endeavored to take possession of the southern transit route. He was defeated at Rivas, but, being re-enforced with 170 native soldiers, routed the Nicaraguan army of 540 men at La Virgen on 1 Sept., took possession of the city of Grenada on 15 Oct., and by a treaty with Gen. Ponciano Corral, the opposing leader, was made secretary of war and commander-in-chief. Recruits rapidly arrived from the United States, and on 1 March, 1856, Walker had 1,200 men. In the mean time he charged Corral with conspiracy, presided over a court-martial for his trial, and sentenced him to be shot on 8 Nov., 1855. War began with Costa Rica, and Walker was defeated at Guanacaste on 20 March, 1856, but routed the enemy at Rivas on 11 April, and hostilities ceased. He was then in undisputed control of Nicaragua, but

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to replenish his treasury he broke up the interoceanic transit route by confiscating the property and revoking the charter of the Vanderbilt steamship company. He caused himself to be elected president, and in September, 1856, annulled the existing prohibition of slavery. His minister, whom he sent to Washington, was recognized by President Pierce. Walker's arbitrary acts soon provoked an insurrection, which was assisted by several surrounding states and by agents of the Vanderbilt company. He was defeated in several encounters, burned the city of Grenada, which he was unable to hold, and on 1 May, 1857, surrendered with sixteen officers, at San Juan del Sur, to Com. Charles H. Davis, of the U. S. sloop-of-war "Mary," which conveyed him to Panama. Thence he went to New Orleans and was put under bonds to keep the peace, but returned to Nicaragua in November. He soon organized a new force, but in December Com. Hiram Paulding, of the U. S. navy, compelled him and his 132 men to surrender, and took them to New York. President Buchanan declined to recognize Walker as a prisoner, on the ground that his arrest on foreign soil was illegal. He sailed with a new expedition from Mobile, Ala., in October, 1858, but was arrested at the mouth of Mississippi river and tried at New Orleans and acquitted. In June, 1860, he again set out with a small force from that city, intending to create a revolution in Honduras. He reached Trujillo and issued a proclamation against the government; but his arrest was demanded by the commander of the British man-of-war "Icarus," and he was forced to retreat to Tinto river, where he surrendered on 3 Sept., 1860. The commander of the "Icarus" delivered him to the Honduras authorities on their demand, and he was tried by court-martial and shot. He published "The War in Nicaragua" (Mobile, 1860). See also "Walker's Expedition to Nicaragua" by William Vincent Wells (New York, 1856) and "Reminiscences of the Filibuster War in Nicaragua," by Col. Charles W. Doubleday (1886).

WALKER, William David, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 29 June, 1839. He was graduated at Columbia in 1859, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1862, was ordered deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29 June, 1862, and ordained priest in Calvary church, 29 June, 1863, by the same prelate. He passed the entire term of his priesthood as assistant minister of Calvary church in special charge of the chapel connected with that church. He was consecrated missionary bishop of northern Dakota in Calvary church, 20 Dec., 1883. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred upon him by Racine college in 1884. He is the author of several published addresses.

WALKER, William H. T., soldier, b. in Georgia in October, 1816; d. near Decatur, Ga., 26 July, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, served in the Florida war, was wounded three times at the battle of Okeechobee, 25 Dec., 1837, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for services in that action. He resigned from the army in 1838, was reappointed in 1840 as 1st lieutenant of infantry, served in the Florida war of 1840–'2, and became captain in 1845. During the Mexican war he participated in all the important battles, and was brevetted major in the U. S. army for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and lieutenant-colonel for Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded. He was on recruiting service in 1849–'52, became deputy governor of the East Pascagoula branch military asylum in the latter year, and in 1854–'6 was commandant of cadets, and instructor in military tactics at the U. S. military academy. He became major in 1855, served on the frontier, and in 1860 resigned. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, became a major-general, served principally in the west, and was killed at the battle of Decatur.

WALKER, William Johnson, benefactor, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 15 March, 1790; d. in Newport, R. I., 2 April, 1865. He was graduated at Harvard in 1810, studied medicine, and successfully practised his profession in his native town. Late in life he came into possession of a large fortune, of which he gave to benevolent objects about $400,000 during his life-time, and by his will left nearly $1,000,000 to institutions of learning.

WALKER, William McCreary, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 2 Sept., 1813; d. in New York city, 19 Nov., 1866. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Nov., 1827, became a passed midshipman, 10 June, 1833, and was promoted to lieutenant, 8 Dec., 1838, serving in Lieut. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition in command of the "Flying Fish," in which he participated in the discovery of the Antarctic continent in 1838–'42. He commanded the steamer "Union" on the home station in 1843–'4, and cruised in the Mediterranean squadron as aide in 1844–'6. He was promoted 14 Sept., 1855, and commanded the frigate "Constellation" in 1856. He served on special duty on boards and inspecting duty until the beginning of the civil war, was commissioned a captain, 16 July, 1862, and commanded the steamer "De Soto" throughout the civil war. He was one of the most successful blockaders during the war, and captured more prizes than any other vessel. Capt. Walker died of heart disease at the naval hospital in New York. He was the author of a work on "Screw Propulsion" (New York, 1861).

WALKER, William S., naval officer, b. in New Hampshire, 6 Dec., 1793; d. in Boston, Mass., 24 Nov., 1863. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 30 Nov., 1814, was promoted to lieutenant, 13 Jan., 1825, and to master-commandant, 8 Sept., 1841, and commanded the sloop "Concord" on the coast of Africa in 1841–'2, and the receiving-ship at Boston in 1843–'6. He saw no service during the Mexican war. He commanded the sloop "Saratoga," on the Asiatic station, in 1850–'4, was promoted to captain, 14 Sept., 1855, and served at the receiving-ship at Boston in 1854–'5, after which he was on leave until the civil war began, when he was ordered to command the steam sloop "Brooklyn," but his failing health compelled him to decline to go to sea. He was placed on the retired list, and promoted to commodore, 16 July, 1862.

WALKER-MARTINEZ, Carlos, Chilian poet, b. in Valparaiso in 1842. In September, 1865, he was studying law at the University of Chili, when war with Spain began, and he enlisted in the navy, participating in the engagement of Abtao, 7 Feb., 1866. In the same year he founded the literary magazine "La República Literaria," at the head of which he remained while he was in Chili. He was appointed in 1867 secretary of the legation in Bolivia, was graduated in law in 1868, and travelled through Europe and the United States. On his return in 1870 he was elected to congress for the department of Vallenar, and became secretary of the chamber of deputies. In 1873 he was appointed chargé d'affaires of Chili in Bolivia, and in 1874 he became minister in the same republic. During the war of 1879–'80 he was president of the "Sociedad Protectora," and in 1880–'2 he was an editor of the journal "El Nuevo Ferrocarril." During

the cholera epidemic of 1886–'7 he was founder and president of the Red Cross society. He is still a member of congress, where he is well known as a parliamentary orator. He has written "Páginas de viage" (Santiago, 1871); "Poesías líricas" (3 vols., 1872); "Romances Americanos" (2 vols., 1874); "Manuel Rodriguez," a historic drama in verse (1874); "El Proscripto" (1875); and "Diego Portales" (1877).

WALK-IN-THE-WATER, or **MY-EE-RAH,** Indian chief, d. about 1817. He was a Huron of the Wyandot tribe, and at the beginning of the war of 1812 offered his services to Gen. William Hull; but they were declined, owing to the unwillingness of that officer to employ savages. He was afterward forced by circumstances to join the British at Malden, but he was instrumental in persuading several tribes to remain neutral, and in a council at that place he vindicated his course in a speech that was called by his enemies "American talk." After this Walk-in-the-Water and his associates, openly breaking with Tecumseh and the Prophet, declined to remain with the British, and deserted from Gen. Henry Proctor at Chatham, Canada. At the battle of the Thames he offered his services, with those of sixty warriors, conditionally, to Gen. William Henry Harrison, who declined them, and the Indians returned to Detroit river.

WALL, Garret Dorset, senator, b. in Middletown, Monmouth co., N. J., 10 March, 1783; d. in Burlington, N. J., 22 Nov., 1850. He received an academical education, studied law at Trenton, and was licensed in 1804 as an attorney, and in 1807 as a counsellor at law. At one time during the war of 1812 he commanded a volunteer company from Trenton at Sandy Hook. He was clerk of the state supreme court in 1812–'17, and quartermaster-general of New Jersey in 1815–'37. In 1827 he was chosen to the legislature and in 1829 he was elected governor, but declined the office to accept that of U. S. district attorney. From 1835 till 1841 he sat in the U. S. senate, and from 1849 till his death he was a judge of the court of errors and appeals.—His son **James Walter,** senator, b. in Trenton, N. J., 26 May, 1820; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 9 June, 1872, was graduated at Princeton in 1838, studied law with Daniel Haines; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began to practise in his native place, holding the office of commissioner in bankruptcy. He removed to Burlington, N. J., in 1847, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, becoming mayor of the city in 1854. During the early part of the civil war he attacked the administration for interfering with the liberty of the press, writing a severe letter to Montgomery Blair, and he was imprisoned for several weeks in Fort Lafayette. It is said that he offered to furnish 20,000 Belgian rifles to the so-called "Knights of the Golden Circle" for use against the U. S. government. He was chosen to the U. S. senate in 1863 to fill the unexpired term of John R. Thomson, deceased, and served from 21 Jan. till 3 March of that year. In 1869 he removed to Elizabeth. Mr. Wall's publications include "Foreign Etchings" (Burlington, 1856); "Essays on the Early English Poets," which appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine"; and various essays and addresses.

WALLACE, Alfred Russel, English naturalist, b. in Usk, Monmouth, 8 Jan., 1822. He received his education at the grammar-school of Hertford, was for some time a land-surveyor, and assistant to his elder brother, an architect, engaging afterward in the study of natural sciences. In 1848 he visited South America, explored the basin of Amazon and Rio Negro rivers, and resided for several months in Para. He formed extensive collections in ornithology and botany, and, through a long sojourn among the Indians of the Upper Amazon, obtained valuable information concerning their dialects, habits, and manners. Most of those collections were lost at sea when he returned to England in 1852. From 1854 till 1862 he visited the Malay archipelago, studied the flora and fauna of Molucca, Celebes, and New Guinea, and arrived, independently of Charles R. Darwin's researches, at a theory of natural selection, which he developed in a paper that he sent to Sir Charles Lyell entitled "On the Tendencies of Varieties to depart Indefinitely from the Original Type" (London, 1858). Besides works on his eastern travels and the theory of natural selection, Wallace is the author of "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, with Remarks on the Vocabularies of the Amazonian Languages" (London, 1853); "Palm-Trees of the Amazon and their Uses" (1853); "On the Geographical Distribution of Animals," which was issued simultaneously in English, French, and German (2 vols., 1876); "Island Life" (1880); and "Land Nationalization" (1882).

WALLACE, David, congressman, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 4 April, 1799; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 3 Sept., 1859. He removed with his father's family to Brookville, Ind., in 1817, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1821, and was assistant professor of mathematics there for two years, but resigned from the army, studied law, and established a lucrative practice in Franklin county, Ind. He served several terms in the legislature, was a member of the Constitutional convention, lieutenant-governor in 1831–'4, and governor in 1837–'40. During that service he was active as an advocate of internal improvements and in establishing a school system. He was chosen to congress as a Whig in 1840, served one term, and, as a member of the committee on commerce, gave the casting-vote in favor of an appropriation to develop Samuel F. B. Morse's magnetic telegraph, which vote cost him his re-election. He returned to practice in 1842, and from 1856 until his death was judge of the Marion county court of common pleas. He was a popular political speaker and a laborious and impartial jurist.—His son, **Lewis,** soldier, b. in Brookville, Franklin co., Ind., 10 April, 1827, received a common-school education, and at the beginning of the Mexican war was a law-student in Indiana. At the call for volunteers he entered the army as a 1st lieutenant in company H, 1st Indiana infantry. He resumed his profession in 1848, which he practised in Covington and subsequently in Crawfordsville, Ind., and served four years in the state senate. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, soon afterward becoming colonel of the 11th Indiana volunteers, with which he served in West Virginia, participating in the capture of Romney and

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the ejection of the enemy from Harper's Ferry. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, 3 Sept., 1861, led a division and the centre of the Union lines at the capture of Fort Donelson, and displayed such ability that his commission of major-general of volunteers followed on 21 March, 1862. The day before the battle of Shiloh, his division was placed on the north side of Snake creek, on a road leading from Savannah or Crump's landing, to Purdy. He was ordered by Gen. Grant, on the morning of 6 April (the first day of the battle), to cross the creek and come up to Gen. William T. Sherman's right, which covered the bridge over that stream, that general depending on him for support; but he lost his way, and did not arrive until the night. He rendered efficient service in the second day's fight, and in the subsequent advance on Corinth. In November, 1862, he was president of the court of inquiry on the military conduct of Gen. Don Carlos Buell in the operations in Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1863 he prepared the defences of Cincinnati, which he saved from capture by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the middle department and the 8th army corps, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md. With 5,800 men he intercepted the march of Gen. Jubal A. Early with 28,000 men on Washington, D. C., and on 9 July, 1864, fought the battle of the Monocacy. Although he was defeated, he gained sufficient time to enable Gen. Grant to send re-enforcements to the capital from City Point. By order of Gen. Henry W. Halleck, he was removed from his command, and superseded by Gen. Edward O. C. Ord; but when Gen. Grant learned the particulars of the action, he immediately reinstated Wallace, and in his official report in 1865 says: "On 6 July the enemy (Early) occupied Hagerstown, moving a strong column toward Frederick city. Gen. Wallace, with Ricketts's division and his own command, the latter new and mostly undisciplined troops, pushed out from Baltimore with great promptness and met the enemy in force on the Monocacy, near the crossing of the railroad bridge. His force was not sufficient to insure success, but he fought the enemy nevertheless, and, although it resulted in a defeat to our arms, yet he detained the enemy and thereby served to enable Wright to reach Washington before him." Returning to his command, Gen. Wallace was second member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and president of that which tried and convicted Capt. Henry Wirz, commandant of Andersonville prison. Gen. Wallace was mustered out of volunteer service in 1865, returned to the practice of law in Crawfordsville, was governor of Utah in 1878–'81, and in 1881 became U. S. minister to Turkey, serving till 1885, when he again resumed practice in Crawfordsville. He has lectured extensively in this country, and is the author of two successful novels, entitled "The Fair God," a story of the conquest of Mexico (Boston, 1873), "Ben-Hur, a Tale of the Christ," of which 290,000 copies have been sold (New York, 1880); a "Life of Benjamin Harrison" (1888); and "The Boyhood of Christ" (1888).—His wife, **Susan Arnold Elston,** author, b. in Crawfordsville, Ind., 25 Dec., 1830, was educated there, and married Gen. Wallace in 1852. Her maiden name was Elston. She has written many articles for newspapers and magazines, her short poem, "The Patter of Little Feet," attaining wide popularity. Her other publications are "The Storied Sea" (Boston, 1884); "Ginevra, or the Old Oak Chest" (New York, 1887); the "Land of the Pueblos," with other papers (1888); and "The Repose in Egypt" (1888).

WALLACE, Sir **James,** British naval officer, d. in London, England, 6 March, 1803. He became a lieutenant in the royal navy, 11 March, 1755, was promoted commander in 1762, and was made post-captain in 1771. He was stationed at Newport, R. I., in 1774–'5, in command of the "Rose," a twenty-gun frigate, and greatly annoyed the people of Rhode Island by the detention of their shipping and attempts to carry off their property. On this account there was a spirited correspondence between Wallace and Gov. Nicholas Cooke. To Com. Abraham Whipple, whose leadership in the attack on the "Gaspee" was now avowed, Wallace wrote: "You, Abraham Whipple, on the 10th of June, 1772, burned his Majesty's vessel, the 'Gaspee,' and I will hang you at the yard-arm"; to which Whipple replied: "To Sir James Wallace, Sir: Always catch a man before you hang him." Not long afterward he bombarded Bristol, R. I. In 1777 he had the "Experiment," of fifty guns, and he afterward served in the "Nonesuch," of sixty-four guns. In October, 1777, he ascended Hudson river on a marauding expedition, burned the town of Kingston, where the legislature was then in session, and plundered other places, wantonly destroying private property. At Livingston Manor they heard of Burgoyne's surrender, and returned to New York. He saw much service on the coast during the war, and was detested for his severity. On 24 Sept., 1779, he was captured in the "Experiment" by Count D'Estaing. He commanded the "Warrior" in Rodney's victory over De Grasse. Sir James became a rear-admiral, 12 April, 1794, vice-admiral, 1 Jan., 1795, and admiral of the blue, 1 Jan., 1801. In 1793–'5 he was governor of Newfoundland.

WALLACE, James Hope, British officer, b. in Rankeilour, Fifeshire, Scotland, 7 June, 1807; d. in Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, England, 7 Jan., 1854. He was the second son of Gen. John Hope, fourth Earl of Hopetoun, entered the Coldstream guards in 1821, and served in that regiment till 1844, when he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He went to Canada with his regiment in 1838, and in November of the same year was selected by the governor-general, Lord Seaton, to raise volunteers for service in the province. In less than a week after receiving the commission he had succeeded in organizing the "Queen's volunteers," a regiment of 1,000 men, ready to perform garrison duties in Quebec, which enabled the Grenadier guards to be moved up the country. Soon after leaving Canada, Col. Hope succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Lord Wallace, whose name he took, but not the title.

WALLACE, John Bradford, lawyer, b. in Somerset county, N. J., 17 Aug., 1778; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Jan., 1837. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794, adopted the profession of law, and in 1797 was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, where he practised with eminent success. He wrote ably in defence of the Federal party. His publications include "Remarks on the Law of Bailment" (Philadelphia, 1840) and editions of "Reports of Cases of the Third Circuit Court" (1801), and "Abbot on Shipping" (1802). See a "Memoir" by his wife (printed privately, 1848).—His son, **John William,** author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Feb., 1815; d. there, 12 Jan., 1884, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, studied law in Philadelphia and in the Temple, London, became the standing master in chancery in the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1844, was reporter of the 3d circuit of the U. S. circuit court in 1842–'53, and in 1863–'76

was reporter of the supreme court of the United States. In 1860–'84 he was president of the historical society of Pennsylvania. He published "Reporters, chronologically arranged, with Occasional Remarks upon their Respective Merits" (Philadelphia, 1843); "Cases in the Circuit Court of the United States for the 3d District" (2 vols., 1849–'53); "Cases argued and abridged in the U. S. Supreme Court" (23 vols., 1864 – '76); and "An Old Philadelphian, Colonel William Bradford, of 1776" (1884). He also edited "British Crown Cases Reserved" (6 vols., 1839–'53); an address delivered at the celebration of the New York historical society, 3 May, 1863, of the 200th anniversary of the death of William Bradford (Albany, N. Y., 1863); and, after the death of Horace Binney Wallace, revised the 4th edition of John William Smith's "Leading Cases" (2 vols., 1857); and "American Leading Cases" (2 vols., 1857).—Another son, **Horace Binney,** scholar, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Feb., 1817; d. in Paris, France, 16 Dec., 1856, was graduated at Princeton in 1835, studied medicine, chemistry, and law, the latter under his father and Charles Chauncey, but never adopted a profession, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He travelled in Europe in 1849–'50 and in 1852, giving assiduous study to philosophical subjects. In a fit of insanity, produced by overwork, he committed suicide. Auguste Comte said of him: "In him heart, intellect, and character united in so rare combination and harmony that, had he lived, he would have aided powerfully in advancing the difficult transition through which the 19th century has to pass." He was the author of a novel entitled "Stanley, or the Recollections of a Man of the World" (Philadelphia, 1838); aided Rufus W. Griswold in the preparation of his "Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire" (2 vols., 1847); and also wrote "Art, Scenery, and Philosophy in Europe, with other Papers" (1855); and "Literary Criticism, and other Papers" (1856). With J. I. Clarke Hare he edited "American Leading Cases in Law" (2 vols., 1847); John William Smith's "Leading Cases" (2 vols., 1852); and White and Tudor's "Leading Cases in Equity" (2 vols., 1852).

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WALLACE, William, Canadian member of parliament, b. near Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, 4 Feb., 1820. He was educated at the parish school, emigrated to Canada in 1840, founded the "British-Canadian" newspaper at Simcoe in 1861, and has been its editor and proprietor ever since. He was elected for South Norfolk to the Canadian parliament in 1872, re-elected in 1874 and 1878, and retired in 1882. He has been reeve of Simcoe, a member of the county council, and was elected mayor of Simcoe in 1884. He favors imperial federation, and introduced to the Canadian parliament in 1873 resolutions bearing on that question.

WALLACE, William A, senator, b. in Clearfield, Pa., 28 Nov., 1827. He received an academic education, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and devoted himself to his profession till his entrance into politics in 1862 as a member of the state senate. He served five successive terms in that body, was its speaker in 1871, senatorial delegate and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Democratic convention in 1872, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Pennsylvania for five years, and a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the state constitution in 1874. In 1875–'81 he was U. S. senator, having been chosen as a Democrat. He was returned to the state senate in 1882, and was the author of the arbitration statute and several amendments to the Pennsylvania railroad laws. He became interested in developing the mineral resources of central Pennsylvania in 1881, and was president of the Beech Creek railroad.

WALLACE, William Harvey Lamb, soldier, b. in Urbana, Ohio, 8 July, 1821; d. in Savannah, Tenn., 10 April, 1862. He removed with his father to Illinois in 1832, and adopted the profession of law, which he was licensed to practise in 1846, but the same year volunteered as a private in the 1st Illinois regiment for the Mexican war. He rose to the rank of adjutant, participated in the battle of Buena Vista and other engagements, and after the peace resumed his profession, becoming district attorney in 1853. In May, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 11th Illinois volunteers, and at the battle of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, he commanded a brigade in Gen. John A. McClernand's division, with ability that led to his appointment as brigadier-general of volunteers. In the succeeding battle of Shiloh he commanded Gen. Charles F. Smith's brigade, which for six hours withstood the assault of the enemy, and was the last to leave the field. Wallace fell, mortally wounded, in an ineffectual attempt to resist the enemy. See James Grant Wilson's "Sketches of Illinois Officers" (Chicago, 1862).

WALLACE, William James, jurist, b. in Syracuse, N. Y., 14 April, 1839. He was educated under private tutors, studied law in Hamilton college, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was mayor of Syracuse in 1873–'4, United States district judge for northern New York from 1874 till 1882, and since the last-named year has been United States circuit judge for the 2d judicial circuit, which includes the states of New York, Vermont, and Connecticut. Syracuse university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1882.

WALLACE, William Ross, poet, b. in Lexington, Ky., in 1819; d. in New York city, 5 May, 1881. He was educated at Bloomington and South Hanover college, Ind., studied law in Lexington, Ky., and in 1841 removed to New York city, where he practised his profession, and at the same time engaged in literary pursuits. His first work that attracted favorable criticism, a poem entitled "Perdita," published in the "Union Magazine," was followed by "Alban," a poetical romance (New York, 1848), and "Meditations in America, and other Poems" (1851). Other fugitive verses that attained popularity include "The Sword of Bunker Hill," a national hymn (1861); "Keep Step with the Music of the Union" (1861); and "The Liberty Bell" (1862). William Cullen Bryant said of his writings: "They are marked by a splendor of imagination and an affluence of diction which show him the born poet."

WALLACE, William Vincent, musician, b. in Waterford, Ireland, 1 June, 1814; d. in Haute Garonne, France, 12 Oct., 1865. Under the tuition of his father he early wrote pieces for the bands and orchestras of his native place. When eighteen

years of age, for the purpose of recovering his health by a voyage, he sailed for Sydney, Australia, remaining during several years and leading a life of adventure. From Australia he went to New Zealand, made a whaling-voyage in the South seas, and finally landed in the East Indies. He visited most of the interior provinces of Hindostan and spent some time in tiger-hunting. From Hindostan, Wallace sailed for Chili, and in turn visited Peru and Buenos Ayres, giving concerts in the large cities of those countries. This musical progress was gradually extended to Mexico and the West Indies. His earliest appearance in the United States as a virtuoso was in New Orleans. Thence he travelled through the Union for several years, giving entertainments in the large cities. Later Wallace went to England, turning his attention to the composition of operas. In London he produced in succession "Maritana" and "Matilda of Hungary." The first named readily found its way to the chief opera-houses of the European continent. Later the composer brought out "Lurline," "The Maid of Zurich," "The Amber Witch," "Love's Triumph," and "The Desert Flower." After a short stay in Paris, for the restoration of his health, he again crossed the Atlantic, landing at Rio Janeiro. Thence he sailed for New Orleans, whence he continued a prolonged concert tour in the principal cities of the Union. As a performer on the violin and piano-forte Wallace was more than respectable, and free from sensationalism. His compositions for the piano-forte are melodious and effective. As an opera-composer he was deficient in the science of instrumentation, but he well understood how to write for the voice, and many of his melodies combine fluency and grace with the charms of originality. This is particularly the case with his first two lyric dramas. His earliest works continue to hold the stage.

WALLACK, James William, actor, b. in Lambeth, England, 24 Aug., 1794; d. in New York city, 25 Dec., 1864. His parents were comedians, who performed at the London minor play-houses and in the British provinces. His first appearance on the stage was as a child at the Surrey theatre in London. Soon afterward he performed in juvenile characters at Drury Lane, and at the age of eighteen entered on a permanent career at the same house as Laertes in "Hamlet." He also acted in the British provinces and in Ireland, gradually winning his way to popularity as a useful representative of drama and comedy. In 1824 Wallack became stage-manager at Drury Lane, and rose to the performance of secondary rôles in tragedy. Later he played at the Haymarket, and officiated as stage-manager at the Princess's theatre. For about twenty years his attention was divided between the theatres of the United States and those of his native land. He made numerous voyages to this country, where he was always received with favor. On the occasion of his first visit to the United States, in 1818, he boldly advanced himself to the interpretation of Macbeth, Romeo, Shylock, Coriolanus, Hamlet, and Richard III., without making any favorable impression. But in the principal rôles in "The Stranger," "Pizarro," and "The Gamester," closely copied in the manner of Kemble, he attracted favorable consideration. From 1818 until 1845 Wallack performed at intervals in all the principal cities of the Union. Among his best renderings were the chief characters in "The Brigand," "The Rent-Day," "The Wonder," "Don Cæsar de Bazan," "Wild Oats," and the refined comedy parts of Mercutio, Jaques, and Benedick. "Love's Ritornello," as sung by him in "The Brigand," was hummed from one end of the land to the other. In 1822 Wallack met with an accident, in which his leg was fractured by the overturning of a stage-coach between New York and Philadelphia. This mishap retired him from active life for about eighteen months; from its effect he never entirely recovered. From 1837 until its destruction by fire Wallack conducted the New York National theatre. There he presented a repertory of the best plays in the English language, rendered by a company such as never before had been seen in this country. In 1852 he assumed the management of Wallack's lyceum, and in 1861 established Wallack's theatre. As a performer he was endowed with a fine personality; his voice was highly melodious, set off by flexibility and careful elocution, and his knowledge of stage-effect was unexcelled. In refined and eccentric comedy Wallack had few superiors. Some of his rôles in the romantic dramas of his own creation were entirely unequalled, and have passed away with him.

—His son, **John Lester,** actor, b. in New York city, 1 Jan., 1820; d. in Stamford, Conn., 6 Sept., 1888, spent his infancy and boyhood in England. At the age of twenty he was entered as lieutenant in the British army, but after two years' service he abandoned his military career. Ambitious of following in the footsteps of his father, he began his new experience on the Dublin stage in the part of Don Pedro in "Much Ado about Nothing." He remained there two seasons, which were followed by an engagement at Edinburgh and a brief connection with the Haymarket theatre in London. In this country Mr. Wallack at first became known as John W. Lester, making his first appearance as such at the New York Broadway theatre, 27 Sept., 1847, as Sir Charles Coldstream in Dion Boucicault's adaptation of "Used Up." After two years' connection with this establishment he appeared in succession at several other houses—the Bowery, Burton's, Niblo's, and Brougham's lyceum. In 1852 he joined the company at his father's theatre, where he acted as stage-manager and played leading parts. On the death of the elder Wallack, in 1864, he succeeded him as proprietor of Wallack's theatre, which he conducted with more or less success for twenty-four years. On 21 May, 1888, after his managerial retirement, Mr. Wallack was the recipient of a brilliant dramatic testimonial that netted the beneficiary the unexampled proceeds of $20,000. Among the actor's best performances were Don Felix in "The Wonder," St. Pierre in "The Wife," Alfred Evelyn in "Money," Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal," Young Marlowe in "She Stoops to Conquer," Harry Dornton in "The Road to Ruin," and Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons." In his youth Mr. Wallack had a pleasing tenor voice, which he often used to advantage. In many respects his abilities were similar to his father's. But, unlike him, he never aspired to the leading rôles in trage-

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dy or those of the heavy sentimental drama, but wisely confined his efforts to genteel comedy and romantic youthful characters. He wrote for the stage "The Veteran" and "Rosedale," both of which were deservedly popular, and prepared three papers that were published in "Scribner's Magazine" in October and following months after his death.

WALLBRIDGE, Lewis, Canadian jurist, b. in Belleville, Ont., 27 Nov., 1816. He studied law, was admitted as a barrister in 1839, and became queen's counsel in 1856. He was elected to the Canadian parliament in 1857, became a member of the executive council in 1863, and speaker of the Canadian assembly the same year. In 1882 he was appointed chief justice of Manitoba.

WALLEN, Henry Davies, soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., 19 April, 1819; d. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840 in the class with William T. Sherman and George H. Thomas, and was assigned to the 4th infantry. His first service was in the Florida war in 1840–'2, and, after garrison duty during 1842–'5, he was engaged in the military occupation of Texas and in the war with Mexico, being wounded at Palo Alto. After five years of frontier duty at Detroit and Plattsburg, he was sent to the Pacific coast, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war, serving in various forts, with the Yakmia expedition in 1855, and in command of the exploring expedition to Salt Lake in 1859. Meanwhile he had been promoted captain on 31 Jan., 1850, and major on 25 Nov., 1861. He was acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of New Mexico from June, 1862, till June, 1864, and in command of a regiment at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., thereafter until May, 1865. The brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel were given him on 23 Feb., 1865, and that of brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865, while the actual rank of lieutenant-colonel was conferred on him, 30 July, 1865. For a year he served in the west, and commanded successively the district of the Gila and the district of Arizona, but in 1867 he was given command of Governor's island, New York harbor, which post he held until 1869. In 1872 he was on the Yellowstone expedition, and on 19 Feb., 1873, he was made colonel of the 2d infantry. He was retired from active service on 18 Feb., 1874, and subsequently resided in New York city.

WALLER, Frank, artist, b. in New York city, 12 June, 1842. During 1863–'8 he was engaged in business in New York. In 1870–'1 he studied under John G. Chapman in Rome. The following year he travelled in Egypt with Edwin White, making many studies and sketches for future works. He was one of the founders in 1875 of the Art-students' league, of which he was also the first president, and for which he wrote "Report on Art Schools" (New York, 1879). His paintings include "Tombs of the Caliphs" (1874); "Interior of my Studio;" "Caravan on the Desert" (1878); "Interior of Metropolitan Museum of Art" (1879); "Temple of Kom Ombos" (1881); "Eventide, Venice" (1883); "Testing his Toledo" (1884); and "Hop-Picking" (1885). Of the last three he has also made etchings. He has adopted architecture as a profession, and now devotes his attention principally to that art.—His brother, **Elwyn,** chemist, b. in New York city, 22 March, 1846, was graduated at Harvard in 1867, and at the Columbia school of mines in 1870, with the degree of engineer of mines. In 1871 he became an assistant in the department of analytical chemistry in the School of mines, in 1871 he became an instructor, and since 1885 he has been professor of analytical chemistry. He was appointed assistant sanitary inspector on the New York health board in May, 1872, and in 1875 became its chemist, which place he filled until 1885. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him for post-graduate researches by Columbia in 1875. He is a member of various scientific bodies and a fellow of the London chemical society. Dr. Waller was connected editorially with "The American Chemist," and has contributed articles on water, food, and sanitary and analytical chemistry to scientific journals. The chapter on "Disinfection" in Buck's "Treatise on Hygiene" (New York, 1879), and that on "Water" in Parkes's "Manual of Practical Hygiene" (1883), were written by him. He has edited Cairns's "Manual of Quantitative Analysis" (New York, 1879), and has contributed a "Report on Butter" to the New York state dairy commissioners' report published in 1885.

WALLER, John, clergyman, b. in Spottsylvania county, Va., 23 Dec., 1741; d. in Abbeville, S. C., 4 July, 1802. By reason of his notorious wickedness in early life, he was styled "Swearing Jack Waller" and "The Devil's Adjutant." He was especially hostile to the Baptists, and was one of the grand jury that prosecuted the Rev. Lewis Craig, of that denomination, for preaching. Craig's address to the jury deeply impressed him, and was the means of his conversion. He soon became a Baptist preacher, travelling extensively, and attracting crowds of hearers to his zealous ministrations. But the intolerant spirit that he had once shared now made him its victim. He lay 113 days in four different jails of Virginia, and was repeatedly scourged. He was one of the most laborious and useful of the pioneer preachers of the south.

WALLER, John Lightfoot, clergyman, b. in Woodford county, Ky., 23 Nov., 1809; d. in Louisville, Ky., 10 Oct., 1854. He was educated under private tutors, and became an accomplished scholar. After teaching for several years, he took in 1835 editorial charge of the "Baptist Banner," and subsequently he edited that paper when it was combined with the "Western Pioneer" in Louisville, Ky. In 1840 he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and he was for a time pastor of a church in Woodford county. In 1845 he established the "Western Baptist Review," afterward called the "Christian Repository," of which he remained editor until his death. He was a member of the convention that in 1849 formed the present constitution of Kentucky, and in that body displayed debating talent of a high order. In 1842 he engaged in a celebrated debate with the Rev. Nathan L. Rice on the subject of baptism. He resumed in 1850 editorial charge of the "Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer." The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Madison university in 1852.

WALLER, Thomas McDonald, governor of Connecticut, b. in New York city about 1840. He was left an orphan at the age of nine, and was a newsboy for some time, but he attracted the attention of a citizen of New London, Conn., who adopted him, and whose name he assumed. He studied law, was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1861, and attained note as an advocate. He early entered politics, became well known as a public speaker, and served in the legislature in 1867, 1868, 1872, and 1876, being chosen as a Democrat. During his last term he was speaker of the house. In 1870 he was secretary of state, and in 1873 he became mayor of New London. He served as state's attorney in 1876–'83, and in 1882 was elected governor of Connecticut, after canvassing the state in his own behalf, contrary to custom. On the ex-

piration of his term he was appointed, in 1885, U. S. consul-general at London, England.

WALLERTON, Charles Louis Auguste, French naturalist, b. in Sainte-Ménehould in 1721; d. in Nancy in 1788. He was sent to Mexico in 1759 to study the botany of that country, at the suggestion of the Academy of sciences of Paris, and obtained a special privilege to enter the Spanish dominions. Landing in Vera Cruz in October, 1760, he explored the province of Michoacan, where he formed a rich herbarium of medicinal plants, and afterward he searched the public libraries and the convents for information about the remedies that were formerly used by the Aztecs. He then visited the Isthmus of Panama, Santo Domingo, and Cuba, and made a thorough exploration of the latter island. On his return to France in 1765, with an herbarium of 1,500 medicinal plants, he was elected corresponding member of the Academy of sciences, and secretary of the Academy of Nancy, where he settled. He wrote "Traité explicatif d'un herbier de plantes médicinales recueillies dans un voyage à la Nouvelle Espagne, dans l'isthme de Darien et a l'île de Cuba" (3 vols., Nancy, 1767–'70); "Monographie des maladies syphilitiques et des simples en usage chez les anciens Indiens du Mexique" (1770); and "Tableau de la flore du royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne, et en particulier de la province de Mechoacan" (2 vols., 1775–'9).

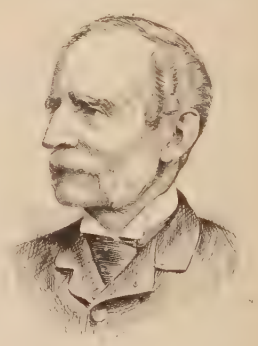
WALLEY, John, soldier, b. probably in London, England, in 1644; d. in Boston, Mass., 11 Jan., 1712. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas Walley. On 12 Feb., 1689, he commanded the first expedition against the French and Indians in Canada, and in August, 1690, he sailed from Boston as the lieutenant of Sir William Phips in a second expedition. He landed near Quebec with about 1,200 men, and after some courageous but ineffectual fighting, and an unsuccessful bombardment by Phips's fleet, he re-embarked. Walley was one of the principal founders of the town and church of Bristol, became a member of the council in 1687, and was captain of the Ancient and honorable artillery of Boston. His journal of the Canadian expedition is printed in Thomas Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts."

WALLING, Henry Francis, cartographer, b. in Burrillville, R. I., 11 June, 1825; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 8 April, 1888. He was educated at public schools and was fitted for college, but became assistant librarian in the Providence athenæum. While so engaged he studied mathematics and surveying, and entered the office of Barrett Cushing, a civil engineer in Providence, whose partner he became in 1846. He began topographic work in 1849, and prepared atlases containing full maps and scientific descriptions of most of the northern states and the Dominion of Canada. In 1867 he was called to the chair of civil engineering in Lafayette, which he filled for three years, and then resigned to accept an appointment as assistant on the U. S. coast survey. Subsequently he became connected with the U. S. geological survey, and in 1884 was assigned to duty in connection with the geodetic survey of Massachusetts, on the preparation of the state maps, on which work he was engaged at the time of his death. He was a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the American society of civil engineers, to whose proceedings he contributed papers of value. It was said that "to him more than to any one else is due the better appreciation of good maps, which is now bearing fruit in the work of the national survey."

WALLIS, Gustav, German botanist, b. in Luneburg, Prussia, 1 May, 1830; d. in Cuenca, Ecuador, 20 July, 1878. Little is known of his early life. In 1860 he began his search for botanical rarities in tropical America for a horticultural house in Brussels. His explorations were confined chiefly to Amazon river and its tributaries, the mountainous coast-line, and the Isthmus of Panama. He also visited the Philippine islands for a London house, and before his death began to explore the Pacific coast of Ecuador at his own expense. He enriched horticulture with 1,000 new species.

WALLIS, Samuel, English navigator, b. about 1720; d. in London in 1795. He entered the navy, commanded a division of cutters in Canada in 1760, and after the conclusion of peace was charged with the completion of the discoveries of Capt. John Byron in the Pacific. Sailing from Plymouth, 22 Aug., 1766, he anchored in the following November near Cape Virgins on the coast of Patagonia, where he had intercourse with the natives, and discovered that they were not giants, as had been asserted by former navigators. On 17 Sept. he entered the Strait of Magellan, which he explored for four months. Leaving the strait on 11 April, Wallis discovered Pentecost island on 3 June, 1767, and later Queen Charlotte island. He returned to Dover, 19 May, 1768, and in 1780 was appointed commissioner of the admiralty, which post he retained till his death. Wallis's narrative was published in John Hawkesworth's collection, entitled "An Account of the Voyages undertaken for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere" (3 vols., London, 1773).

WALLIS, Severn Teackle, lawyer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 8 Sept., 1816. He was graduated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, in 1832, studied law with William Wirt and John Glenn, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Wallis early developed a taste for literature and contributed to periodicals many articles of literary and historical criticism, also occasional verses. He became a proficient in Spanish literature and history and was elected a corresponding member of the Royal academy of history of Madrid in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal society of northern antiquaries of Copenhagen. In 1847 he visited Spain and in 1849 the U. S. government sent him on a special mission to that country to examine the title to the public lands in east Florida, as affected by royal grants during the negotiations for the treaty of 1819. From 1859 till 1861 he contributed largely to the editorial columns of the Baltimore "Exchange," and he has also written for other journals. He was a Whig till the organization of the American or Know-Nothing party, after which he was a Democrat. In 1861 he was sent to the house of delegates of Maryland, and took an active part in the proceedings of the legislature of that year at Frederick. He was chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and made himself obnoxious to the Federal authorities by his reports, which were adopted by the



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legislature, and which took strong ground against the civil war, as well as against the then prevailing doctrine of military necessity. In September of that year Mr. Wallis was arrested with many members of the legislature and other citizens of the state, and imprisoned for more than fourteen months in various forts. He was released in November, 1862, without conditions and without being informed of the cause of his arrest. He then returned to the practice of the law in Baltimore. In 1870, on the death of John P. Kennedy, he was elected provost of the University of Maryland. In December, 1872, as chairman of the art committee of private citizens appointed by the Maryland legislature, he delivered the address upon the unveiling of William H. Rinehart's statue of Chief-Justice Taney. He has contributed to periodicals, and has published "Glimpses of Spain" (New York, 1849); "Spain: her Institutions, Politics, and Public Men" (Boston, 1853); a "Discourse on the Life and Character of George Peabody" (Baltimore, 1870); and numerous pamphlets on legal and literary subjects.

WALLON, Louis Florentin (vol-long), missionary, b. in Bourges, France, about 1670; d. in Peru in 1725. After serving in the army he became a Jesuit at Saint-Acheul, and went to Peru in 1714, after visiting Paraguay, Chili, and the West Indies. He intended to take charge of a mission in the Philippine islands, but remained in Peru instead, and founded a prosperous mission in the plateau of Quito, where he died. He wrote several interesting accounts of his travels, which were printed in the "Collection des lettres édifiantes et curieuses, envoyées des missions étrangères" (Paris, 1715–'80). Among them are "Voyage aux Indes Orientales, par le Paraguay, le Chili et le Pérou, fait en 1712, '13–'14," which describes the condition of the Indians in South America at the beginning of the 18th century; and "État des missions de la Compagnie de Jésus dans le Pérou."

WALN, Robert, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Feb., 1765; d. there, 24 Jan., 1836. His great-great-grandfather, Nicholas, an English Quaker, came to this country with William Penn in 1682, and bought a tract of land in what is now the city of Philadelphia. He took an active part in public affairs, was a member of the first grand jury that was called in 1683, and represented Bucks county in the first legislature of Pennsylvania from that year till 1695, when he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1711 became a director in the first public school of that city. He died there in 1721. Robert was educated at the Friends' academy in his native city. He inherited a large estate, and with his brother Jesse continued the business that had been established by his father, which became widely known in the East India and China trade, and almost equalled that of Stephen Girard in the comprehensive character of its enterprises. He served in the legislature several years, and in congress from 1798 till 1801 as a Federalist, and was a member of the common council of Philadelphia. During the war of 1812 he built one of the first cotton-factories in the country, and, being also largely interested in iron-works, he became a strong protectionist. He was the author of an "Answer to the Anti-Protective Report of Henry Lee," while the excitement on the tariff question was at its height, and of "Seven Letters to Elias Hicks," which attracted great attention.—His son, **Robert,** poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Oct., 1794; d. in Providence, R. I., 4 July, 1825, was liberally educated, and devoted himself to literature. He published "The Hermit in America on a Visit to Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1819; 2d series, 1821); "American Bards," a satire (1820); "Sisyphi Opus, or Touches at the Times, with other Poems" (1820); "Life of Lafayette" (1825–'6); "History of China" (1825); and numerous contributions to periodicals. He edited John Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" from the third volume, contributing several of the subsequent lives (7 vols., 1820–'7).

WALSH, Benjamin Dann, entomologist, b. in Frome, Worcestershire, England, 21 Sept., 1808; d. in Rock Island, Ill., 18 Nov., 1869. He was graduated at Cambridge, and it was the desire of his parents that he should study for the ministry. His own inclinations led him into literary work, and he wrote extensively for periodicals, including a pamphlet on university reforms, almost all the suggestions in which he lived to see practically carried out. In 1838 he came to the United States and settled in Henry county, Ill., where for thirteen years he led a secluded life, devoted to the care of his farm. His health becoming impaired, he removed to Rock Island in 1851, and there followed the lumber business for seven years. His active entomological career began after his retirement from business, and thereafter he contributed regularly from his observations and experience to various journals and proceedings of societies. In October, 1865, the "Practical Entomologist" was founded in Philadelphia, his name appeared as its associate editor from the west, and ultimately the editorial management passed entirely into his hands. During the session of 1866–'7 the legislature of Illinois authorized the appointment of a state entomologist, and Mr. Walsh's name was presented for confirmation. Although final action was deferred by the state senate until its next session, he discharged the duties of the office, and as acting state entomologist issued his first annual report for 1867. He was a member of various scientific societies, and was regarded as a standard authority on his specialty. His more important entomological works were published in the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Entomological Society." Mr. Walsh was associated with Charles V. Riley in founding the "American Entomologist" in 1868, and was its senior editor until his death. In addition to the works that have been mentioned, he published "Walsh's Comedies of Aristophanes" (London, 1837).

WALSH, John, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Mooncoin, County Kilkenny, Ireland, 24 May, 1830. After completing his classical studies he entered St. John's college, Waterford, where he took a course of theology. Resolving to devote himself to foreign missions, he went to Canada in 1852, entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and was ordained a priest on 1 Nov., 1854. He was stationed for two years at Brock, and was then appointed pastor of St. Mary's parish, Toronto. He was afterward transferred to St. Paul's, and subsequently was made rector of the cathedral, but was reappointed pastor of St. Mary's. He was then nominated to the see of Sandwich, and consecrated bishop on 10 Nov., 1867. In 1868 he removed his episcopal residence from Sandwich to London, and in 1869 he procured from the Propaganda a decree that made London the titular diocese. He at once entered on the task of removing the enormous debt that weighed on his flock, and in a few months succeeded in paying $40,000. He began with zeal to build churches and found schools, academies, and convents, but at the end of two years his health failed, and he was not able to attend the Vatican council. In 1875 he published a

work on the questions that were discussed in that body. In 1876 he paid his first visit to Rome, and, after his return in the following year, the tenth anniversary of his consecration was appropriately celebrated. In 1881 he laid the corner-stone of the new cathedral of London, which is now nearly finished, and is unequalled among Canadian churches. In 1882 he visited Ireland, returning the same year. In 1884 he took part in the deliberations of the third plenary council of Baltimore at the special invitation of the American bishops. During Bishop Walsh's episcopate twenty-eight churches were built and five were enlarged, and more than $500,000 were spent on church improvement. Three convents were built, and a new orphanage was founded and placed under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The College of Sandwich was opened by the Basilian Fathers, and nine academies and nine convents were established. The number of priests have increased to seventy-seven, and the Roman Catholic population to about 70,000.

WALSH, John Johnson, missionary, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 4 April, 1820; d. in Amenia, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1884. He was graduated at Union college in 1839, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1843, was ordained, and sailed the same year as a missionary under the American board for India, where he occupied stations at Futtehghur, Mynpoorie, and Allahabad till 1873. Returning home in 1874, he was pastor at Millerton, N. Y., for two years, and subsequently lived in Amenia. Mr. Walsh had just left India for the United States, and thus escaped the massacre of the mission at Futtehghur by the Sepoys in 1857. He published "A Memorial of the Futtehghur Mission and her Martyred Missionaries" (Philadelphia, 1859).

WALSH, Michael, educator, b. in Ireland in 1763; d. in Amesbury, Mass., 20 Aug., 1840. He came to America when a youth and became a teacher in Marblehead academy about the time of its organization in 1792, where Judge Joseph Story was one of his pupils. Harvard gave him the degree of A. M. in 1803. He was the author of a "Mercantile Arithmetic" (Newburyport, 1801), and a "New System of Book-keeping" (1826).

WALSH, Michael, politician, b. in Youghal, Ireland, 7 March, 1810; d. in New York city, 17 March, 1859. He went to Baltimore in his youth, received a good education, and became a lithographer. Removing to New York, he entered the assembly in 1839, and continued for many years to be a leader of the Democratic party. He established in 1840 "The Knickerbocker," which was stopped after two years' existence by his conviction and imprisonment for the publication of a libel. On his release he began "The Subterranean," an abusive and scurrilous sheet, that came to an end in a few years. On his release he served in congress, having been elected in 1853–'5 as a Democrat, and was then sent on a confidential mission to England and to Mexico by the government. Mr. Walsh visited the camps of the great contending powers in the Crimea, and was for a time the guest of Carroll Spence, then U. S. minister in Constantinople, having reached there from Sebastopol penniless and without suitable clothing. He had great talents, independence, and honesty, and was a keen satirist, and his letters from abroad were unrivalled in their vein. He was found dead in the area of a house in New York city. He published his "Speeches, Poems, and other Writings" (New York, 1843).

WALSH, Robert, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1784; d. in Paris, 7 Feb., 1859. His father, a native of Ireland, was a merchant of Baltimore. He was educated at the Roman Catholic college at Baltimore and at the Jesuit college at Georgetown, D. C., where in 1796 he delivered a poetical address before Gen. Washington, who was then president. He afterward spent a number of years in Europe, and, returning to this country in 1809, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Philadelphia. In consequence of deafness he abandoned law and engaged in journalism. In 1811 he began the publication of the first quarterly that was issued in the United States, "The American Review of History and Politics," which he continued two years, and in 1817–'18 edited the "American Register." In 1819 he established the "National Gazette" at Philadelphia, and remained connected with it till 1836, when he sold it to William Fry. He also edited the "Magazine of Foreign Literature," and resuscitated the "American Review" in March, 1827, which he continued to edit with much ability for ten years. About 1836 he went to reside in Paris, where he was U. S. consul in 1845–'51, and remained there till his death. He was at one time a writer for Dennie's "Portfolio," wrote biographical prefaces to an edition of the English poets in fifty small volumes, and biographical sketches for "Delaplaine's Repository" and for the "Encyclopædia Americana," and while in Europe he corresponded with the "Journal of Commerce" and the "National Intelligencer." He was a member of the American philosophical society and the Royal Spanish academy of history. His "Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government" (Philadelphia, 1810) was republished in England, where it was very popular, and passed through four editions. Mr. Walsh's other books include "Correspondence respecting Russia," with Robert Goodloe Harper (1813); "Essay on the Future State of Europe" (1813); "Appeal from the Judgment of Great Britain respecting the United States" (1819); "The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science" (1822); and "Didactics: Social, Literary, and Political" (2 vols., 1836). He also issued "The Select Speeches of George Canning" (Philadelphia, 1835) and "The Select Speeches of Windham and William Huskisson" (1841), for both of which he wrote biographical sketches.—His grandson, **William Shepard,** author, b. in Paris, France, 1 Feb., 1854, is the son of Robert M. Walsh, who was secretary of legation in France, and held various other diplomatic posts in Europe and in South America. He spent his boyhood in Italy. In 1867 he came with his family to this country, studied at Georgetown college, D. C., was graduated at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and in the same year accepted a post as reader and critic with J. B. Lippincott and Co., during which connection he has compiled, edited, or written about

Robert Walsh

twenty juvenile, historical, and scientific books, under various pen-names, chiefly under that of "William Shepard." In 1886 he became editor of "Lippincott's Magazine." He has published under his own name "Faust: the Legend and the Poem," a critical commentary (Philadelphia, 1887), and "Paradoxes of a Philistine" (1888).

WALSH, William, Canadian R. C. archbishop, b. in Waterford, Ireland, in November, 1804; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 10 Aug., 1858. He was educated in theology and philosophy in St. John's college, Waterford, and was ordained a priest on 25 March, 1828. He exercised his ministry for the following ten years in the archdiocese of Dublin, where he was nominated bishop of Calcutta. He was permitted to decline the appointment, but in 1834, in obedience to the command of his superiors, he consented to become coadjutor vicar apostolic of Nova Scotia. On the creation of the see of Halifax in 1845 he became bishop, and in 1852 he was made archbishop of the same diocese. He not only contributed to the advancement of the Roman Catholic church in Nova Scotia, but did much to increase the general well-being of the province. He labored to create a Roman Catholic literature, and for this purpose published translations of the works of St. Alphonsus Liguori, Grifet's "Meditations," Berthier's "God and I," and the "Spiritual Maxims" of St. Vincent de Paul. His original works are "Lenten Manual" (New York, 1855); "Catholic Offering" (1855); and "Eucharistica" (1856).

WALTER, Nehemiah, clergyman, b. in Ireland in December, 1663; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 17 Sept., 1750. He was of English parentage, and came with his father, Thomas, to this country in 1679, settling in Boston. He was graduated at Harvard in 1684, and, after living for a time in Nova Scotia, became colleague to John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He was minister of Roxbury, Mass., from 17 Oct., 1688, till his death. Mr. Walter married a daughter of Increase Mather. He published "An Essay on the Sense of Indwelling Sin in the Regenerate" (Boston, 1707); "Practical Discourses on the Holiness of Heaven" (1726); and a posthumous volume of "Sermons on Isaiah LV." (1755).—His son, **Thomas,** clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 13 Dec., 1696; d. there, 10 Jan., 1725, was graduated at Harvard in 1713, and ordained as his father's colleague, 19 Oct., 1718. He published "Grounds and Rules of Music Explained" (Boston, 1721); "A Sermon at the Boston Lecture" (1723); and "Infallibility may Sometimes Mistake," an essay (1724).—Thomas's nephew, **William,** clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 7 Oct., 1737; d. in Boston, 5 Dec., 1800, was graduated at Harvard in 1756, ordained by the bishop of London in 1764 as a minister of the Anglican church, and on 22 July of the same year installed rector of Trinity church, Boston. He sympathized with the loyalists, and, resigning the rectorship of Trinity church, 17 March, 1776, accompanied Gen. Howe to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his family and many others. He afterward went to New York, acted for some time as chaplain of a British regiment, and, returning to Nova Scotia, received a grant of land from the crown as compensation for his losses, which amounted to £7,000. He returned to Boston in 1791, and the next year became rector of Christ church in that city, where he ministered till his death. In 1796 he was invited to deliver the Dudleian lecture at Harvard college, and in 1798 he pronounced the anniversary discourse before the Massachusetts humane society, which was published. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by King's college, Aberdeen, in 1784.—William's grandson, Lynde Minshall, journalist (1799—1842), was graduated at Harvard in 1817, established the "Boston Transcript" in 1830, and was editor till 1842.—Another grandson of William, **William Bicker,** author, b. in Boston, 19 April, 1796; d. in Charleston, S. C., 23 April, 1822, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1818, and studied divinity at Cambridge, but did not preach. He possessed an active fancy and great facility of versification. Mr. Walter contributed odes, sonnets, and translations to the newspapers and magazines, and in 1822 went to the southern states to give lectures on poetry. He published "Poems" (Boston, 1821), and "Sukey" a poem (1821). The latter was suggested by Fitz-Greene Halleck's "Fanny," which appeared in 1819.

WALTER, Thomas, botanist, b. in Hampshire, England, about 1745; d. near Charleston, S. C., about 1800. He received a liberal education in England, but, emigrating to this country, settled on a plantation in St. Stephen's parish, S. C. There he followed the business of a planter and devoted his leisure to botany. In his garden he cultivated the plants that he subsequently described, and several species have since been named after him. His principal publication is "Flora Caroliniana, secundum Systema Vegetabilium perillustris Linnæi digesta" (London, 1788).

WALTER, Thomas Ustick, architect, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Sept., 1804; d. there, 30 Oct., 1887. His early education was liberal but not collegiate, and at the age of fifteen he entered the office of William Strickland, the architect of the mint and the custom-house, Philadelphia. After acquiring a knowledge of linear drawing and a general acquaintance with the professional practice of architects, he resumed his general studies, prosecuted them for seven years, and after two more years with Mr. Strickland he began practice as an architect in 1830. His first important work was the new county prison (1831), which is now generally known as Moyamensing jail, and in 1833 he made the original designs for Girard college, and was sent to Europe by the building committee of that institution, that he might study there. On his return he took charge of the college building, which was completed in 1847, and which it is claimed is the finest specimen of classic architecture on this continent. Mr. Walter's next great work was the breakwater at Laguayra for the Venezuelan government; in 1851 his design for the extension of the capitol at Washington was adopted. Having been appointed government architect, he removed to Washington, and remained there till the completion of the work in 1865. (See illustration.) While

in Washington he also designed the extensions of the patent-office, treasury, and post-office buildings, the dome on the old capitol, the congressional

library, and the government hospital for the insane. Among the works of his private practice in Philadelphia were the designs for St. George's hall, the Preston retreat, and the Biddle and Cowperthwaite places on Delaware river. He assisted the architect of the new Public buildings at Philadelphia in their erection, and was so engaged till his death. He was a member of the Franklin institute after 1829, held its professorship of architecture, and in 1860 delivered a course of lectures on that subject in Columbia college, New York. He was a member of the American philosophical society after 1841, and was one of the original members of the American institute of architects, of which he was president at the time of his death. He received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Lewisburg, Pa., in 1853, and that of LL. D. from Harvard in 1857.

WALTER, William Henry, musician, b. in Newark, N. J., 1 July, 1825. He removed to New York in 1842, was appointed organist in Trinity parish in 1847, and placed successively in charge of the music at St. John's chapel, St. Paul's, Trinity church, and Trinity chapel, where he remained until 1869. He studied composition under Dr. Edward Hodges, was appointed organist at Columbia college, New York, in 1856, and in 1865 received the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. from that institution, with which he is still connected. His published works are "Manual of Church Music" (New York, 1860); "Chorals and Hymns" (1866); "Common Prayer with Ritual Song" (1868); "Lessons in Music" (1882); and "Mass in C," with Latin and English text (1886).—His son, **George William,** organist, b. in New York city, 16 Dec., 1851, at the age of eleven was placed under the musical instruction of John K. Paine, of Boston, and subsequently under Samuel P. Warren, of New York. In 1869 he went to Washington, D. C., and was given the degree of Mus. Doc. by Columbian university of that city. His compositions are rather for the virtuoso than for the popular ear. As an organist he is known for his powers in extemporaneous performance and novelty in registration. His musical library contains more than 8,000 works.

WALTER, William Joseph, author, b. in England; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Oct., 1846. He was a professor in St. Edmund's college, Ware, England, till 1839, when he emigrated to this country, and settled in Philadelphia, where, at the time of his death, he acted as secretary to the British consul. His chief publications were "Account of a Manuscript of Ancient English Poetry, entitled 'Clavis Scientiæ, or Bretayne's Skyll-Kay of Knawing,' by John de Wageby" (London, 1816); editions of "Marie Magdalen's Funerall Teares" and others of Robert Southwell's poems; "Sir Thomas More: his Life and Times" (Philadelphia, 1839); "Beauties of Sir Thomas More" (Baltimore, 1840); "Mary, Queen of Scots: a Journal of her Twenty Years' Captivity, Trial, and Execution" (Philadelphia, 1840); "St. John Chrysostom" (1841); and "The New Following of Christ" (1841).

WALTERS, William Thompson, merchant, b. on the Juniata river, Pa., 23 May, 1820. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father, Henry Walters, a banker of Pennsylvania, sent him to Philadelphia to be educated as a civil engineer. He was placed in charge of a large smelting establishment in Lycoming county, Pa., where under his management the first iron that was manufactured in the United States from mineral coal was made. In 1841 he removed to Baltimore, Md., and engaged in the general commission business, and in 1847 he established the firm of W. T. Walters and Co., wine-merchants. When the first line of steamers between Baltimore and Savannah was established he was chosen its president, and from that time he has been a director in every line from Baltimore to the south. After the civil war he aided in the reorganization of the southern steamship lines. For many years he has been a director of the Northern Central railway company, and he is also interested in many southern lines. From 1861 till 1865 he resided in Europe, where he became the personal friend of many prominent continental artists, and travelled extensively to study the history and development of art and to purchase pictures for the collection that he had begun at an early period. He was art commissioner from the United States to the Paris exposition of 1867, that in Vienna in 1873, and that in Paris in 1878. He is one of the permanent trustees of the Corcoran art gallery in Washington, D. C., and is also chairman of the purchasing committee, a trustee of the Peabody institute, and chairman of its committee on art. He is also a trustee of the estate left for art uses by the sculptor William H. Rinehart, who was enabled to procure his art education largely through the generosity of Mr. Walters. Albert Wolff, the French critic, says that Mr. Walters's private collection is the most complete gallery of French pictures in the world with a single exception. He owns a large and rare collection of Bonvin's water-colors, and many Barye bronzes. His collection of Oriental porcelain, and ceramics numbers 3,000 pieces. For many years Mr. Walters has annually opened his gallery to the public, and the proceeds are devoted to the Poor association of Baltimore. He has given to the city of Baltimore several bronzes, which adorn the four public squares adjoining the Washington monument. They are the great lion, a masterpiece made by Antoine Louis Barye, in 1847, for the Tuileries; four groups—"War," "Peace," "Strength," and "Order"—productions of the models made by Barye for the exterior decoration of the Louvre; and a reproduction in bronze by Barbedienne of "Military Courage," made by Paul Dubois for the Lamoricière monument in Nantes. He has also given to the city a reproduction in bronze of the statue of Chief-Justice Taney in Annapolis, Md., made by Rinehart. During his visit to Europe, Mr. Walters became interested in the Percheron horses; he brought eighteen of them to the United States in 1866, and extended the importation of this stock. To increase an intelligent interest on this subject, he published "The Percheron Horse," from the French of Charles Du Haÿs, with artistic etchings (printed privately, New York, 1886). He has also published "Antoine Louis Barye, from the French of Various Critics" (Baltimore, 1885), and "Notes upon Certain Masters of the XIX. Century" (New York, 1886).

WALTHALL, Edward Cary, senator, b. in Richmond, Va., 4 April, 1831. He was educated at Holly Springs, Miss., studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practised at Coffeeville, Miss. In 1856 he was elected district attorney of the 10th judicial district of Mississippi, and he was re-elected in 1859, but resigned in 1861 and entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant in the 15th Mississippi infantry. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the regiment in the battle of Fishing Creek, or Mill Springs, Ky., 19 Jan., 1862. Subsequently he became colonel of the 29th Mississippi regiment, and he was promoted brigadier, 13 Dec., 1862, and major-general, 6 June, 1864. His service was

in the western army. At the battle of Mission Ridge, after the National forces had penetrated the Confederate lines, Gen. Walthall, under direction of Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham, threw his brigade across the ridge and held the advancing troops in check until darkness enabled the Confederates to make their escape. He commanded the rear-guard of General John B. Hood's army after that general's disastrous defeat at Nashville, and protected them from capture by the pursuing forces of General George H. Thomas. In January, 1871, Gen. Walthall resumed the practice of law at Grenada, Miss., which he continued until March, 1885. He was delegate at large to the National Democratic conventions of 1868, 1876, 1880, and 1884. He was appointed to the U. S. senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, took his seat on 12 March, 1885, and was elected by the legislature in January, 1886, for the unexpired term, without opposition. He was unanimously chosen in January, 1888, for the term that will end in 1895.

E. C. Walthall

WALTHER, Carl Ferdinand Wilhelm, theologian, b. in Langenchursdorf, Saxony, 25 Oct., 1811; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 7 May, 1887. He was the youngest son of Rev. Gottlieb Heinrich Wilhelm Walther and a descendant of a long line of Lutheran clergymen. He received his classical education in the gymnasium at Schneeberg, in the Harz mountain, and his theological training at the University of Leipsic, where he was graduated in 1833. In the same year he became tutor in the family of a councilman at Kahla, and in 1837 became pastor at Bräunsdorf. During his residence at Kahla he was acquainted with Rev. Martin Stephan in Dresden, who was at that time at the height of his popularity, but with whom Walther could not always agree. When, in 1838, Stephan gave the signal for emigration to this country, Walther, with a number of his members, decided to accompany them, and they arrived at New Orleans, La., on 5 Jan., 1839. On the way Stephan disclosed his true nature as a religious fanatic, and Walther separated from him. Some of the emigrants settled in St. Louis, while others went to the interior of the state, especially in Perry county. Among the latter was Walther, who located at Altenburg, as a Lutheran pastor, and after the deposition of Stephan became the deliverer of his deluded followers. In 1841, after the death of his brother Herman, he accepted the pastorate of the Lutheran congregation of Saxons in St. Louis, Mo., where he restored harmony among the people and gave them a proper form of government. His labors were so successful that in the fall of 1842 he dedicated the first Lutheran church of the Holy Trinity in St. Louis. He became the recognized leader among his countrymen, who settled in large numbers in Missouri, and was chief in the movement that resulted in 1847 in the organization of the synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states, of which he was the first president, and which is now the largest Lutheran synod in the country. In 1849 the theological seminary that was organized at Altenburg in a log-hut, 9 Oct., 1839, was removed to St. Louis, and Mr. Walther was elected its president, which post he held until his death. He was pre-eminently the leader of the so-called Missouri Lutherans. In 1872 the synodical conference of the Evangelical Lutheran church in North America was organized, of which he was also the recognized leader and in which he exercised a controlling influence throughout his life. He was an earnest and faithful student of the writings of Luther and the confession of the Evangelical Lutheran church, a fine classical scholar, a profound theologian, an able leader and organizer, and a prolific author. In 1844 he began the publication of "Der Lutheraner," a semi-monthly, in St. Louis, Mo., of which he was the editor until 1887, and in 1855 he established there "Lehre und Wehre," a monthly, which he conducted until his death. He published a large number of sermons, addresses, and criticisms, many of which appeared in German and English, and which are widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He has also issued several works, among which are "Dr. M. Luther's kleiner Katechismus ausgelegt von Dr. J. C. Dietrich, mit Zusätzen" (St. Louis, 1858); "Amerikanisch-Lutherische Evangelien-Postille" (1871; 9th ed., 1883); "Amerikanisch-Lutherische Epistel-Postille" (1871); "Amerikanisch-Lutherische Pastoral Theologie" (1872); "Baieri, J. G., Compendium Theologiæ Positivæ: Editio auctior et emendatior" (3 vols., 1879).

WALTON, George, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Frederick county, Va., in 1740; d. in Augusta, Ga., 2 Feb., 1804. He was entirely self-taught, and was early apprenticed to a carpenter. His employer would not permit him the use of a candle to read at night, but in his zeal for knowledge he found a substitute in pine-knots. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he removed to Georgia, studied law with Henry Young, was admitted to the bar in 1774, and began practice at Augusta. He was one of four persons that called a public meeting at Savannah, Ga., 27 July, 1774, for the consideration of public grievances, and was one of a committee that was appointed on that occasion to institute a correspondence with the different parishes, inviting them to co-operate with the other provinces in North America in opposition to the arbitrary exercise of power by the British government. On 12 Jan., 1775, another meeting of the citizens was convened, but the majority were opposed to taking any decisive measures against the mother country, though Mr. Walton eloquently urged such action. He was one of the committee that prepared a petition to the king, and drew up the patriotic resolutions that were adopted on that occasion; was active in promoting the Revolution in Georgia, and

Geo Walton

from February, 1776, till October, 1781, was a delegate to the Continental congress, signing the Declaration of Independence in the former year. In December, 1778, he was appointed a colonel of militia, commanded a battalion on the right of Gen. Robert Howe's army when Savannah was taken by the British, was severely wounded in the thigh, and, having been taken prisoner, was not liberated till September, 1779. In October of the same year, and again in 1789, he was chosen governor of Georgia. He was appointed chief justice of the state in 1783, and in 1787 was elected a delegate to the convention for framing the constitution of the United States, but did not take his seat. In 1793 he was again a judge of the supreme court, and in 1795–'6 he was U. S. senator. He was also one of the U. S. commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee, and was several times a member of the legislature of Georgia. Gen. McIntosh, then in command of the militia in Georgia, accused Mr. Walton of indirect participation in the production of a forged letter, dated 30 Nov., 1779, which was transmitted to the president of congress, requesting his removal from the command of the troops in the state. This accusation was considered by the legislature of Georgia in January, 1783. A vote of censure was passed on Mr. Walton, and the attorney-general was recommended to institute such proceedings against him as the case required. This action of the legislature seems strangely inconsistent with Mr. Walton's appointment by the same body as chief justice of Georgia on the preceding day.—His son, GEORGE, held the office of secretary of state for West Florida under the administration of Andrew Jackson.

WALTON, George Edward, physician, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 25 Dec., 1839. He was graduated at Bellevue hospital medical college, New York, in 1864, and, after serving as acting assistant surgeon in the National army, visited Europe for study in 1865, and, returning in 1866, began practice in Cincinnati. He afterward became professor of the principles and practice of medicine in Cincinnati college, took the chair of medicine and surgery in 1880, and was president of the Cincinnati academy of medicine in 1880–'1. In addition to monographs on European and American climatic resorts, and contributions to periodicals, he has published "Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada" (New York, 1872).

WALTON, William, British author, b. in England in 1784; d. at Oxford in 1857. He was British resident at Santo Domingo, and, in addition to articles for reviews and magazines, published "Present State of the Spanish Colonies" (2 vols., London, 1810); "Historical Account of Peruvian Sheep" (1811); "Sketch of the United States of America, 1800-1810, by Le C. F. de Beaujour," translated (1814); "Exposé of the Dissensions of Spanish America" (1814); "Reports on Mines in Hayti" (1825); "Memoir on Slavery in Brazil," translated (1826); and "Spain; or Who is the Lawful Successor to the Throne?" (1834).

WALTON, William Claiborne, clergyman, b. in Hanover county, Va., 4 Nov., 1793; d. in Hartford, Conn., 18 Feb., 1834. He was the son of a blacksmith, and received but few advantages of early education, but afterward studied at Hampden Sidney college, and was licensed as a preacher of the Presbyterian church, 22 Oct., 1814, at Fredericksburg. He afterward preached at Smithfield and Berryville, Va., at Washington, D. C., for a short period in 1821, and in February, 1823, became pastor of the 3d Presbyterian church, Baltimore. In May, 1827, he was installed as pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church at Alexandria, which charge he retained till 1832. In November, 1830, he was deputed by the presbytery of the District of Columbia to attend the annual meeting of the synod of Virginia, and in 1832 he was chosen missionary agent and evangelist for the presbyteries of East and West Hanover. Subsequently he became pastor of the Free church, Hartford, Conn. He was remarkably successful as an evangelist, and contributed in a considerable degree to the revival of religion in the Presbyterian, Congregational, and other churches during 1831, whereby more than 100,000 persons were brought into church communion. He published a small volume of sermons, besides separate discourses, and a sketch of the life of his daughter, Margaret Ann. A poem commemorative of him was written by Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney after his death, and his life was published by Joshua N. Danforth (New York, 1837).

WALWORTH, Jeannette Ritchie Hadermann, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Feb., 1837. She removed to Natchez, Miss., while a child, with her father, Charles Julius Hadermann, a German baron, who was afterward president of Jefferson college. On his death the family removed to Louisiana, and when she was sixteen years old Miss Hadermann became a governess. Having married Maj. Douglas Walworth, of Natchez, she accompanied him to his plantation in southern Arkansas, thence removed to Memphis, Tenn., and finally to New York city, where she now resides. In addition to contributions to the periodical press, the "Continent," and other magazines, she has published "Forgiven at Last" (Philadelphia, 1870); "The Silent Witness" (1871); "Dead Men's Shoes" (1872); "Heavy Yokes" (Boston, 1874); "Nobody's Business" (New York, 1878); "The Bar Sinister" (1885); "Without Blemish" (1885); "Alice and Scruples" (1886); "At Bay" (New York, 1887); "The New Man at Rossmere" (1887); "Southern Silhouettes" (New York, 1887); "True to Herself" (New York, 1888); "That Girl from Texas" (New York, 1888).

WALWORTH, John, pioneer, b. in Groton, Conn., in 1765; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 10 Sept., 1812. He settled at Painesville, Ohio, in 1800, and in 1802 was made justice of the peace for Trumbull county. In 1803 Gov. Tiffin appointed him associate judge of the superior court. In 1806 he held simultaneously four distinct offices—those of inspector of the port of Cuyahoga, collector of the district of Erie, associate judge of Geauga county, and postmaster at Cleveland, to which place he had removed in 1805. The post-office at Cleveland was kept in the upper story of a small building on Superior street, and the total receipts of the office for the first quarter were only $2.83. The place had then a population of less than fifty, and a mail came to it only twice a week. When it arrived Mr. Walworth delivered the letters personally, carrying them around in his hat; and that duty performed, it is said that he would lock up his office and "go a-fishing with the boys." He held the offices of associate judge and collector of customs till his death, and was much esteemed.—His wife, **Julianna Morgan,** b. in Groton, Conn., 31 Dec., 1769; d. in Cleveland, 2 March, 1853, was one of the three women that refused to leave their homes when the stampede occurred at Cleveland on the occasion of Gen. William Hull's surrender. She was an accomplished horsewoman, and often took long horseback journeys with her husband, once crossing the Alleghanies with him, and going in this manner to the eastern states by way of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

WALWORTH, Reuben Hyde, jurist and the last of the chancellors of New York state, b. in Bozrah, Conn., 26 Oct., 1788; d. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 27 Nov., 1867. He was the third son of Benjamin Walworth, who in the early part of the Revolutionary war was quartermaster of Col. Nicholl's New York regiment, and acted as adjutant at the battle of White Plains. The family was originally of London, England, the American branch descending from William Walworth, who emigrated from that city in 1671 and settled on Fisher's island, and afterward in New London, Conn. His father removed to Hoosick, N. Y., during the son's early childhood, where the latter acquired the mere rudiments of an education by great industry, and at the age of sixteen taught in a school. At seventeen he began the study of law at Troy, N. Y., and in 1809 he was admitted to the bar. In January, 1810, he settled at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he speedily rose to eminence in his profession, and in 1811 he was appointed a master in chancery, and one of the county judges. At the invasion of Plattsburg by the British army in September, 1814, Mr. Walworth, who since 1812 had held the post of adjutant-general of the New York militia, was aide to Gen. Benjamin Mooers, and witnessed Com. McDonough's battle and victory on the lake, having been deputed to watch the contest from the shore and report the result to his chief. He was a member of congress in 1821–'3, and in April of the latter year was appointed judge of the 4th judicial district of New York state, which office he held for five years. In October of the same year he removed to Saratoga Springs. He presided in his circuit until 1828, when he was appointed chancellor of the state of New York. This office he held for twenty years, when the new constitution of 1848 abolished the court of chancery. In 1828 he removed to Albany, but in the spring of 1833 he returned to Saratoga Springs and to his residence at Pine Grove, where he remained until his death. Pine Grove (seen in the accompanying illustration) was for many years a much-frequented place, few residences in the land seeing more of the great celebrities of the country, especially jurists and statesmen, among them De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Daniel D. Tompkins, William L. Marcy, Francis Granger, William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Chancellor Kent, Judge Story, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, and Gen. Winfield Scott. Chancellor Walworth may justly be regarded as the great artisan of our equity laws. In some sense he was the Bentham of America, without the bold speculations and fantastical theories which, to a certain extent, characterized the great British jurist. What Bentham did in removing defects in English jurisprudence Walworth did in renovating and simplifying the equity laws of the United States. Justice Story pronounced him "the greatest equity jurist living." Before his day the court of chancery in New York state was a tribunal of ill-defined powers and uncertain jurisdiction, in a measure subservient to the English court of chancery in its procedure. Chancellor Walworth abolished much of that subtlety, many of those prolix and bewildering formalities which had their origin in the middle ages. He reduced the practice of his court to standard rules, which he prepared with great industry. These rules greatly improved the old system of equity practice, and though he has been charged with thus complicating the court of chancery with expensive machinery, it cannot be gainsaid that with Chancellor Walworth equity was the soul and spirit of law, "creating positive and defining rational law, flexible in its nature, and suited to the fortunes, cases, and reciprocal obligations of men." The contents of fourteen volumes of Paige and Barbour's "Chancery Reports," containing the adjudications in his own court, and a large part of the matter of the thirty-eight volumes of Wendell, Hill, and Denio's "Reports," consisting of the opinions he pronounced in the court of errors, attest his vast judicial labors. All widows and orphans in the state were wards of the court of chancery. The chancellor construed this tutelage in the most simple sense and acted accordingly. His wards had easy access to him without any formalities of red tape. He listened to their stories patiently, instituted inquiries after his own fashion, and often made some prompt order in their favor upon such informal application. Chancellor Walworth was of such a genial, winning manner that whoever came in contact with him was at once placed at ease. He was also very benevolent, and was constantly looking about him for some deserving object upon whom to exercise his kindness. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church, and took it upon himself to care especially for the poor of the congregation. He was an early and stanch friend of temperance, and for a long period was president of the American temperance union. He was also vice-president of the Bible society and the Tract society. Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1835. He was the author of "Rules and Orders of the New York Court of Chancery" (Albany, 1829; several revised eds.), and "Hyde Genealogy" (2 vols., 1864).

—His son, **Clarence Alphonsus,** author, b. in Plattsburg, N. Y., 30 May, 1820, was graduated at Union college in 1838, and studied law, first at Canandaigua, N. Y., and afterward at Albany. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1841, and practised one year at Rochester. Afterward he was a student at the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, for three years, and then, uniting with the Roman Catholic church, went to Belgium, spending three years with the Redemptionists, and at the College of Wittemberg, where he was ordained priest. He was then sent to England, taking charge, while there, of a new church at Upton on Severn, and acting as a missionary in London, Liverpool, and Manchester. He returned in March, 1850, and

was a travelling missionary throughout the United States for fifteen years. He was also one of the five founders of the order of Paulists in the United States. (See HECKER, ISAAC T.) In 1864 his health compelled him to relinquish his work as a missionary and return to his home at Saratoga Springs, and he was afterward made rector of St. Mary's parish, Albany, N. Y., in which post he has since remained. Father Walworth has ever been an advocate of the cause of temperance, and has for several years been vice-president of the Law and order league of the state of New York. He is the author of "The Gentle Skeptic," a work on the authorship and inspiration of the Old Testament (New York, 1860); "The Doctrine of Hell, ventilated in a Discussion between Rev. C. A. Walworth and William H. Burr, Esq." (1874); and "Andiatarocte, or the Eve of Lady Day on Lake George, and other Poems, Hymns, and Meditations in Verse" (1888). He has also contributed to "Brownson's Review" and to "The Catholic World," and is well known as a lecturer.—Another son, **Mansfield Tracy,** novelist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1830; d. in New York city, 3 June, 1873, was graduated at Union college in 1849 and at Harvard law-school in 1852, and admitted to the bar in 1855. After practising in Albany with his father for some time, he abandoned his profession for that of literature, began writing for the "Home Journal," and subsequently composed many sensational romances. He was intentionally shot and killed by his son, whose trial for the crime is celebrated in American law annals. The son was acquitted on the ground of mental aberration, and placed in an insane asylum. Mr. Walworth's books, which at one time had a large circulation, include "Mission of Death" (New York, 1853); "Lulu" (1860); "Hotspur" (1861); "Stormcliff" (1865); "Warwick" (1868); "Delaplane, or the Sacrifice of Irene" (1872); and "Beverly, or the White Mask" (1873). At the time of his death he was engaged on the "Lives of the Chancellors of New York State," and had just completed a "Life of Chancellor Livingston." After his death two works were published from his manuscripts: "Married in Mask" (1888), and "Tahara, a Leaf from Empire" (1888).—His wife, **Ellen Hardin,** author, b. in Jacksonville, Ill., 20 Oct., 1832, is the daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista. She has been a member of the board of education for three years in Saratoga Springs, and principal, for six years, of a school for young ladies. She is an active trustee of the Saratoga monument association, and through her instrumentality about twenty spots of historic interest on the battle-fields have been recently marked by granite tablets. Mrs. Walworth has published an account of the Burgoyne campaign, with several original maps (New York, 1877), and has contributed to the "Magazine of American History" an account of the battle of Buena Vista—a chapter of the work on which she is now engaged, "The Life of Col. John J. Hardin, and a History of the Hardin Family." She has also written several patriotic and other poems, and has ready a volume of essays on literary, artistic, scientific, and educational topics.—Their daughter, **Ellen Hardin,** author, b. in Saratoga Springs, 2 Oct., 1858, has published "An Old World, as seen through Young Eyes" (New York, 1875), and has now ready a work entitled "The Lily of the Mohawks, or the Life and Times of Katarie Tegokwithi," the first Iroquois convert to the Christian faith.—Another daughter, **Reubena Hyde,** b. in Louisville, Ky., 21 Feb., 1867, has published poems in magazines, and is the author of a comediette entitled "Where was Elsie? or the Saratoga Fairies" (New York, 1888).

WANAMAKER, John, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and engaged early in business. In 1861 he established a clothing-house, to which he afterward added other branches of business, and he now has one of the largest retail stores in the United States. In 1887 Mr. Wanamaker adopted the system of co-operation in his store, and during the first year of its operation over $100,000 was paid to employés in excess of salaries. He has also organized a savings-bank for employés, a building association, classes for instruction, and a library. In 1858 he began a Sunday-school in southwest Philadelphia, out of which has grown Bethany Presbyterian church, and he was one of the founders of the Christian commission, and president of the Young men's Christian association of Philadelphia in 1870–'83. Mr. Wanamaker was chairman of the bureau of revenue and of the press committee, which rendered efficient service in aid of the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

WANGENHEIM, Frederick Adam Julius (vong'-en-hime), Baron von, German scientist, b. in the castle of Wangenheim, near Waltershausen, duchy of Coburg-Gotha, in 1747; d. in Gumbinnen, Prussia, 25 March, 1800. He received his education at Waltershausen, and in 1766 entered the service of the duke of Coburg as lieutenant. He passed afterward to the Prussian army and attained the rank of captain. He came to the United States in 1777 in the Hessian contingent in the British service, commanded a squadron of light cavalry in New York and Pennsylvania in 1778–'83, and won a reputation for his successful raids. On his return to Germany he was given the cross of the Hessian military order, and later re-entered the Prussian service. He had studied while in North America the natural history of the country, and especially the trees and shrubs, and in 1785, in a memoir to the Berlin academy, showed the immense advantages that would be derived from the naturalization of several species of American trees. On request of the academy he was then sent to Gumbinnen as director-general of the waters and forests of eastern Prussia, where he carried on experiments on a large scale and planted a great number of American trees. His works include "Beschreibung einiger Arten von Bäumen die in Nordamerika wachsen, mit Bezug auf ihren Gebrauch in den deutschen Wäldern, nach den Beobachtungen in den nordamerikanischen Provinzen von 1778–1783" (Göttingen, 1781); "Supplement zur Wälder-Kultur-Wissenschaft, mit Anwendung auf die Umpflanzung der Baumarten die in Nordamerika wachsen" (1787); "Beschreibung der verschiedenen Holzarten die in Nordamerika wachsen" (1788); "Betrachtungen über die Tannen von Preussisch-Litthauen" (1789); "Betrachtungen über die Weichhölzer die in Nordamerika wachsen" (1795); and several memoirs in the "Transactions" of the Berlin academy of sciences.

WANTON, Joseph, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1705; d. there, 19 July, 1780. His father, William (1680–1737), was governor of Rhode Island in 1732–'4. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1751, acquired wealth as a merchant, and in 1769 was elected governor. In June, 1775, the assembly of Rhode Island deprived Gov. Wanton of all power, in consequence of his opposition to the will of that body and his supposed sympathy with the royalists, and from that period Deputy-Governor Nicholas Cooke acted as

the executive authority. Among the chief causes that induced the people to regard Gov. Wanton with suspicion was, doubtless, his acceptance, in 1773, of an appointment, under the great seal of England, to inquire into the burning of the king's ship, the "Gaspee," by the Whigs. While Newport was occupied by the British he was superintendent of the troops, and at the evacuation he followed the royal army to New York. He was a man of amiable disposition, elegant manners, and handsome person.

WARBURTON, George, British author, b. near Tullamore, County Galway, Ireland, about 1812; d. in 1857. He entered the British army, attained the rank of major, and resided in Canada for some time. After his return to England he was a member of parliament for Harwich. He died by his own hand. Mr. Warburton published "Hochelaga, or England in the New World" (2 vols., London, 1846); "The Conquest of Canada" (2 vols., 1849); and "A Memoir of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough" (3 vols., 1853). His books were edited by his brother Eliot, who became distinguished as an author.

WARD, Aaron, congressman, b. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 5 July, 1790; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 2 March, 1867. He received a classical education, and began the study of law, which he relinquished to join the army at the age of eighteen. He served as a lieutenant under Gen. Wade Hampton in the expedition against Montreal, and was promoted captain in 1814. After the close of the war with Great Britain he resumed his legal studies in Oxford, N. Y., was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Sing Sing. He married in 1820 a daughter of Elkanah Watson, and shortly afterward was appointed district attorney for Westchester county. He entered congress on 5 Dec., 1825, and served till 3 March, 1829. After an intermission of one term he was again elected for three consecutive terms, serving from 5 Dec., 1831, till 3 March, 1837, and four years later returned for a single congress, which closed its sessions on 3 March, 1843. He was a supporter of the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, took an active part in commercial legislation and in all measures that affected the interests of New York, and also concerned himself with the framing of military bills, and was the special advocate of state education for soldiers' children. In 1846 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and in 1855 he was defeated as a candidate for secretary of state of New York. He was a major-general of militia from 1835 till 1853. Gen. Ward was the author of "Around the Pyramids," describing travels in Europe and the East (New York, 1863). He died at the home of his son-in-law, Samuel J. Randall. Another daughter married John R. Thompson, U. S. senator from New Jersey. —His nephew, **Elijah,** congressman, b. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1816; d. in Roslyn, L. I., 7 Feb., 1882, received a classical education, engaged in commercial pursuits in New York city, and was chosen president of the Mercantile library association in 1839. Afterward he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised in New York city. He was judge-advocate-general of the state in 1853–'5, and was elected as a Democrat to congress, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1859. He was defeated at the next election, but was successful in the following two, serving from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1865. On being again defeated, he spent two years in Europe, and was not again a candidate till 1874, when he defeated his Republican competitor, but he was beaten in the succeeding election by a rival Democrat. In congress he took part in the discussion of commercial questions, advocating an interoceanic canal, uniform bankruptcy laws, postal subsidies to steamships, and reciprocity with Canada, and opposing a paper currency. In March, 1861, he addressed commercial bodies in New York city in favor of free canals, and in 1871, in response to a request from members of congress for an expression of his views, proposed freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, on which subject he published two reports. Besides single speeches on commercial relations with Canada, the Geneva award, the Hawaiian treaty, and the shipping act, there has been published a volume of his "Speeches on Commercial, Financial, and other Subjects" (New York, 1877).—His cousin, **Horatio,** banker, b. in New York city about 1810; d. in London, England, in April, 1868, resided in London for many years before his death. He bequeathed $100,000 to the National soldiers' and sailors' home, Washington, D. C., and an equal sum for the education of soldiers' orphans.

WARD, Andrew Henshaw, antiquary, b. in Shrewsbury, Mass., 26 May, 1784; d. in Newtonville, Mass., 18 Feb., 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1808, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Northampton, Mass., in 1811, and practised till 1829 at Shrewsbury, where, while filling the office of town-clerk, he transcribed all the records of births, deaths, and marriages, and was active in putting an end to the custom of "farming out" the town's poor. For the period between 1829 and 1853, except during two years, he was employed in the custom-house at Boston, and from 1837, when a general bankruptcy law went into force, till 1846, when it expired, he was U. S. commissioner of insolvency for the district of Massachusetts. He was a delegate from Newton to the convention of 1853 for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. For more than fifty years he was a justice of the peace, either in Shrewsbury, Boston, or West Newton, where he settled in 1842. Mr. Ward was an active member of the New England historic-genealogical society almost from its first organization, and a frequent contributor to its "Register." He published a "History of the Town of Shrewsbury" (Boston, 1847), containing a "Family Register," which was also issued separately; "Ward Family: Descendants of William Ward" (1851); and "Genealogical History of the Rice Family" (1858). See his "Memoir," by William B. Trask" (Boston, 1863).

WARD, Artemas, soldier, b. in Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1727; d. there, 28 Oct., 1800. He was graduated at Harvard in 1748, entered public life at an early age as a representative to the general assembly, and was afterward chosen to the executive council. In 1752 he was a justice of the peace in his native town. In 1755 he served as major in Col. Abraham Williams's regiment, and in 1758 he was major in the one that was commanded by William Williams. He accompanied the expedition under Gen. James Abercrombie against the French and Indians, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and succeeded to the command of the 3d regiment. Afterward he represented his native town in the legislature, where he took an active part in the controversies between the colonial governors and the house of representatives and was one of the regularly chosen members that were displaced by the "mandamus councillors" in 1774. On 27 Oct., 1774, he was appointed a brigadier-general by the Provincial congress of Massachusetts, to which he was a delegate, and on 19 May, 1775, he was made commander-in-chief of the

Massachusetts forces. He was in nominal command at the battle of Bunker Hill, though he remained at headquarters in Cambridge and had no share in determining the events of that day. On 17 June he was appointed by the Continental congress first on the list of major-generals, and he was in command of the forces besieging Boston until the arrival of Gen. Washington, after which he was second in command, being stationed with the right wing on Roxbury heights. In consequence of impaired health he resigned his commission in April, 1776, but at the request of Gen. Washington he continued to act until the end of May. He was elected chief justice of the court of common pleas of Worcester county in 1776, was president of the Massachusetts executive council in 1777, and a member of the legislature for sixteen years, serving as speaker in 1785. In 1779 he was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress, but, owing to failing health, did not take his seat. Being afterward elected to congress as a Federalist, he served from 4 Oct., 1791, till 3 March, 1795. He possessed integrity and unyielding principles, and his judicial conduct, especially during Shays's rebellion in 1786, was highly commended.—His son, **Artemas**, jurist, b. in Shrewsbury, Mass., 9 Jan., 1762; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 Oct., 1847, was graduated at Harvard in 1783, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Shrewsbury until 1809, when he removed to Boston. He served in the legislature, was a member of the council, and was elected to the 13th congress as a peace candidate, serving from 24 May, 1813, till 3 March, 1817. From 1820 till 1839 he was chief justice of the court of common pleas. Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1842.

Artemas Ward

WARD, Christopher Longstreet, lawyer, b. in New Milford, Susquehanna co., Pa., in 1807; d. in Towanda, Pa., 14 May, 1870. His father, William Ward, emigrated from Litchfield county, Conn. Christopher was apprenticed to a printer, and from January, 1831, till March, 1836, published the "Susquehanna Register" at Montrose, Pa. In 1832 materials that he had collected for a history of Susquehanna county were destroyed by fire. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar. In 1840 he removed to Towanda, Bradford co., where he lent his aid to many enterprises of lasting benefit to the town. He was agent for many of the large landed estates in northern Pennsylvania, was president of the Atlantic and Great Western railway during its construction through the state, and through his instrumentality the means for its early completion were obtained in Europe. He was a personal friend of Andrew Jackson, and active in the counsels of the Democratic party, but never held office. Mr. Ward collected a library of about 10,000 volumes, which contained, it is said, more rare works than any other private library in the state. His collection of autographs was unusually complete. This library, with his pictures and collections of art, was presented by his family to Lafayette college.

WARD, Durbin, lawyer, b. in Augusta, Ky., 11 Feb., 1819; d. in Lebanon, Ohio, 22 May, 1886. He removed with his family to Fayette county, Ind., where he was brought up on a farm, entered Miami university at the age of nineteen, remaining two years, then studied law with Thomas Corwin, and, on being admitted to practice in 1842, became his partner. From 1845 till 1851 he was prosecuting attorney of Warren county, Ohio. He was elected to the first legislature under the present constitution in 1851, was defeated as a Democratic candidate for congress in 1856, also as nominee for the office of attorney-general of Ohio in 1858, and in 1860 was a member of the Democratic national convention that met at Charleston, S. C., and reassembled at Baltimore, Md., in which he supported the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas. He enlisted in the National army as a private, served in West Virginia under Gen. George B. McClellan, and subsequently took part in the campaigns of Gen. George H. Thomas, being appointed major of the 17th Ohio infantry on 17 Aug., 1861, and lieutenant-colonel on 31 Dec., 1862. He received a disabling wound at Chickamauga and was mustered out without his knowledge; but he obtained the recall of the order, was made colonel of his regiment on 13 Nov., 1863, and with a crippled arm served through the remainder of the war, being brevetted brigadier-general on 18 Oct., 1865. In November, 1866, he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the southern district of Ohio, but he was removed when Gen. Grant became president. He entered the state senate in 1870. The plan of the present circuit-court system of Ohio was drafted by him. Gen. Ward was a political orator, and at the Democratic national convention of 1884 presented the name of Allen G. Thurman as a candidate for the presidency. He began, but did not live to complete, a work on constitutional law, to be entitled "The Federal Institutes." A volume of his speeches has been published by his widow (Columbus, 1888).

WARD, Frederick Townsend, soldier, b. in Salem, Mass., 29 Nov., 1831; d. in Ningpo, China, 21 Sept., 1862. He was educated at the Salem high-school, became a sailor, served in the French army during the Crimean war, was in business for some time as a ship-broker in New York city, and about 1860, at the period when the Taeping rebels were everywhere successful, landed in Shanghai. Raising a band of various nationalities, he offered to capture a certain city for a fixed price. His first victory was the capture of the walled town of Sungkiang, which was held by 10,000 rebels, for which service he was made a mandarin of the fourth degree. He cleared the country about Shanghai, receiving his pay for each victory, disappeared for a time, returned at the head of three native regiments that he had armed and trained like European soldiers, and routed a greatly superior force, saving the city from capture. The European officers, who had shunned him as an adventurer and an outlaw, now admitted him into their counsels and welcomed his aid in organizing troops and guarding a radius of thirty miles around Shanghai. In the autumn of 1861 he captured Ningpo, an important stronghold. He adopted the Chinese nationality and manners, being called Hwa, married the daughter of an influential native, and was made a mandarin of the highest grade and admiral-general in the service of the emperor. He was mortally wounded while directing an assault on Tsekie. At the time of the "Trent" affair, when war between the United States and England was expected, and the British in China laid plans to seize American shipping and

other property, Ward prepared to take possession of war-ships and merchant vessels of Great Britain then in Chinese waters. He was anxious to close up his affairs in China, in order to take part in the civil war, and offered a contribution of $10,000 to the National cause, but was killed before the answer came from Minister Anson Burlingame. He was succeeded in his command by Major Charles G. Gordon, who gained renown by the subsequent exploits of the "Ever-Victorious Army," which he brought to a high state of discipline, but which Ward had created and first organized. The Chinese paid Ward the honor of burying him in the Confucian cemetery at Ningpo, where they have erected a great mausoleum, besides placing monuments on the scenes of his victories. He had converted his large possessions into money and negotiable securities, which disappeared from his person when he was killed. The English officer who was last with him was suspected of the theft, and in the United States consular court at Shanghai there were protracted proceedings in the Ward estate case.

WARD, Genevieve, the stage-name of Lucia Genoveva Teresa, Countess Guerbel, actress, b. in New York city, 27 March, 1833. She is a granddaughter of Gideon Lee. Her childhood and youth were passed in France and Italy. When she was fifteen years old her voice attracted the interest of Rossini, who superintended her musical education. After appearing at La Scala, Milan, in "Lucrezia Borgia," she was received with great applause at Bergamo, and afterward sang in principal rôles of Italian opera at the Théâtre des Italiens, Paris. Her first performances in London were in English opera. In December, 1851, she took part in the "Messiah" at Exeter hall. Having married Count Constantine Guerbel, a Russian officer, before going upon the operatic stage, she sang under the name of Madame Guerrabella. She gave Italian operas in London during the season of 1862, and at its close came to the United States, appearing in New York city and Philadelphia, and in the winter sang in Havana. Exposing herself injudiciously to diphtheria, she caught the infection, and suffered a severe attack of the disease by which her voice was ruined for singing. For several years she taught vocal music in a school in New York, and finally she prepared herself for the dramatic stage. Being coldly received by an audience of New York critics, she sailed for England, making her first appearance on 1 Oct., 1873, in Manchester, as Lady Macbeth. She was successful in this part, and still more as Lady Constance in "King John," and, going to Dublin in the same year, was applauded in the rôles of Adrienne Lecouvreur, Medea, and Lucrezia Borgia. Adelaide Ristori, who had been her adviser in dramatic studies, desired Miss Ward to join her Italian troupe, but she preferred to enact English plays. She played Unarita in "The Prayer in the Storm" in London for six months in 1874, and was successful as Julia in "The Hunchback," and in the following year as Rebecca in "Ivanhoe." Afterward she travelled through the provinces, producing "Despite the World," by Lewis Wingfield, and "Sappho," by William G. Wills, both of which were written for her. In December, 1875, she first played "Antigone" at the Crystal Palace, London. She went to Paris in 1877 to study under François Joseph Regnier, and on 11 Feb. gained such success in a French version of "Macbeth" that the managers of the Comédie Française invited her to become a member of their company. She returned to London for the season of 1878, playing Emilia in "Othello" among other parts, and in June sailed for the United States, appearing at Booth's theatre, New York city, in "Jane Shore," "Henry VIII.," and other plays. Returning to London in April, 1879, she leased the Lyceum theatre, where she failed in the double rôle of the heroine and the gypsy in "Zillah," but made a success in the title rôle of William Young's "Lucrezia Borgia" and as Stephanie in "Forget-Me-Not," which she first produced on 22 Aug. She reappeared in the same piece at the Prince of Wales's theatre on 22 Feb., 1880, and on 10 May of that year performed the part of Clorinde in Émile Augier's "L'Aventurière," which was given in French. In 1881–'2 she played "Forget-Me-Not" in the chief cities of the United States and British America, and, after reproducing the same play in London, she sailed for India in December, 1882, playing in the Australian colonies, and, after a tour around the world, returned to England in November, 1885. She has since been the lessee of the Lyceum theatre, London, but in 1888 finally retired from the stage. Her earlier career was recounted in a "Memoir of Ginevra Guerrabella," which was published anonymously by Henry Wikoff (New York, 1863), and her later in "Genevieve Ward," by Zadel Barnes Gustafson (Boston, 1882).

Genevieve Ward

WARD, Sir Henry George, English diplomatist, b. in England about 1796; d. in Madras, India, 2 Aug., 1860. He was a son of Robert Plumer Ward, juristic writer and novelist, and entered the diplomatic service in 1816. He was chargé d'affaires in Mexico and travelled extensively in that country in 1825–'7, sat in parliament from 1832 till 1849, was afterward high commissioner to the Ionian islands, and governor of Ceylon, whence he was transferred to Madras, dying of cholera a few days after his arrival. He was the author of "Mexico in 1827" (2 vols., London, 1828), which was enlarged and reissued under the title of "Travels in Mexico" (1829).—His wife, **Emily Elizabeth,** b. in England about 1805, was a daughter of Admiral Sir John Edward Swinburne, and married Sir Henry Ward in 1824. She drew the illustrations for her husband's work on Mexico, and published also "Views of Towns in Mexico" (2 vols., London, 1829).

WARD, James Harman, naval officer, b. in Hartford, Conn., in 1806; d. near Matthias point, Potomac river, 27 June, 1861. He was appointed as a midshipman in the navy, 4 March, 1823, and was allowed to remain under instruction in the military school at Norwich, Vt., with several other midshipmen. He made a cruise in the "Constitution" in 1824–'8, became a passed midshipman, 23 March, 1829, and was commissioned lieutenant, 3 March, 1831. He was an instructor at the naval academy at Annapolis from its establishment on its present basis in 1845 till 1847. He commanded the steamer "Vixen" of the home squadron in 1849–'50, and was promoted to com-

mander, 9 Sept., 1853. He was appointed to command the Potomac flotilla in May, 1861, and immediately essayed to open that river and silence the Confederate batteries on its banks. His flotilla consisted of three small improvised gun-boats, the steamer "Freeborn," "Anacostia," and "Resolute." He attacked and silenced the batteries at Acquia creek, 20 May, 1861, the first time the navy engaged the Confederate batteries during the war. The next day the battle was renewed, and Ward's flotilla was re-enforced by the arrival of the "Pawnee" under Commander Stephen C. Rowan. Ward conducted a series of fights with his flotilla, and succeeded in clearing the banks and keeping the river open. On 27 June, 1861, he planned a landing expedition at Matthias point, and in the bombardment of the batteries he was killed while sighting a gun. He was the author of "Elementary Course of Instruction in Naval Ordnance and Gunnery" (Philadelphia, 1851); "Manual of Naval Tactics" (New York, 1859); and "Steam for the Million" (1860). The first two were used as a text-book at the United States naval academy for many years.

WARD, John Elliott, lawyer, b. in Sunbury, Liberty co., Ga., 2 Oct., 1814. He entered Amherst in 1831, but left on account of the indignation that was manifested toward Georgians after the imprisonment of two Cherokee missionaries, studied law in Savannah, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He attended the lectures in the Harvard law-school before beginning practice, and on his return to Savannah was appointed, in January, 1836, solicitor-general for the eastern district of his state, to fill an unexpired term, at the close of which the legislature continued him in the office. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Georgia in 1838, but resigned in the following year in order to enter the state legislature. He returned to the house in 1845 and in 1853, when he was chosen speaker, and in 1854 was elected mayor of Savannah. In 1856 he presided over the Democratic national convention that met in Cincinnati. In 1857 he entered the state senate, and was chosen its president and acting lieutenant-governor of the state, resigning in 1858 on being appointed U. S. minister to China. He departed for his post in January, 1859, and remained till April, 1861, when he returned and resigned in consequence of the adoption by Georgia of the ordinance of secession, although he was strongly opposed to that measure. In January, 1866, he removed from Savannah to New York city, where he has since practised law.

WARD, John Henry Hobart, soldier, b. in New York city, 17 June, 1823. His grandfather, John, a soldier of the Revolution, and his father, James, who fought in the war of 1812, were both disabled by wounds that they received in the service. The son was educated at Trinity collegiate school, enlisted at the age of eighteen in the 7th U. S. infantry, and in four years rose through the several grades to that of sergeant-major. In the Mexican war he participated in the siege of Fort Brown, received wounds at Monterey, and was at the capture of Vera Cruz. He was assistant commissary-general of the state of New York from 1851 till 1855, and commissary-general from 1855 till 1859. In the beginning of the civil war he recruited the 38th New York volunteers, was appointed colonel of the regiment, and led it at Bull Run and in all the battles of the peninsula campaign, and subsequently at the second Bull Run and Chantilly. Being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 4 Oct., 1862, he commanded a brigade in the 3d corps at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania. On the third day at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, as also at Kelly's Ford and Wapping Heights, he was in temporary command of the division. He was again wounded at Spottsylvania, and was frequently commended for courage and capacity, in official reports. After the war he engaged in a civil employment in New York city.

WARD, John Quincy Adams, sculptor, b. in Urbana, Champaign co., Ohio, 29 June, 1830. At the age of nineteen he began to study with Henry K. Browne, with whom he remained until 1857, assisting him in many of his works. In 1857–'8 he was in Washington modelling busts of Joshua R. Giddings, Alexander H. Stephens, John P. Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, and other public men. At this time he also made his first sketch for the "Indian Hunter," and he subsequently visited the Indian country to make studies for this subject. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York, where he has since resided. He was elected an associate of the National academy the following year, and an academician in 1863. During this period he made many designs in wax for presentation swords, and executed in 1861 a bronze statuette, "The Freedman," his first full-length figure. It attracted much attention by its subject, and its merits as a work of art won for it the admiration of critics. It was exhibited, together with the "Indian Hunter," at the Paris exposition of 1867, and has been repeated several times by the artist. The "Indian Hunter," completed in 1864 and now in the Central park, was his next work of importance. It won universal praise for its excellence in design and execution, and is among the best of his statues. (See illustration.) New York city possesses several other of his most important works. They are a colossal statue of a citizen soldier for the 7th regiment (1868); "Shakespeare" (1870–'1); a colossal statue of Washington, on the steps of the Sub-Treasury building in Wall street (1882); "The Pilgrim" (1884); and a statue of William E. Dodge (1887). His other notable works are "The Good Samaritan," a group to commemorate the discovery of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic (1865), in Boston; statues of Matthew C. Perry, in Newport, R. I. (1866), Gen. John F. Reynolds, at Gettysburg, Pa. (1871), Israel Putnam, in Hartford, Conn. (1874), George Washington, in Newburyport, Mass. (1876), an equestrian statue of Gen. George H. Thomas, in Washington, D. C. (1878), Gen. Daniel Morgan, at Spartansburg, S. C., and Gen. Lafayette, in Burlington, Vt. (1880); and the monument to James A. Garfield, in Washington (1887). He is engaged on a large statue of Henry Ward Beecher for the city of Brooklyn. He has also executed various portrait busts, including, besides those already mentioned, Valentine Mott, James T. Brady, Dr. Orville Dewey, and Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio. Mr. Ward was vice-president of the National academy in 1870–'1 and president in 1872.—His brother, **Edgar Melville,** artist, b. in Urbana, Ohio, 24 Feb., 1839, studied at the National academy in 1870–'1, and under Alexandre

Cabanel at the École des beaux arts, Paris, during 1872–'8. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1875, and an academician in 1883, and is director of its schools. His more important works are "Paternal Pride" (1878); "Locksmith"; "Lace-Makers"; "Motherly Care"; "The Tobacco-Field" (1881); "Scene in a Foundry"; "The Last Shock"; and "The Cobblers" and "The Blessing" (1886). His "Brittany Washerwomen" was at the salon of 1876, the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876, and at Paris in 1878 with "Venetian Water-Carriers" and "The Sabot-Maker."

WARD, Julius Hammond, clergyman, b. in Charlton, Worcester co., Mass., 12 Oct., 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1860, and at Berkeley divinity-school, Middletown, Conn., in 1862, and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector of parishes in Ansonia and Cheshire, Conn., Rockland and Thomaston, Me., and Marblehead, Mass., till 1878, since which time he has engaged in literary work. In 1877 he was an editor of the "North American Review." Besides contributions on religious subjects to the secular and religious press, he is the author of "Life and Letters of James Gates Percival" (Boston, 1866); and has ready for the press works on "The Church in Modern Society," and "The White Mountains."

WARD, Lester Frank, botanist, b. in Joliet, Ill., 18 June, 1841. He was educated at various schools, but served in the National army in the civil war, during which he was wounded. In 1865 he settled in Washington, where he served in the treasury department, principally as chief of the division of navigation and immigration, and as librarian of the U. S. bureau of statistics. While holding office he was graduated at Columbian university in 1869 and at its law department in 1871, and in 1873 for higher studies was given the degree of A. M. He began the study of botany in 1872, and has followed that science professionally since 1874. In 1881 he entered the service of the U. S. geological survey as assistant geologist, and in 1888 attained the grade of geologist, devoting his attention chiefly to the study of paleo-botany. He also holds the office of honorary curator of botany and fossil plants in the U. S. national museum. Mr. Ward is a member of scientific societies, and his bibliography includes about 200 titles. His larger works are "Guide to the Flora of Washington and Vicinity" (Washington, 1881); "Dynamic Sociology, or Applied Social Science" (2 vols., New York, 1883); "Sketch of Paleo-Botany" (Washington, 1885); "Synopsis of the Flora of the Laramie Group" (1886); "Types of the Laramie Flora" (1887); and "Geographical Distribution of Fossil Plants" (1888).

WARD, Levi, physician, b. in East Guilford (now Madison), Conn., 29 July, 1771; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1861. He was educated at Yale, leaving college to pursue the study of medicine in East Guilford. After completing his professional studies he removed to Haddam, Conn., and practised there for seventeen years. In 1807 he emigrated to Bergen, Genesee co., N. Y., where he managed a large tract of land as agent for the state of Connecticut. He established mail routes, and carried on mercantile business at various points, besides practising medicine, and in 1817 removed to Rochester, where he became president of the first savings bank, and also of the Rochester bank, and was active in enterprises for religious and public objects and in commercial affairs.—His son, **Ferdinand de Wilton,** missionary, b. in Bergen, Genesee co., N. Y., 9 July, 1812, was graduated at Union in 1831 and at Princeton theological seminary in 1834, and preached at Albion, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. He was ordained as an evangelist in Rochester, N. Y., on 31 Aug., 1836, and departed as a missionary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to Madura, whence he went to Madras, India, and remained until 1847, laboring with success as a teacher of Christianity, publishing several volumes in Tamil, and editing the first periodical in advocacy of abstinence from intoxicating liquors that was printed in a Hindu language. After returning to the United States he acted for a year as agent for the missionary board in western New York, was stated supply in Rochester in 1849, and then served as pastor of Presbyterian churches in Geneseo, N. Y., till 1861, when he went with the army as chaplain of the 104th New York volunteers, and was at the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. After the close of the civil war he returned to his former church in Geneseo, resigning in 1871, and acting during the succeeding four years as district secretary of the American Bible society. Dr. Ward, who received his degree of D. D. from Washington college in 1861, is the author of many historical and literary pamphlets, and has published in book-form "India and the Hindus" (New York, 1850); "A Christian Gift, or Pastoral Letters" (Rochester, 1852); and "Summer Vacation Abroad" (1854).—Levi's grandson, **Henry Augustus,** naturalist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 9 March, 1834, was educated at Williams college and at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, where he became assistant to Louis Agassiz in the Museum of comparative zoölogy. He went to Europe in 1854, studied zoölogy in Paris and mineralogy in Freiberg, and then travelled through Palestine, Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia, down the west coast of Africa from Morocco to Guinea, and up Niger river. He has visited the West Indies and Central America, and as a mining engineer in the cause of gold-mining investigations has crossed the American continent ten times at different places. From 1860 till 1875 he was professor of natural sciences in the University of Rochester, and in 1861 he received the degree of A. M. from Williams. Meanwhile he established in Rochester a laboratory for the production of fac-similes of fossils that he had copied from the great museums of the world. From this he has developed a natural-science establishment, which makes a specialty of obtaining and compiling systematic cabinets in any department of nature for institutions of learning and public museums. For this purpose he has travelled extensively, and has representatives in all parts of the globe gathering specimens of everything that is rare and curious in natural history. His aim in this work has been to give system and exactitude to scientific teaching in America. Eighty of his cabinets, having an average value of $6,000 each, are distributed through nearly every state in the Union. Taxidermy plays an important part in his business, and his representations of animal forms are famous. His best-known work of this character is the elephant Jumbo, whose stuffed effigy, mounted by him, is now in Barnum's museum at Tufts college, and the skeleton, carefully prepared, is at the National museum in Washington, D. C. The Ward cabinets of mineralogy and geology collected by him fill fourteen rooms in the University of Rochester, and he has made an extensive collection in modern zoölogy. In 1871 he was naturalist of the U. S. expedition to Santo Domingo. Prof. Ward has been elected a fellow of the geological and zoölogical societies of London, has been a fellow of the American associ-

ation for the advancement of sciences since 1875, and is a member of other scientific societies. In addition to his series of catalogues, which contain valuable notes on the articles that are described therein, he has published "Notice of the Megatherium Cuvieri" (Rochester, 1863) and "Description of the most Celebrated Fossil Animals in the Royal Museums of Europe" (1866).

WARD, Marcus Lawrence, governor of New Jersey, b. in Newark, N. J., 9 Nov., 1812; d. there, 25 April, 1884. He received a good education and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was originally a Whig, aided in forming the Republican party, and was a delegate to the National Republican conventions in Chicago in 1860 and in Baltimore in 1864. During the civil war he frequently visited the camps and battle-fields to alleviate suffering, and for his many services was called the Soldiers' Friend. He devised a system by which communication could be transmitted without cost from the soldier on the field to his family, and also established a free pension bureau, which he maintained at his personal expense. In recognition of his patriotism the government gave to the hospital that he equipped in Newark the name of the "U. S. Ward hospital," which after the war was converted into a home for disabled soldiers. In 1862 he was defeated as a candidate for governer of New Jersey, but he held this office in 1865–'8. In 1866 he was chosen chairman of the National Republican committee. He was afterward elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1875. In the latter year he declined the office of Indian commissioner. Gov. Ward was an early member of the New Jersey historical society, of the Newark library association, and the New Jersey art union, aided education in the state, improved the condition of the state prison, and was an active philanthropist.

WARD, Matt Flournoy, author, b. in Scott county, Ky., 19 May, 1826; d. in Helena, Ark., 30 Sept., 1862. He was educated at Louisville, Ky., and Cambridge, Mass., travelled extensively, and engaged in cotton-planting in Arkansas on his return, but resided much of the time in Louisville, Ky. In 1854 he shot a schoolmaster, named W. H. G. Butler, for chastising his brother, was tried on an indictment of murder, and acquitted. He was killed before his house by a Confederate soldier, who mistook him for one of the enemy, as he wore a blue blouse like a National officer. His publications are "Letters from Three Continents" (New York, 1850); and "English Items, or Microscopic Views of England and Englishmen" (1852). A report of his trial was printed (Louisville, 1854), and at the time of his death he was writing a book in which he intended to use some of the incidents of the Butler tragedy.

WARD, Matthias, senator, b. in Elbert county, Ga., about 1800; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 13 Oct., 1861. He was taken while a child to Madison county, Ala., where he received a classical education. After teaching for two years, he studied for the bar. Removing to Texas in 1836, he became a citizen of the new republic, and was elected to its congress, serving for several years. After the admission of Texas to the Union, he was a member of the state senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1852 and 1856, and in the latter year presided over the State convention. On the death of J. Pinckney Henderson he was appointed to the seat in the U. S. senate that was thus made vacant, serving from 6 Dec., 1858, till 4 Jan., 1860, when he was succeeded by Louis T. Wigfall, whom the legislature had elected.

WARD, Nancy, Indian prophetess, b. about 1740; the time of her death is unknown. Her father was a British officer named Ward, her mother a sister of the reigning vice-king, Atta-culla-culla. She was the sibyl of the Cherokees. The power of Oconostota over the nation was absolute in time of war, but in war or peace it had generally to give way to the will of Nancy Ward, who was supposed to be the inspired mouth-piece of the Great Spirit. James Robertson, who visited her at the Cherokee capital, Echota, in 1772, describes her as a woman "queenly and commanding," and her lodge as furnished in a style of barbaric splendor. Other traditional accounts speak of her as strikingly beautiful, with a tall, erect form, a prominent nose, regular and flexible features, a clear, though tawny, complexion, long, silken black hair, large, piercing black eyes, and an air that was imperious and yet kindly. She must have possessed remarkable traits of character to have retained almost autocratic control over the fierce and untamable Cherokees when she was known to sympathize with their enemies, the white settlers. The first event recorded of her is the saving the lives of two pioneers—Jeremiah Jack and William Rankin—who had ventured down to buy corn of the Indians. They had come into collision with a disorderly party of Cherokees, and their lives were about to be sacrificed, when Nancy Ward appeared among the Indians and commanded them to desist. She was instantly obeyed, and the settlers went home with their canoe loaded with corn. Another instance of her kindly spirit was her saving the life of the wife of William Bean, the first white settler beyond the Alleghanies. Mrs. Bean had been captured on the eve of the attack on the fort at Watauga, and, being taken to the Indian towns, was condemned to be burned at the stake. The fagots were already heaped about her, and Dragging Canoe, the chief of the Chickamaugas, who had ordered the execution, was standing by, when Nancy Ward came upon the ground and commanded her to be liberated. This was done, and Mrs. Bean was sent back with a strong escort to her husband. Numerous other instances are related of her releasing captives that were taken by her nation in their many wars with the whites. Among others was that of a young woman who became the ancestress of John M. Lea, of Nashville. She is reported to have said: "The white men are our brothers; the same house holds us, the same sky covers us all"; and she always acted in accordance with this sentiment. But her greatest service to the white settlers was in giving them constant warnings, through a course of years, of every intended raid of the Cherokees. The lightest hostile whisper spoken in the Cherokee councils was repeated by her to Isaac Thomas, an Indian trader, to be by him conveyed to John Sevier and James Robertson at Watauga. Thus were the whites always prepared for the attacks of the Indians, and, with the overpowering numbers against them, it is hard to conceive how in any other way they could have been saved from extermination. In doing this Nancy Ward betrayed her own people, but she did so from noble motives and in the interest of humanity, and for this service she is to this day held in grateful remembrance by the descendants of the early settlers.

WARD, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. between the years 1578 and 1580; d. in Shenfield, England, in 1652. Cotton Mather, in the "Magnalia," gives his birthplace as Haverhill, England, which is probably correct; and the date of his birth as "about 1570," which is evidently wrong. His

father was John Ward, a famous Puritan minister, who, according to a mural tablet that was placed by his sons in the chancel of the church at Haverhill, England, preached the gospel in Haverhill and Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, for twenty-five years. Nathaniel Ward had two brothers, who, like himself, were authors and clergymen, and who also suffered for non-conformity. The eldest, Samuel, town-preacher of Ipswich, England, was author of "The Life of Faith," "The Wonders of the Loadstone," and several other works, while the youngest, John, who was rector of St. Clement's, Ipswich, and a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, preached two sermons before the house of commons, which were printed. The "Sermons and Treatises of Samuel Ward, B. D.," were edited by the present bishop of Liverpool, the Rt. Rev. John C. Ryle, D. D. (Edinburgh, 1862). It was said of the brothers—Samuel, Nathaniel, and John—that they together "would not make up the abilities of their father. Nor were they themselves offended by this hyperbole, to have the branches lessened to greaten their root." Nathaniel Ward was graduated at Cambridge in 1603, educated for the law, and admitted an outer barrister. After practising in England, he accompanied some merchants to the continent, where he travelled extensively. At Heidelberg he met the celebrated writer David Pareus, who induced him to quit the law and enter the ministry. As early as 1618 he was a clergyman at Elbing, in Prussia, probably acting as chaplain at the factory there of the Eastland merchants. Afterward he returned to his native country. At first he is said to have been a lecturer in London, but as early as 1628 he was presented by Sir Nathaniel Rich, a relative of the Earl of Warwick, to the rectory of Stondon Massey, in Essex. Mr. Ward was one of the chief Puritan ministers in that county, and in 1631 was brought before Laud, who was then bishop of London, for non-conformity, but escaped excommunication. Laud tried to induce him to conform, and had frequent conferences with him without avail. Two years later, in 1633, he was deprived of the living. Early in the next year, 1634, he sailed for New England. His first and only settlement in this country was at Ipswich, where Rev. Thomas Parker was already the minister of the church, and Mr. Ward settled as his colleague. Two years later, owing to feeble health, he resigned his pastorate. He still continued to reside at Ipswich, and while living here compiled for the colony of Massachusetts the "Body of Liberties," which was adopted by the general court in December, 1641. This was "the first code of laws established in New England." It "exhibits throughout," says Dr. Francis C. Gray, "the principles and securities of English liberty, and, although it retains some strong traces of the times, is in the main far in advance of them, and in several respects in advance of the common law of England at this day. It shows that our ancestors, instead of deducing all their laws from the books of Moses, established at the outset a code of fundamental principles, which, taken as a whole, for wisdom, equity, adaptation to the wants of the community, and a liberality of sentiment superior to the age in which it was written, may fearlessly challenge a comparison with any similar production from Magna Charta itself to the latest bill of rights that has been put forth in Europe or America." As early as 1645 Mr. Ward began to write "The Simple Cobler of Aggawam in America." This was completed in the autumn of 1646, and sent to England for publication, where it was issued in January, 1646–'7. It was published under the pen-name of Theodore de la Guard, which is merely a slight disguise of his own name, Theodore being the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew Nathaniel, and de la Guard the French of the English Ward. He soon afterward sailed for his native country, probably in company with Edward Winslow, who left near the middle of December. He had a "hard winter voyage," and probaby arrived before the opening of spring. A second edition of the "Simple Cobler" was issued soon after Mr. Ward's arrival, and a third and a fourth followed the same year. All the editions bear the date of 1647, each one being corrected by the author, who made material additions to the several issues. No later editions have been printed in England, but two have appeared in this country, both at Boston, one in 1718 and the other, which was edited by David Pulsifer, in 1843. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, in his "History of American Literature," says of this book: "It is a tremendous partisan pamphlet, intensely vital even yet, full of fire, wit, whim, eloquence, sarcasm, invective, patriotism, bigotry." About a year after his arrival in England, Ward became the minister of the church at Shenfield, in Essex, four or five miles distant from Stondon Massey, where he was formerly settled. He held this living till his death in the autumn of 1652. Besides the works that have been noticed, his publications were a "Sermon preached before the House of Commons" (1647); "A Religious Retreat sounded to a Religious Army," anonymous (1647); "To the High and Honorable Parliament, Humble Petitions, Serious Suggestions, and Dutifull Expostulations," anonymous (1648); and "Discolliminium, or A Most Obedient Reply to a Late Book called 'Bounds and Bonds.' By B" (1650). The following works have been attributed to Mr. Ward. Probably the first and last were written by him: "A Word to Mr. Peters, and Two Words for the Parliament and Kingdom" (1648); "The Pulpit Incendiary" (1648); and "Mercurius Anti-Mechanicus, or The Simple Cobler's Boy, with his Lap-full of Caveats. By Theodore de la Guarden" (1648).—His son, **John,** clergyman, was born, according to Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," in Haverhill, England, 5 Nov., 1606, but, if the age in his marriage license be correct, he was born at a later date, probably in November, 1609. He died at Haverhill, Mass., 27 Dec., 1693. He was matriculated in 1622 at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where his father was educated, and was graduated in 1626. On 16 Nov., 1633, he was instituted rector of Hadleigh, in Essex, but he resigned in 1639 and came to New England. For a short time he assisted his father's step-brother, Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley. He settled in 1641 at Pentucket (afterward Haverhill), Mass., where in 1645 a church was formed and he was ordained the first minister. There he officiated for more than fifty years till his death. He was an able and influential minister.

WARD, Richard, colonial governor, b. in Newport, R. I., 15 April, 1689; d. there, 21 Aug., 1763. His father, Thomas Ward, son of John Ward, who was an officer in one of Cromwell's cavalry regiments, came from Gloucester, England, after the restoration of Charles II., as his father did also, and both settled in Newport. Thomas Ward, who followed the business of a merchant, was general treasurer of the colony, 1677–'8, a deputy to the general assembly in 1678–'9, an assistant in 1679–'81, and then deputy from 1683 till 1686. Richard was also engaged in commerce. He was attorney-general in 1712–'13, deputy and clerk of the assembly in 1714, recorder from 1714 till 1730, deputy gov-

ernor from May to July, 1740, when Gov. Wanton died, and governor from 15 July, 1740, till May, 1743—three terms. His able report to the English board of trade on paper money, 9 Jan., 1741, is printed in the "Rhode Island Colonial Records," edited by John R. Bartlett. — His son, **Samuel,** statesman, b. in Newport, R. I., 27 May, 1725; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 March, 1776, removed in early life to Westerly, R. I., where he prospered in business both as a farmer and merchant. After representing his adopted home for several years in the legislature, he was appointed in 1761 chief justice of the colony, and in 1762 he was chosen its governor. He was active in the founding of Rhode Island college (now Brown university), and was one of its trustees from 1764 till 1776. In 1765 he was re-elected governor. When the stamp-act was passed he was the only one of the colonial governors that refused to take the required oath to sustain and enforce it. For a third time he was chosen governor in 1766. From the outset he took a decided stand against the oppressive encroachments of the British crown. With Stephen Hopkins he represented Rhode Island in the Continental congress in 1774–'6, and uniformly advocated the most vigorous patriotic measures. He was always called to the chair when congress went into committee of the whole, was chairman of the committee that reported in favor of a general for the American army, when Col. George Washington was unanimously chosen. Dying of small-pox in the midst of his arduous duties, he was buried in the grounds of the 1st Baptist church in Philadelphia, where a monument was erected to his memory by order of the Rhode Island general assembly. In 1860 his remains were removed to the cemetery of Newport, R. I.—Another son, **Henry,** member of the colonial congress, b. in Rhode Island, 27 Dec., 1732; d. there, 25 Nov., 1797, was secretary of Rhode Island from 1760 till his death, and took part in the congress that met at New York city on 7 Oct., 1765. He early espoused the principle of national independence, and during the Revolution acted as a member of the committee of correspondence.—Samuel's son, **Samuel,** soldier, b. in Westerly, R. I., 17 Nov., 1756; d. in New York city 16 Aug., 1832, was graduated at Brown in 1771. He raised a company, and marched to the siege of Boston in 1775, was commissioned captain by congress, and joined Benedict Arnold's expedition into Canada, being taken prisoner at the siege of Quebec, and conveyed to New York city by sea. He was commissioned as major of the 1st Rhode Island line in 1777, was in action at Red Bank, writing the official report of the battle, and was with the army at Valley Forge. In 1778, after marrying a daughter of Gov. William Greene, he assisted in raising a new regiment in Rhode Island, which he commanded in Gen. John Sullivan's campaign in that state. He was promoted

Richd Ward

lieutenant-colonel in 1779, and retired on 1 Jan., 1781. He was a delegate in 1786 to the convention at Annapolis, Md., for the regulation of commerce between the states. He made a voyage to China in 1788, and in 1790 established himself in mercantile business in New York city. After serving as president of the New York marine insurance company in 1806–'8, he relinquished business, retiring to an estate in Rhode Island, whence he was sent as a delegate to the Hartford convention of 1814. He afterward resided in Jamaica, L. I., and at the close of his life in New York city.—The second Samuel's son, **Samuel,** banker, b. in Rhode Island, 1 May, 1786; d. in New York city, 27 Nov., 1839, received a common-school education, entered a banking-house as clerk, and in 1808 was taken into partnership, continuing a member of the firm of Prime, Ward and King until his death. In 1838 he secured through the Bank of England a loan of nearly $5,000,000 to enable the banks to resume specie payments, and established the Bank of commerce, becoming its president. He was a founder of the University of the city of New York and of the City temperance society, of which he was the first president, and was active in organizing mission churches, a patron of many charities, and the giver of large sums in aid of Protestant Episcopal churches and colleges in the west.—The third Samuel's wife, **Julia Rush,** poet, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Jan., 1796; d. in New York city, 9 Nov., 1824, was a sister of Rev. Benjamin Clarke Cutler, and, through her mother, a grandniece of Francis Marion. She married Mr. Ward in October, 1812. One of her occasional poems is preserved in Rufus W. Griswold's "Female Poets of America" (Philadelphia, 1848).—Their son, **Samuel,** author, b. in New York city, 27 Jan., 1814; d. in Pegli, Italy, 19 May, 1884, was educated at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., and at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1831. He went abroad to perfect his studies, received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Tübingen, travelled extensively, and became proficient in the modern languages. Returning in 1835, he married a daughter of William B. Astor, and entered his father's banking-house as a partner. After his second marriage, in 1843, to Medora, a daughter of John R. Grymes, he left the firm, and in 1848 went to California, where he engaged in mining. During his stay in the interior he acquired several Indian dialects. He visited Mexico in 1854, acted as secretary of an expedition sent by the United States government to Paraguay in 1858, went on a diplomatic mission to Nicaragua in 1862, securing the renewal of transit across the isthmus, and on his return settled in Washington, D. C., where his powers of conversation, persuasive manners, and skill in entertaining his friends, which extended even to inventing delicate dishes, enabled him to exert such influence over legislators that he was spoken of as "the king of the lobby." He was also known as "Uncle Sam Ward." His last years were spent in Europe, principally in England, where he was a social favorite. He died after returning from a journey to Malta from the home of his sister, Mrs. Terry, of Rome, whose first husband was Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. Another sister is Julia Ward Howe. Ward was for a score of years the intimate friend and correspondent of the poets Halleck and Longfellow. His nephew, Marion Crawford, has depicted him in the character of Mr. Bellingham in "Dr. Claudius" (1883). He published a volume of verse entitled "Lyrical Recreations" (New York, 1865).—The second Samuel's grandson, **William Greene,** soldier, b. in New

York city, 20 July, 1832, was graduated at Columbia in 1851, and became a banker. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment of New York militia, with which he served in the field from 21 April till 5 Aug., 1861. As colonel of the same regiment he was again in the United States service in 1862, participating as acting brigadier, and personally directing his artillery fire, in the defence of Harper's Ferry, where he was made prisoner and paroled. In 1863 he served again as colonel of the regiment in the Pennsylvania campaign. He partly invented and greatly improved the Ward-Burton breech-loading rifle. After the war he was made a brigadier-general in the state militia service, and served for nearly twenty years.—William Greene's brother, **John,** soldier, b. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1838, was graduated at Columbia college in 1858 and at Columbia law-school in 1860, then studied medicine at the New York university medical college, taking his degree of M. D. in 1864. During the civil war he served with his brother in the field as lieutenant, and afterward captain, in the 12th New York National guard, taking part in September, 1862, in the defence of Harper's Ferry, under a heavy artillery fire for three days, when surrounded by a large part of Lee's army under Stonewall Jackson, when he was made prisoner and paroled. Subsequently he became colonel of the 12th New York regiment for eleven years, till October, 1877, and for some time he acted as secretary to the National rifle association. He is the author of many historical papers and of "The Overland Route to California, and other Poems" (New York, 1875).

WARD, Richard Halsted, microscopist, b. in Bloomfield, N. J., 17 June, 1837. He was graduated at Williams in 1858, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1862, was assistant surgeon in the military hospital at Nashville, Tenn., for a few months, resigned on account of failing health, and in 1863 established himself in Troy, N. Y. He became interested while in college in botany, and in 1867 accepted the professorship of that science in Rensselaer polytechnic institute, while continuing his practice as a physician, and becoming in 1868 physician to the Marshall infirmary. He also delivered lectures on the use of the microscope, and from 1871 till 1883 conducted a department in the "American Naturalist" on microscopy, on which subject he has also given lectures in the Rensselaer institute. On botany he has been a frequent lecturer before scientific societies and institutions. He has invented an illuminating appliance for binocular microscopes and other improvements, and was active in organizing the national committee on micrometry. As an expert in microscopical examinations, he was one of the first to discriminate between different kinds of blood, and his testimony is sought in murder and forgery trials, and in connection with the purity of water-supply and adulterations of food and medicine. He has also been a cultivator of medical microscopy, and has published some original investigations. Dr. Ward is a member of microscopical societies of this country and Europe, was president of the American society of microscopists, and has been the manager of the American postal microscopical club since 1875. He has contributed to the periodicals that are devoted to his specialty, and was joint editor, with the Rev. Alpheus B. Hervey, of the American revision of the work of Julius W. Behrens on "The Microscope in Botany" (Boston, 1885).—His sister, **Anna Lydia,** author, b. in Bloomfield, N. J., about 1850, was educated at Ripley female college, Poultney, Vt. She assisted in compiling a "Dictionary of Quotations" (New York, 1881), and has published "A Dictionary of Quotations from the Poets" (1883); "Surf and Wave" (1883); and "Familiar Quotations from American Authors" in a "Library of Quotations" (4 vols., 1884). She is at present engaged on a "History of Waterbury, Conn.," in association with Miss Sarah J. Pritchard.

WARD, Thomas, poet, b. in Newark, N. J., 8 June, 1807; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1873. He studied at Princeton and at Rutgers medical college, New York city, practised his profession two or three years, and after travelling some time in foreign countries returned to that city to follow a life of literary leisure, having married a lady of fortune. He built a large music-hall in his house in New York, in which, between 1862 and 1872, nearly fifty musical entertainments were given. Dr. Ward was the author of "A Month of Freedom" (New York, 1837); "Passaic: a Group of Poems touching that River, with other Musings," by "Flaccus" (New York, 1842); "Flora, or the Gipsy's Frolic," a pastoral opera, for which he also wrote the music, and which had several public and private representations for the benefit of charitable objects, yielding about $40,000; and "War Lyrics" (printed privately, New York, 1865).—His nephew, **James Warner,** poet, b. in Newark, N. J., 5 June, 1817, was educated at the Boston high-school, became the pupil and assistant of Prof. John Locke in the Medical college of Ohio, Cincinnati, was professor of general literature and of botany at the Female college of Ohio in 1853–'4, and afterward edited for several years the "Botanical Magazine and Horticultural Review" at Cincinnati, in association with Dr. John A. Warder. In 1859 he removed to New York city. Since 1874 he has been librarian of the Grosvenor public library, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Ward has composed pieces for the voice and the organ, and is a member of botanical and microscopical societies. Besides contributions to periodicals he has published a volume of "Home-made Verses and Stories in Rhyme," that were usually signed "Yorick" (Boston, 1857); "Woman," a poem (1852); and "Higher Water," a parody of Henry W. Longfellow's "Hiawatha," descriptive of a freshet in the Ohio river (1855).

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WARD, Thomas, A. M. E. bishop, b. in Pennsylvania, 28 Sept., 1823. He is of negro parentage, was brought up on a farm, went to Philadelphia in 1843, attended a Quaker night-school, united with the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1843, and was licensed to exhort in the same year. He preached in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, and was the first secretary of the New England conference of his church. He asked to be sent to do missionary work on the Pacific coast, and arrived there, 19 May, 1854, but returned in 1860 to meet the general conference in Pittsburg. He went back to his post in 1861, and under his guidance and inspiration societies were organized

and churches built at Stockton, Sacramento, Petaluma, Grass Valley, Coloma, Placerville, Los Angeles, Negro Hill, Virginia City, Carson City, Red Bluffs, and Chico. He was elected bishop in 1868. Since 1884 he has had charge of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Indian territory.

WARD, William Hayes, Assyriologist, b. in Abington, Mass., 25 June, 1835. He was graduated at Amherst in 1856, and entered Union theological seminary, New York city, was a tutor at Beloit college in 1857–'8, and then completed his theological studies at Andover seminary, being graduated in 1859. He preached for one year at Oskaloosa, Kan., receiving ordination on 8 Jan., 1860, resumed teaching at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1861, taught natural science at the Utica free academy in 1863–'5, and was subsequently professor of Latin at Ripon college, Wis., till 1868, when he went to New York city as associate editor of the "Independent," of which he became superintending editor two years later. In September, 1884, he went, in charge of the Wolfe expedition, to Babylonia, and remained about a year, exploring the ruins south of Bagdad. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of the city of New York and from Rutgers college in 1873, and that of LL. D. from Amherst in 1885. Dr. Ward, who still edits the "Independent," is the author of articles on oriental archæology in the "Proceedings" of the Palestine exploration society, the American archæological institute, and the American oriental society, as well as in "Bibliotheca Sacra" and other periodicals. He wrote a biographical introduction to the "Poems" of Sidney Lanier (New York, 1884), and on his return from the East prepared a report of the expedition in pamphlet-form.

WARD, William Thomas, soldier, b. in Amelia county, Va., 9 Aug., 1808; d. in Louisville, Ky., 12 Oct., 1878. He was educated at St. Mary's college, near Lebanon, Ky., studied law, and practised in Greensburg. In 1847 he joined a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, was commissioned as major, and served in Mexico till July, 1848. He was elected to the Kentucky legislature on his return, and was a representative in congress from 1 Dec., 1851, till 3 March, 1853. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the National army on 18 Sept., 1861, organized a brigade of volunteers in Kentucky, commanded all troops south of Louisville and was engaged in the pursuit of Gen. John H. Morgan in 1862, was attached to the Army of the Ohio in November, commanded at Gallatin, Tenn., and served through Gen. William T. Sherman's campaigns, relinquishing the command of a division in the Cumberland at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign to assume that of a brigade in the 20th corps. His men effected a lodgment in the enemy's fortifications at Resaca, and he was severely wounded in the arm and side, but would not leave the field. He was also in the battles before the fall of Atlanta, and in the march to the sea commanded a division, performing effective services in the fights that preceded the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. He was brevetted major-general on 24 Feb., 1865, and mustered out on 24 Aug., after which he practised law in Louisville, Ky.

WARDEN, David Bailie, author, b. in Ireland in 1778; d. in Paris, France, 9 Oct., 1845. He came to this country when young, received a classical education, and was graduated at New York medical college. He was appointed secretary of legation to Gen. John Armstrong, minister to France, in 1804, and subsequently consul at Paris, which post he held forty years. He was distinguished for his scientific attainments and varied learning, was a member of the French academy, and formed two libraries of American books, one of which was acquired by Harvard in 1823, and the other by the New York state library in 1840. He published "Inquiry concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties and Literature of the Negroes" (Paris, 1810); "Origin and Nature of Consular Establishments"; "Description of the District of Columbia" (1816); "Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of North America" (3 vols., Edinburgh, 1819); "L'art de vérifier les dates, chronologie de l'Amérique" (10 vols., Paris, 1826–'44); "Bibliotheca Americana Septentrionalis, etc." (1820); "Recherches sur les antiquités de l'Amérique Septentrionale" (1827); and "Bibliotheca Americana" (1831).

WARDEN, Robert Bruce, author, b. in Bardstown, Nelson co., Ky., 18 Jan., 1824. He was educated privately, studied law, was admitted to the bar in April, 1845, became president-judge of the court of common pleas at Cincinnati, afterward reporter of the supreme court of Ohio, and then associate judge of that court. Since 1873 he has resided in Washington, D. C. Judge Warden has written much for the press and has published "A Familiar Forensic View of Man and Law" (Columbus, 1859); "A Voter's Version of the Life and Character of Stephen Arnold Douglas" (1860); "An Account of the Private Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase" (Cincinnati, 1874); and vols. ii., iii., and iv. of the "Ohio Reports." He is preparing for publication "A View of Land and Life."

WARDER, John Aston, physician, b. near Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Jan., 1812; d. in North Bend, Ohio, 14 July, 1883. In early life he was associated with William Bartram and William Darlington, who were among his neighbors, and with John J. Audubon, François A. Michaux, and Thomas Nuttall, who were visitors at his father's house and from whom he acquired a great fondness for nature and learned to use his powers of observation. In 1830 he removed with his parents to Springfield, Ohio, but, returning to Philadelphia, was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1836. Settling in Cincinnati in 1837, he followed his profession there until 1855. Meanwhile he took an active interest in everything that tended to advance education and science. He was early chosen a member of the school-board, and he travelled extensively, studying systems of teaching and the construction of school-houses that he might introduce improved plans into Cincinnati. He was associated in the organization of the Cincinnati astronomical society, the Western academy of natural sciences, the Cincinnati horticultural society, the Ohio Medical college, and the Cincinnati society of natural history, of which he was president for five years. Dr. Warder also served on the State board of agriculture and was among the first to direct public attention to the beautifying of public and private parks and cemeteries. He was associated in the establishment of the Spring Grove cemetery and did much to develop the public interest in landscape gardening. In 1873 he was appointed U. S. commissioner to the World's fair in Vienna, and prepared the official report for the U. S. government on "Forests and Forestry." He was connected with the founding of the American forestry association in 1875 and was active in the establishment of the American forestry congress. In 1883 he was chosen honorary president of the Ohio state forestry association, and was appointed by the department of agriculture to report

upon the forestry of the northwestern states. He described in 1853 the Catalpa speciosa, a tree that had not been recognized until that time as a distinct species, but which is now accepted as one of the most valuable of forest-trees. In 1850 he began the publication of the "Western Horticultural Review," which continued until 1854, when, with James W. Ward, he established the "Botanical Magazine and Horticultural Review," which he then edited for several years. Besides making contributions to medical, agricultural, and horticultural periodicals, he translated Trousseau and Belloc on "Laryngeal Phthisis" (Philadelphia, 1839), and published "Hedge Manual: a Complete Treatise on Hedges, Evergreens, and all Plants suitable for American Hedging" (New York, 1858); "American Pomology: Part I., Apples" (1867); and an edition of Alphonse Du Breuil's "Vineyard Culture" (1867).—His son, **Robert Bowne,** chemist, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 March, 1848, was graduated at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind., in 1866 and at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1874. He has since that time been engaged in teaching chemistry and physics, and in 1883–'7 was state chemist of Indiana. In 1887 he removed to Washington, D. C. Prof. Warder is a member of various societies, and has contributed papers to their transactions and to scientific journals.

WARE, Henry, clergyman, b. in Sherburne, Mass., 1 April, 1764; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 12 July, 1845. He was the descendant in the fourth generation of Robert Ware, a native of England, who was one of the early settlers of Dedham, Mass., in 1642. Henry was graduated at Harvard in 1785, and while studying theology taught in Cambridge. He was ordained pastor of the first church at Hingham, Mass., 24 Oct., 1787, which charge he retained till 1805, when he became Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard. His election originated the discussion that led to the separation of the Unitarians—to whom he adhered—from the orthodox Congregationalists. He took no part in the controversy till 1820, when he engaged in a polemical discussion with Dr. Leonard Woods. He resigned the professorship of theology in 1840 in consequence of impaired eyesight, but continued two years longer in the chair of pulpit eloquence, which he had assumed in 1826. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1806. With Noah Worcester, William E. Channing, and Andrews Norton he laid the foundation of the conservative school of Unitarianism. He published "Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists," in reply to Dr. Leonard Woods's "Letters to Unitarians" (Cambridge, 1820); "Answer to Dr. Woods's Reply" (1822); "Postscript to an Answer" (1823); "An Inquiry into the Foundation, Evidences, and Truths of Religion" (2 vols., Cambridge and London, 1842); also various single sermons.—His son, **Henry,** clergyman, b. in Hingham, Mass., 21 April, 1794; d. in Framingham, Mass., 22 Sept., 1843, was graduated at Harvard in 1812. He was assistant teacher at Phillips Exeter academy in 1812–'14, studied theology under his father's direction, and was ordained pastor of the Second church (Unitarian) at Boston, 1 Jan., 1817. He took an active part in organizing the Unitarian body, and edited its organ, the "Christian Disciple," whose name was subsequently changed to the "Christian Examiner" in 1819–'22. He visited Europe in 1829–'30 for the benefit of his health, resigned his pastorate soon after his return, and was appointed Parkman professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care in the divinity-school of Harvard in 1830, which chair he resigned in 1842. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1834, and published "Hints on Extemporaneous Preaching" (Boston, 1824); "Sermons on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ" (1825); "The Formation of Christian Character" (1831); "The Life of the Saviour" (1832); memoirs of Joseph Priestley, Noah Worcester, and others; and separate sermons, essays, and poems. The Rev. Chandler Robbins published selections from his writings (4 vols., Boston, 1846–'7), and his brother, John, published his "Memoir" (2 vols., Boston, 1846). — The second Henry's second wife, **Mary Lovell Pickard,** b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Oct., 1798; d. in Milton, Mass., 4 April, 1849, was distinguished for charitable traits, and her life forms the subject of a "Memoir" by the Rev. Edward B. Hall, a brother-in-law of Dr. Ware (Boston, 1852).—The second Henry's son, **John Fothergill Waterhouse,** clergyman, b. in Boston, 31 Aug., 1818; d. in Milton, Mass., 26 Feb., 1881, was graduated at Harvard in 1838 and at the divinity-school in 1842. He was first settled as a pastor of the Unitarian society at Fall River, Mass., afterward was stationed at Cambridgeport, and in 1864 became pastor of the Unitarian church in Baltimore, Md. During his residence in Baltimore he gave much attention to the religious needs and other wants of the negroes, and before and during the civil war was an anti-slavery man. Mr. Ware returned to Boston, and in 1872 became pastor of the Arlington street church. He organized a Unitarian society at Swampscott, Mass., of which he was pastor at the time of his death, as well as of the Boston church. He was a favorite with the members of the Grand army of the republic, having been a worker among the soldiers during the civil war, and was a frequent orator before their organizations. He published "The Silent Pastor" (Boston, 1848); "Hymns and Tunes for Sunday-School Worship" (1853–'56–'60); and "Home Life: What it Is, and what it Needs" (1873).—Another son of the second Henry, **William Robert,** architect, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 27 May, 1832, was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the Lawrence scientific school in 1856. He was professor of architecture in the Massachusetts institute of technology from 1865 till 1881, and since the latter year has held a similar professorship in the School of mines of Columbia college, where he has entire charge of the department of architecture. He was a trustee of the Museum of fine arts, Boston, in 1876–'81, and since 1881 has held a similar office in connection with the Metropolitan museum, New York. In conjunction with Henry Van Brunt he designed the Memorial hall at Harvard college, the first church in Boston, the Union railway station, Worcester, and other buildings; and later he designed the American school of classical studies at Athens, Greece. Prof. Ware is an accepted authority on architectural matters and is largely consulted in a professional capacity. He has published "Modern Perspective: a Treatise

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on Plane and Curvilinear Perspective" (Boston, 1883).—**John**, brother of the second Henry, physician, b. in Hingham, Mass., 19 Dec., 1795; d. in Boston, 29 April, 1864, was graduated at Harvard in 1813, afterward studied medicine, and received his degree in 1816. After practising for one year at Duxbury, Mass., he removed to Boston. From 1832 till 1858 he was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical department of Harvard. Dr. Ware was for several years president of the Massachusetts medical society, and also a member of the American academy of arts and sciences. In addition to lectures, discourses, and essays, he published "Life of Henry Ware, Jr." (2 vols., Boston, 1846); "Hints to Young Men" (1850); and "Philosophy of Natural History" (1860).—His second wife, **Mary Greene Chandler**, b. in Petersham, Mass., 22 May, 1818, is the author of "Elements of Character" (Boston, 1854); "Thoughts in My Garden" (1862); and "Death and Life" (1864).—**William**, another brother of the second Henry, author, b. in Hingham, Mass., 3 Aug., 1797; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 Feb., 1852, was graduated at Harvard in 1816 and at the divinity-school in 1819, and began preaching at Northborough, Mass. From 18 Dec., 1821, till 19 Oct., 1836, he was minister of the 1st Congregational church in New York. From June, 1837, till April, 1838, he had charge of the 2d Congregational church in Waltham, Mass., and in December, 1843, was settled at West Cambridge, but feeble health soon compelled him to relinquish preaching. Mr. Ware was editor and proprietor of the "Christian Examiner" in 1839–'44. He travelled in Europe in 1848–'9, and delivered a course of lectures on European travel in 1849–'51. He published vivid representations of ancient life and manners, entitled "Letters from Palmyra" (2 vols., New York, 1837), which had appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" the previous year, and were subsequently republished in London and New York with the title of "Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra" (new ed., 1868). He also wrote "Probus" (2 vols., New York, 1838; afterward entitled "Aurelian"); "Julian, or Scenes in Judea" (2 vols., 1841); "American Unitarian Biography" (2 vols., Boston, 1850–'1); "Sketches of European Capitals" (1851); "Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston" (1852); and a "Memoir of Nathaniel Bacon," in Sparks's "American Biography" (1848).—The first Henry's nephew, **Ashur**, jurist, b. in Sherburne, Mass., 10 Feb., 1782; d. in Portland, Me., 10 Sept., 1873, was graduated at Harvard in 1804, held a tutorship there from 1807 till 1811, and was professor of Greek from 1811 till 1815. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1816, removed to Portland, Me., in 1817, and in 1820 became the first secretary of the state of Maine on its separation from Massachusetts. From 1822 till 1866 he was judge of the U. S. district court of Maine. He edited the "Boston Yankee" for a year, the Portland "Argus" for several years, contributed articles on admiralty jurisdiction to John Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," and published "Reports of Cases, United States District Court of Maine" (Boston, 1839).

WARE, Katharine Augusta, poet, b. in Quincy, Mass., in 1797; d. in Paris, France, in 1843. She was a daughter of Dr. Rhodes, of Quincy, in 1819 married Charles A. Ware, a naval officer, removed to Europe in 1839, and remained there till her death. She edited the "Bower of Taste" in Boston, and, in addition to poems for the newspapers, published "Power of the Passions, and other Poems" (London, 1842).

WARE, Nathaniel A., author, b. in Massachusetts about 1789; d. in Galveston, Tex., in 1854. He engaged in teaching in South Carolina, where he studied and practised law. Removing to Natchez, Miss., he became major of militia and secretary of the territorial government, acquiring a large fortune by judicious purchases of land. He travelled extensively and was known for his attainments in botany, geography, and the natural sciences. He resided at Philadelphia and Cincinnati during his later years, and published a small work on the Pestalozzian system of education; "Views of the Federal Constitution"; and "Notes on Political Economy, as Applicable to the United States" (New York, 1844). He was the father of Catharine Ann Warfield, mentioned below.

WARE, Nicholas, senator, b. in Caroline county, Va., in 1769; d. in New York city, 7 Sept., 1824. While a youth he accompanied his father, Capt. Robert Ware, to Edgefield, S. C. He afterward studied medicine at Augusta, Ga., and then law, completing his studies at the Litchfield, Conn., law-school. He attained success in his profession at Augusta, represented Richmond county in the Georgia legislature, was mayor of Augusta, afterward judge of the city court, and U. S. senator from Georgia in 1821–'4. He was president of the board of trustees of Richmond county academy, Augusta, at the time of his death, and was also a trustee of the University of Georgia at Athens.

WARFIELD, Catharine Ann, author, b. in Natchez, Miss., 6 June, 1816; d. in Pewee Valley, Ky., 21 May, 1877. She was a daughter of Nathaniel A. Ware, and her maternal grandfather was Capt. Charles Percy, of the British navy, one of the early colonists of Louisiana. She was educated with her sister Eleanor in Philadelphia, where the family then resided, but afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where in 1833 she married Robert E. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky. In 1857 they removed to a farm near Louisville, Ky. Conjointly with her sister Eleanor she published "The Wife of Leon, and other Poems, by Two Sisters of the West" (New York, 1844), and "The Indian Chamber, and other Poems" (1846). Mrs. Warfield's own publications were "The Household of Bouverie" (2 vols., New York, 1860); "The Romance of the Green Seal" (1867); "Miriam Monfort, or Monfort Hall" (1873); "Hester Howard's Temptation" (Philadelphia, 1875); "A Double Wedding" (1875); "Lady Ernestine" (1876); "Miriam's Memoirs, or the Romance of Beauseincourt" (1876); "Sea and Shore" (1876); "Ferne Fleming" (1877); and "The Cardinal's Daughter" (1877).—Her sister, **Eleanor Percy Ware Lee**, b. in Washington, Miss., in 1820; d. in Natchez, Miss., 14 Oct., 1849, married Henry Lee, a native of Virginia, and with her sister was the author of several novels.

WARING, George E., sanitarian, b. in Poundridge, N. Y., 4 July, 1833. He was educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, and then studied agriculture with James J. Mapes. During the winter of 1854 he made an agricultural lecture tour through Maine and Vermont, and in 1855 he took charge of Horace Greeley's farm at Chappaqua, N. Y., which he conducted on shares for two years. In August, 1857, he was appointed agricultural and drainage engineer of Central park, New York city, where he remained for four years, during which time, among other duties, he prepared the soil of the Mall and set out the four rows of elms upon it. He was appointed in May, 1861, after the opening of the civil war, major of the Garibaldi guard, with which he served three months. In August, 1861, he was made major of cavalry by Gen. John C.

Frémont and went to St. Louis to join him. There he raised six companies of cavalry under the name of the Frémont hussars, which were afterward consolidated with the Benton hussars to form the 4th Missouri cavalry, of which he was commissioned colonel in January, 1862. In this capacity he served throughout the war, chiefly in the southwest. He settled in Newport, R. I., in 1867, where he became the manager of Ogden farm. Col. Waring then devoted himself to agriculture and cattle-breeding and to engineering, until the latter occupation required his full attention in 1877. Since that date he has been in active practice as an engineer of drainage. He was appointed in June, 1879, expert and special agent of the 10th census of the United States, with charge of the social statistics of cities, and he has been a member of the National board of health since 1882. After the yellow-fever epidemic in Memphis in 1878 he devised the system of sewerage that was accepted for that city and since that time has been generally adopted. He has invented numerous sanitary improvements chiefly in connection with the drainage of houses and towns. He has been connected with various journals and edited the "Herd-Books of the American Jersey Cattle Club" in 1868–'81, of which organization he was the founder. His other works are "Elements of Agriculture" (New York, 1854); "Draining for Profit and Draining for Health" (1867); "Handy Book of Husbandry" (1870, now called "Book of the Farm"); "A Farmer's Vacation" (Boston, 1875); "Whip and Spur" (1875); "Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Farms" (1876); "The Bride of the Rhine" (1877); "Village Improvements and Farm Villages" (1877); "Sanitary Condition of City and Country Dwelling-Houses" (1877); "Tyrol and the Skirt of the Alps" (New York, 1879); "How to Drain a House" (1885); and "Sewerage and Land Drainage" (1888).

WARNER, Adoniram Judson, soldier, b. in Wales, Erie co., N. Y., 13 Jan., 1834. He was educated at Beloit, Wis., and in New York central college. Soon after leaving college he became principal of the Lewiston, Pa., academy and superintendent of public schools of Mifflin county, and he was principal of the Mercer union schools from 1856 till 1862. In the latter year he entered the National army as captain in a Pennsylvania regiment, and was successively promoted to lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. He participated in several engagements, and was severely wounded at Antietam. After the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, Ind., but never practised, and since 1866 has engaged in the railroad, coal, and iron business. He was elected to congress from Ohio as a Democrat in 1878, 1882, and 1884. He has published "Appreciation of Money" (Philadelphia, 1877); "Source of Value in Money" (1882); and various pamphlets on the silver and other economic questions.

WARNER, Charles Dudley, author, b. in Plainfield, Mass., 12 Sept., 1829. His father, a man of culture, died when Charles was five years old. During his early boyhood he had access to few books except biblical commentaries, biographies of austere divines, and some Calvinistic treatises, but he was fond of study, especially of the classics, and in 1851 was graduated at Hamilton with the first prize for English. He has embodied his recollections of his youth in New England in one of his most popular works, "Being a Boy" (Boston, 1877), which is partly an autobiography, and a faithful and amusing picture of rural life in a Calvinistic New England neighborhood fifty years ago. While in college he contributed to the "Knickerbocker" and "Putnam's Magazine." He also prepared a "Book of Eloquence" (Cazenovia, N. Y., 1853), which displayed a critical and appreciative judgment. He joined a surveying party on the Missouri frontier in 1853, became familiar with varied phases of frontier life, returned to the east in 1854, and was graduated at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He then practised his profession in Chicago, Ill., till 1860, when he returned to the east and became assistant editor of the "Press,"

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an evening newspaper in Hartford, Conn., of which he assumed control in the following year. In 1867 the "Press" was consolidated with the "Courant," of which he became a co-editor. He spent fourteen months abroad in 1868–'9, and gained reputation by a series of foreign letters to that journal, which were widely copied. He subsequently travelled extensively in Europe and the East, on his return resumed the editorship of the "Courant," and in 1884 became a co-editor of "Harper's Magazine." His most important work in connection with that monthly has been a series of papers beginning with "Studies in the South," followed by "Mexican Papers" and "Studies in the Great West," in which the educational, political, and social condition of these states are carefully discussed. He has also interested himself in the treatment of social science topics in Connecticut, and was for several years a member of the State commission on prisons, and of the National prison association. He has delivered lectures before educational and other societies, which for the most part have been pleas for a higher individual and national culture, for an enlargement of our collegiate courses, and an improvement in their methods. These include an address at Bowdoin on "Higher Education" (Brunswick, Me., 1871), a series of lectures on "Literature in Relation to Life," delivered before the law department of Yale (1884), address at the unveiling of Paul Gerhardt's statue of Nathan Hale in the capitol at Hartford (1887), that before the literary societies of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., 1888, and one on "Shelley" (1888). He was an ardent Abolitionist during the anti-slavery agitation, and has been a Republican since the formation of the party. Yale gave him the degree of A. M. in 1872, and Dartmouth the same honor in 1884. His career as an author began in 1870. In the spring and summer of that year he wrote for the "Courant" a series of sketches, lightly and humorously depicting the experiences of an amateur gardener, into which were woven caustic comments on some of the foibles of social and political life. These papers were published in book-form, with an introduction by Henry Ward Beecher, under the title of "My Summer in a Garden," and met with immediate favor (Hartford, 1870). It was followed by "Saunterings," reminiscences of the author's travels on the European continent (Boston, 1870), and "Backlog Studies" (1872), a collection of essays, a part

of which first appeared in "Scribner's Monthly." This book is a panegyric of the kindly influences of the fireside circle, and a discussion of current topics of social life, in the peculiar vein of humor that characterizes the writer. His other works include contributions to the magazines on social, artistic, and literary topics; "Baddeck, and That Sort of Thing" (1874); "My Winter on the Nile" (Hartford, 1876); "In the Levant" (1877); "In the Wilderness" (Boston, 1878); "Capt. John Smith" (New York, 1881); "Washington Irving," in the "Men of Letters" series, of which he is editor (Boston, 1881); "Roundabout Journey" (1883); "Their Pilgrimage," a serial, depicting the exploits of an author and an artist on a tour of the Atlantic coast and inland northern and southern watering-places (New York, 1886); and "On Horseback" (1888). He has also published, with Samuel L. Clemens, "The Gilded Age" (1873).

WARNER, Hiram, jurist, b. in Hampshire county, Mass., 29 Oct., 1802; d. in Atlanta, Ga., in 1881. He received an academical education, removed to Georgia in 1819, and taught there for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and began practice in Knoxville, Ga. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1828–'31, was elected in 1833 a judge of the superior court of Georgia, re-elected in 1836, and served till 1840. He was appointed in 1845 a judge of the supreme court of the state, served till 1853, when he resigned, and was elected to congress in 1855. He was a member of the Charleston Democratic convention in 1860, and opposed the secession movement there and in the Georgia secession convention of 1861. After the war he sustained the reconstruction acts of congress. On the reorganization of the judiciary of the state, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1872 he was appointed chief justice of that court.

WARNER, Seth, soldier, b. in Roxbury, Conn., 17 May, 1743; d. there, 26 Dec., 1784. He early became known for his skill in hunting, his energy, sound judgment, and manly bearing. In 1763 he removed with his father, Benjamin Warner, M. D., to Bennington, then in the "New Hampshire Grants." During the dispute between New York and the inhabitants of the Grants, over whom that state claimed jurisdiction, Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, who were the leaders of the people, were outlawed. At the opening of the Revolution, Warner espoused the patriot cause, and, though the New York legislature several times protested against his commission, congress refused to revoke it. As second in command, he assisted in the capture of Ticonderoga, and on the following day took the important post of Crown Point with its garrison and 113 cannon. For this he was given a colonel's commission by congress, dated 27 July, 1775, and joined Gen. Richard Montgomery in Canada. He took part in the following September in the siege of St. John's, New Brunswick, and defeated Sir Guy Carleton, who attempted its relief. His regiment was then discharged, and after the death of Gen. Montgomery, on the last day of the year, he raised another body of troops and marched to Quebec. On the night of 4 July, 1777, when Ticonderoga was evacuated, the main body of the American army took the road leading through Hubbardton and Castleton. At the former place the rear-guard was placed under the command of Warner, who was attacked by Gen. Simon Frazer on 7 July and compelled to retreat after a severe engagement. At the battle of Bennington, Warner's regiment arrived in time to repel the re-enforcement that had been sent to the enemy. He afterward joined the forces of Gen. Horatio Gates at Stillwater. He remained with the army until 1782, when his health gave way, and he returned with his family to Roxbury. Warner was more than six feet in height, erect, and well proportioned. See a memoir of him by Daniel Chipman (Middlebury, Vt., 1848). In 1787 the state of Vermont granted him 2,000 acres of land in Essex county.—His great-grandnephew, **Olin Levi,** sculptor, b. in Suffield, Conn., 9 April, 1844, began life as a telegraph-operator, but subsequently adopted sculpture as a profession, studying at the École des beaux arts, Paris, under François Jouffroy, during 1869–'72. His studio is in New York, where he was elected a member of the Society of American artists in 1877, and an associate of the National academy in 1888. His works include the statuettes "May" (1872) and "Twilight" (1878); a colossal medallion of Edwin Forrest, which was exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876; "Dancing Nymph" (1879); a fountain for Portland, Oregon, completed in 1888; "Diana" (1888); portrait-statues of Gov. William A. Buckingham, which was placed in the capitol in Hartford in 1883, and William Lloyd Garrison (1885) in Boston; and numerous portrait-busts, among them those of Rutherford B. Hayes, owned by the Union league club, New York (1876), and the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D. (1887).

WARNER, Susan, author, b. in New York city, 11 July, 1819; d. in Highland Falls, N. Y., 17 March, 1885. She was the daughter of Henry W. Warner, a member of the New York bar, who died at his residence on Constitution island, opposite West Point, in 1875. She inherited a talent for writing from her father, who was the author of "An Inquiry into the Moral and Religious Character of the American Government," and "The Liberties of America" (New York, 1853). Under the pen-name of "Elizabeth Wetherell" Miss Warner published her first novel, "The Wide, Wide World," when she was thirty-one years old (New York, 1851). The publisher, George P. Putnam, was advised by his critics to reject it, and was about to do so, when his mother read the manuscript and persuaded him to put it into print. For months it seemed to have fallen dead, then it suddenly began to be called for, and ultimately a quarter of a million copies were sold. The work was also published in Europe, where it enjoyed almost equal popularity. In 1852 Miss Warner issued "Queechy," which had a large sale, and has constantly been reprinted. The year following she published "The Law and the Testimony," in which the texts establishing the great doctrines of Christianity are brought together under their appropriate heads. Her next work, "The Hills of the Shatemuc" (1856), containing descriptions of scenery on Hudson river, was followed by "The Old Helmet" (1863); "Melbourne House" (1864); "Daisy" (1868); "A Story of Small Beginnings" (1872); "The Say and Do Series: Stories on the Lord's Supper" (1875); "The Broken Walls of Jerusalem, and the Rebuilding of Them" (1878); and "The Kingdom of Judah" (1878). In collaboration with her sister she wrote "Say and Seal" (New York, 1860); "Ellen Montgomery's Book-Shelf" (1863–'9); "Books of Blessing" (1868); and "Wych Hazel" (1876). Some of Miss Warner's works were soon translated into French, German, and Swedish. "The Wide, Wide World" was the most popular novel ever written by an American, with the single exception of Mrs. Stowe's famous story. "It was not," says a critic, "as a picture of life that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' ap-

pealed to readers. It was as a contribution of the writer to the discussion of a burning question, and its unexampled popularity was much more than merely literary. The success of 'The Wide, Wide World,' on the other hand, was purely artistic, so to speak. It owes nothing to the subject and nothing to incidents. There is not a touch of melodrama in its treatment, and it has as little story as if it had been written by Henry James." Taine expressed his astonishment that in America "a three-volume novel is devoted to the history of the moral progress of a girl of thirteen." Miss Warner was buried, by her desire, near the Cadets' monument in the West Point cemetery, shown in the illustration. Her tombstone bears the inscription: "The author of 'The Wide, Wide World' was born 11 July, 1819, and passed gently into the life that knows no ending, 17 March, 1885. In trust for a few of the friends that loved her, her sister has placed this stone. Auf Wiedersehen."—Her sister, **Anna Bartlett,** b. in New York in 1820, has published, under the pen-name of "Amy Lothrop," the novels of "Dollars and Cents" (New York, 1853), and "My Brother's Keeper" (1855); also "Stories of Vinegar Hill" (6 vols., 1871), "The Fourth Watch" (1872), "Gardening by Myself" (1872), "Miss Tiller's Vegetable Garden" (1873), and "The other Shore" (1873).

WARNER, Willard, senator, b. in Granville, Ohio, 4 Sept., 1826. He was graduated at Marietta college in 1845, went to California in 1849, engaged in mercantile business in Cincinnati after his return in 1852, and a few years later became general manager of the Newark machine-works. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860. In December, 1861, he joined the volunteer army as major of the 76th Ohio infantry, and was engaged at Fort Donelson, at the siege of Corinth, and in the Vicksburg campaign. In 1863 he became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, which he led from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, and through the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and at Ringgold, where he broke through Gen. Patrick Cleburne's strongly posted lines. In the Atlanta campaign he served on the staff of Gen. William T. Sherman as inspector-general. On 20 Oct., 1864, he was appointed colonel of the 180th Ohio volunteers. He was brevetted brigadier- and major-general of volunteers in March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out in July. He served one term in the Ohio state senate immediately after the war, removed to the south in 1867, where he engaged in cotton-planting, was a member of the Alabama legislature in the succeeding year, and was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican from Alabama on the reorganization of the state government, serving from 25 July, 1868, till 3 March, 1871, when his term ended. He was collector of customs at Mobile, Ala., from July, 1871, till February, 1872, when he declined the appointment of governor of New Mexico, as he did also that of minister to the Argentine Republic. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1868, of the Cincinnati convention that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and of all that have since been held. In 1873 he organized the Tecumseh iron company, of which he has since been the general manager, and in 1887 he was elected president and manager of the Nashville iron, steel, and charcoal company. He resides at Tecumseh, Ala.

WARNER, William, congressman, b. in Wisconsin in 1840. He was educated at Lawrence university, Wis., and at the University of Michigan, but was not graduated. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but entered the army in 1862, and served till the end of the civil war in the 33d and 34th Wisconsin regiments. He then settled in the practice of his profession at Kansas City, Mo., became city attorney in 1867, and circuit attorney in 1869, and in 1871 was elected mayor. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1872, U. S. district attorney for western Missouri in 1882–'4, and twice received the votes of the Republican members of the legislature for U. S. senator. In 1884 he was chosen to congress, and he was re-elected in 1886. He was the first department commander of the Grand army of the republic in Missouri, and was chosen commander-in-chief at the National encampment in 1888.

WARNER, Zebedee, clergyman, b. in Pendleton county, Va., 28 Feb., 1833. He was educated at Clarksburg (Va.) academy, which he left in 1852. He entered the ministry of the United Brethren in Christ in 1854, was presiding elder in 1862–'9, in charge of a church at Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1869–'80, and was presiding elder of the district in 1880–'5. He was graduated in the Chautauqua Sunday-school normal course in 1879. He was elected corresponding member of the General missionary society in 1885, has been seven times in the general conference, and was for two years president of the Eastern Sunday-school assembly. He was for eight years teacher of theology in the Parkersburg conference, and since 1858 has been a trustee of Otterbein university, which conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1878. He published "Christian Baptism" (Parkersburg, 1864); "Rise and Progress of the United Brethren Church" (1865); "Life and Times of Rev. Jacob Bachtel" (Dayton, Ohio, 1867); and "The Roman Catholic not a True Christian Church" (Parkersburg, 1868).

WARREN, Cyrus More, chemist, b. in Dedham, Mass., 15 Jan., 1824. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1855, and spent three years studying chemistry, chiefly at Heidelberg and Berlin. On his return he devoted himself to original research, especially in connection with the volatile hydrocarbons, and his later investigations have resulted in practical applications in the use of coal-tar and asphaltum for roofing and paving purposes, which have been introduced by the Warren chemical and manufacturing company and the Warren-Scharf asphalt paving company, of which corporations he is president and treasurer. In 1866–'8 he held the chair of organic chemistry in the Massachusetts institute of technology. He has obtained patents for a process of fractional distillation, for various improvements in asphalt roofing and paving materials, and for a method for the distillation of anthracene. Prof. Warren is a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the American association for the advancement of science. His papers, descriptive of his original researches, have been published in the "American Journal of Science" and in the "Memoirs of the American Academy."

WARREN, Fitz-Henry, soldier, b. in Brimfield, Mass., 11 Jan., 1816; d. there, 21 June, 1878.

He emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844, and became interested in journalism and politics in that locality. He was appointed second assistant postmaster-general in 1849, and afterward served as first assistant. During the civil war he was in command of the 1st Iowa cavalry, and he became brigadier-general of volunteers, 16 July, 1862, and afterward major-general by brevet, being mustered out of the service, 24 Aug., 1865. He was a member of the Iowa state senate in 1866, minister to Guatemala in 1867–'8, and a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1872. He was editor of the Burlington (Iowa) "Hawkeye" for a time, and was also, at a later period, connected with the "Sun" and the "Tribune" in New York city.

WARREN, George William, musician, b. in Albany, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1828. He displayed musical talent early in life, but for seven years was engaged in business. During that time he began to study music, and played the organ at St. Peter's church, Albany. He subsequently settled in New York, where he became a successful organist. In 1860 he was invited to take charge of the music of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and ten years later he became organist of St. Thomas's church. He has written much church music and several pieces for the piano, and has published "Hymns and Tunes as sung at St. Thomas's Church, New York" (New York, 1888).

WARREN, Gouverneur Kemble, soldier, b. in Cold Spring, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1830; d. in Newport, R. I., 8 Aug., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, standing second in his class, and was assigned to the topographical engineers as brevet 2d lieutenant. After four years of duty in connection with the surveys of the delta of the Mississippi and other river surveys under Capt. Andrew A. Humphreys, he engaged in compiling reports of the Pacific railroad exploration. In 1855 he accompanied the Sioux expedition as chief topographical engineer on Gen. William S. Harney's staff, being engaged in the action of Blue Water, and subsequently until 1859 he was occupied in Dakota and Nebraska in making maps of those territories for the exploration of the routes for railroads between Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. The general direction of this route was under Capt. Humphreys, and Lieut. Warren was his principal assistant. He then served at the military academy as assistant professor of mathematics until the beginning of the civil war, when he entered active service as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th New York volunteers, of which regiment he became colonel on 31 Aug., 1861. He was also promoted captain in the engineers on 9 Sept., 1861. His regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe and he took part in the action of Big Bethel, where he was the last to leave the field, remaining to rescue the body of Lieut. John T. Greble, the first officer in the regular army killed in the civil war. During the remainder of the year he was stationed at Baltimore, where he constructed the fort on Federal Hill. In the spring of 1862 he joined the Army of the Potomac, serving in the peninsular campaign, and at Yorktown his regiment formed part of the siege-train under the command of the chief of artillery. He was given a brigade in the 5th army corps in May, with which he covered the extreme right of the army and took part in the capture of Hanover Court-House, the pursuit of Confederate cavalry under Gen. James E. B. Stuart, the battle of Gaines's Mills, the affair at Malvern Hill and subsequent battle, and the skirmish at Harrison's Landing. His brigade was then sent to re-enforce Gen. John Pope, and he participated in the battle of Manassas. In the subsequent campaign he served with the 5th corps, was engaged at Antietam, and then took part in the Rappahannock campaign and the battle of Fredericksburg. On 26 Sept., 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers for his services at Gaines's Mills. During the winter months of 1862–'3 he did much individual work in reconnoitring and correcting maps, and on 2 Feb., 1863, he was ordered, as chief of topographical engineers, to the staff of Gen. Joseph Hooker, then in command of the Army of the Potomac. Soon after the consolidation of the two corps of engineers on 3 March, 1863, he was appointed chief of engineers of the Army of the Potomac, and during the Chancellorsville campaign he took part in the action on Orange Pike, the storming of Marye's Heights, and the battle of Salem. He continued as chief of engineers under Gen. George G. Meade, and was engaged at Gettysburg, where he seized Little Round Top, the key to the entire National position, and, using Gen. Meade's name as his staff-officer, ordered the 140th New York regiment, under Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke (*q. v.*), to occupy the hill. This was accomplished after a severe hand-to-hand fight. Thereafter he was engaged in engineering duties connected with the passage of the Potomac until 11 Aug., when on the receipt of his major-general's commission, bearing date of 3 May previous, he was assigned to the temporary command of the 2d corps. His next important service was during the march on Centerville in October, 1863, when he was attacked by Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, and, although his force was about one half that of the Confederates, he held his position until he was re-enforced by the 5th corps. In the official report it was said: "The handling of the 2d corps in this operation, and the promptitude, skill, and spirit with which the enemy was met, were admirable." When the Army of the Potomac was reorganized into three corps for the Richmond campaign, he received the permanent command of the 5th corps and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and those around Petersburg. Before the battle of Five Forks, Gen. Sheridan, having expressed to Gen. Grant his dissatisfaction with Gen. Warren's habit of criticising the acts and orders of his superior officers, received authority to remove him, should there be satisfactory reasons for so doing. At Five Forks, when the 5th corps advanced according to Gen. Sheridan's orders, it was found that the indicated point of attack was too far to the right. This error was corrected by Gen. Warren, who in person led the charge that closed the battle and secured the victory. At this moment he received an order relieving him from the command of his corps. The reasons given by Gen. Sheridan for this act were: 1. "That Warren failed to reach me on the 1st of April, when I had reason to expect him"; 2. "That the tactical handling of his corps was unskilful"; 3. "That he did not exert himself to get his corps up to Gravelly run church"; and 4. "That when portions of his line gave way he did not exert himself to restore confidence to his

troops." In reply to these charges Gen. Warren answered that his first order to relieve Gen. Sheridan on 31 March was received from Gen. George G. Meade at 9.17 P. M., when he had already accomplished Gen. Sheridan's relief by sending troops to his assistance without orders, on his own responsibility, earlier than 5 P. M., also that he carried out his orders to Gen. Meade's entire satisfaction and joined Gen. Sheridan sooner than Gen. Meade had expected; that the only lack of skill was that of Gen. Sheridan, who delivered the attack of the 5th corps at a point three quarters of a mile distant from the point intended. A court of inquiry, convened in 1879 at Gen. Warren's request, found: 1. That Gen. Warren, after the receipt of Gen. Meade's first order, should have moved his main force sooner than he did. 2. It did not find that his handling of the corps was unskilful. 3. "That there was no unnecessary delay in this march of the 5th corps, and that Gen. Warren took the usual methods of a corps commander to prevent delay." 4. That "by continuous exertions of himself and staff he substantially remedied matters"; and the court thinks "that this was for him the essential point to be attended to, which also required his whole efforts to accomplish." Gen. Warren after his removal was assigned by Gen. Grant to the charge of the defences of the Petersburg and Southside railroad, and then had command of the Department of the Mississippi. On 27 May, 1865, he resigned his commission in the volunteer army and returned to duty as major in the corps of engineers, to which grade he had been advanced on 25 June, 1864. He received the successive brevets in the U. S. army up to major-general, of which the last two were given him on 13 March, 1865. From May, 1865, till his death he was employed in various parts of the country in making surveys and in other works connected with his department. He was made lieutenant-colonel on 4 March, 1879. Gen. Warren was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1858, of the American philosophical society in 1867, of the American society of civil engineers in 1874, and to the National academy of sciences in 1876. A heroic statue by Paul Gerhardt (shown in the accompanying illustration) was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Little Round Top, Gettysburg, on 8 Aug., 1888. His works include "Explorations in the Dacota Country" (2 vols., Washington, 1855–'6); "Preliminary Report of Explorations in Nebraska and Dakota in the Years 1855–'7" (1858); various reports to the government on military and engineering subjects; and a pamphlet giving "An Account of the 5th Army Corps at the Battle of Five Forks" (New York, 1866). See sketch by Gen. Henry L. Abbot in "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (vol. ii., Washington, 1886).

WARREN, Henry White, M. E. bishop, b. in Williamsburg, Hampshire co., Mass., 4 Jan., 1831. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1853, taught natural science for two years, and in 1855 became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in the New England conference. For fifteen years he filled posts in Boston, Worcester, Lynn, Westfield, Cambridgeport, and Charlestown. In 1861–'2 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives. He was pastor of the Arch street Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia, in 1871–'4, and again in 1877–'80. In 1881 he was elected by the Philadelphia annual conference a delegate to the general conference that assembled in Cincinnati, where he was elected bishop. He received the degree of D. D. from Dickinson college in 1872. Bishop Warren is noted as a preacher, his chief characteristics being a good voice, commanding presence, great fluency, and fine play of fancy. He has also been prolific as a writer of books, and for periodicals. His residence is at Denver, Colorado, but his duties since his election have taken him over a large part of the United States, and in 1888 he visited Japan to inspect the missions of his church. Besides many pamphlets and sermons, he has published "Sights and Insights, or Knowledge by Travel" (New York, 1874); "Studies of the Stars" (1878); and "Recreations in Astronomy: with Directions for Practical Experiments and Telescopic Work" (1879).

H. W. Warren

WARREN, Ira, journalist, b. in Hawkesbury, Canada, in 1806; d. in 1864. He was educated at Brown and Kenyon, and studied medicine. He contributed to the Montreal "Episcopal Observer" and the "Christian Witness," and subsequently edited in Boston, Mass., the "Christian Alliance" and the "Family Visitor." Under the signature of "Laicus" he reviewed the Rev. William Croswell's answer to Bishop Manton Eastburn in 1845. Dr. Warren contributed to the same controversy a volume entitled "Causes and Cure of Puseyism" (Boston, 1847), and published "The Household Physician" (1859), of which, before his death, more than 30,000 copies were sold.

WARREN, Israel Perkins, author, b. in New Bethany, Conn., 8 April, 1814. He is a descendant of Richard Warren, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. He was graduated at Yale in 1838, was principal of the Cromwell, Conn., academy in 1838–'9, afterward studied at Yale theological seminary, and became pastor of the Congregational church at Granby, Conn., in 1842. He was stationed at Mount Carmel, Conn., in 1846, at Plymouth, Conn., in 1851, was secretary and editor of the American tract society at Boston in 1859, an editor and book-publisher there in 1870, and became editor and proprietor of "The Christian Mirror" in Portland, Me., in 1875, which post he has held ever since. In addition to numerous sermons, tracts, and pamphlets, he has published in book-form "The Seaman's Cause" (New York, 1858); "The Sisters, a Memorial of Elizabeth H., Abbie A., and Sarah F. Dickerman" (Boston, 1859); "Sadduceeism, a Refutation of the Doctrine of the Annihilation of the Wicked" (1860); "The Cross-Bearer, a Vision" (1861); "The Picture Lesson-Book," designed for the use of the refugee slaves in camp (1861); "A Chapter from the Book of Nature" (1863); "The Christian Armor" (1864); "The Cup-Bearer" (1865); "The Sabbath at Home: an Illustrated Religious Magazine for the Family" (3 vols., 1867–'9); "The New Testament, with Notes, etc." (vol. i., 1868); "Jerusalem, Ancient and Modern" (1873); "The Three Judges, Story of the Men who beheaded their King," with an introduction by Rev. Leonard Bacon (New York, 1873); "Chauncey Judd, or the Stolen Boy of the Revolution" (Boston, 1874); "The Parousia, a Critical Study of the Scripture Doctrine of Christ's

Second Coming, etc." (Portland, 1879; 2d ed., rewritten and enlarged, 1884); "Our Father's Book, or the Divine Authority and Origin of the Bible" (Boston, 1885); "The Book of Revelation, a Study" (New York, 1886); and "The Stanley Families in America" (Portland, 1887).

WARREN, James, Revolutionary leader, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 28 Sept., 1726; d. there, 27 Nov., 1808. He was graduated at Harvard in 1745, and became a prosperous merchant in Plymouth. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the colonial assembly, where he served until its final dissolution in 1774. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the system of committees of correspondence in 1772. After the death of Gen. Joseph Warren at Bunker Hill, he was chosen to succeed him as president of the Provincial congress of Massachusetts. The connection between his family and that of Joseph Warren, if there be any, is to be sought in England before 1600.—His wife, **Mercy,** author, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 25 Sept., 1728; d. in Plymouth, 19 Oct., 1814, was a sister of the illustrious orator James Otis, and married James Warren in 1754. She was one of the most highly educated and brilliant women of her time, and her friendship was much prized by such men as Jefferson and the Adamses. Throughout her life she was an intimate friend of Abigail Adams. One of her earliest writings was "The Group," a dramatic piece in two acts, in which Gov. Hutchinson and other Tories were satirized. "The Squabble of the Sea-Nymphs" gives an account of the Boston tea-party, somewhat after the style of the "Rape of the Lock." Her two tragedies, "The Sack of Rome" and "The Ladies of Castile," were well thought of in their day. These were collected in "Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous" (Boston, 1790). A work of much greater importance is her "History of the American Revolution" (3 vols., Boston, 1805), which is valuable because of the personal acquaintance of the writer with so many of the characters. There is a sketch of Mrs. Warren in Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution" (New York, 1856).

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WARREN, Joseph, physician, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 11 June, 1741; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 17 June, 1775. He was descended from Peter Warren, whose name appears on the town records of Boston in 1659, where he is called "mariner." Peter's second son, Joseph, built a house in 1720 in what is now Warren street, Roxbury, and died there in 1729. A view of the homestead is presented on page 365. His son, Joseph, b. in 1696, married, 29 May, 1740, Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Stevens, of Roxbury, and the subject of this sketch was their eldest child. Joseph Warren, the father, was a thrifty farmer, much respected by his townsmen, by whom he was elected to several offices of trust. He was interested in fruit-raising, and introduced into that part of the country the apple long known as the "Warren russet." In October, 1755, while gathering fruit in his orchard, he fell from the ladder and was instantly killed. His son, Joseph, was graduated at Harvard in 1759, and in the following year was appointed master of the Roxbury grammar-school. He studied medicine with Dr. James Lloyd, and began to practise his profession in 1764. He married, 6 Sept., 1764, Miss Elizabeth Hooton, a young lady who had inherited an ample fortune. The passage of the stamp-act in the following year led Dr. Warren to publish several able articles in the Boston "Gazette." About this time began his intimate friendship with Samuel Adams, who conceived a warm admiration for him, and soon came to regard him as a stanch and clear-headed ally, who could be depended upon under all circumstances. On the occasion of the Townshend acts, Dr. Warren's articles, published under the signature of "A True Patriot," aroused the anger of Gov. Francis Bernard, who brought the matter before his council, and endeavored to prosecute Messrs. Edes and Gill, the publishers of the "Gazette," for giving currency to seditious libels; but the grand jury refused to find a bill against these gentlemen. The affair created much excitement in Boston, and led Gov. Bernard to write to Lord Hillsborough, secretary of state for the colonies, recommending the arrest of the publishers on a charge of treason. In the affair of the sloop "Liberty," in June, 1768, Dr. Warren was one of the committee appointed to wait upon the governor at his country-seat at Jamaica Plain, and protest against the impressment of seamen and the vexatious enforcement of the revenue laws. He was present at every town-meeting held in Boston, from the arrival of the British troops in October, 1768, to their removal in March, 1770, and he was one of the committee of safety appointed after the so-called "massacre" on 5 March. In July he was appointed on a committee to consider the condition of the town, and send a report to England. It was apparently of him that a Tory pamphleteer wrote: "One of our most bawling demagogues and voluminous writers is a crazy doctor." In March, 1772, he delivered the anniversary oration upon the "massacre"; in November his name was recorded immediately after those of James Otis and Samuel Adams in the list of the first committee of correspondence. During the next two years he was in active co-operation with Samuel Adams, and when, in August, 1774, that leader went to attend the meeting of the Continental congress at Philadelphia, the leadership of the party in Boston devolved upon Dr. Warren. On 9 Sept., 1774, the towns of Suffolk county met in convention at Milton, and Dr. Warren read a paper drawn up by himself, and since known as the "Suffolk resolves." The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, declared that a king who violates the chartered rights of his people forfeits their allegiance; they declared the regulating act null and void, and ordered all the officers appointed under it to resign their offices at

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once; they directed the collectors of taxes to refuse to pay over money to Gen. Gage's treasurer; they advised the towns to choose their own militia officers; and they threatened Gage that, should he venture to arrest anybody for political reasons, they would retaliate by seizing upon the crown officers as hostages. A copy of these resolutions, which virtually placed Massachusetts in an attitude of rebellion, was forwarded to the Continental congress, which forthwith approved them and pledged the faith of all the other colonies that they would aid Massachusetts in case armed resistance should become inevitable. After the meeting of the Provincial congress at Concord in October, Dr. Warren acted as chairman of the committee of safety, charged with the duty of organizing the militia and collecting military stores. As the 5th of March, 1775, drew near, several British officers were heard to declare that any one who should dare to address the people in the Old South church on this occasion would surely lose his life. As soon as he heard of these threats, Dr. Warren solicited for himself the dangerous honor, and at the usual hour delivered a stirring oration upon "the baleful influence of standing armies in time of peace." The concourse in the church was so great that, when the orator arrived, every approach to the pulpit was blocked up; and rather than elbow his way through the crowd, which might lead to some disturbance, he procured a ladder and climbed in through a large window at the back of the pulpit. About forty British officers were present, some of whom sat on the pulpit-steps, and sought to annoy the speaker with groans and hisses, but everything passed off quietly.

On Tuesday evening, 18 April, observing the movements of the British troops, Dr. Warren despatched William Dawes, by way of Roxbury, and Paul Revere, by way of Charlestown, to give the alarm to the people dwelling on the roads toward Concord. Next morning, on hearing the news of the firing at Lexington, he left his patients in charge of his pupil and assistant, William Eustis, and rode off to the scene of action. He seems to have attended a meeting of the committee of safety that morning at the Black Horse tavern in Menotomy (now Arlington), and there to have consulted with Gen. William Heath. By the time Lord Percy reached Menotomy on his retreat, Gen. Heath had assumed command of the militia, and the fighting there was perhaps the severest of the day. Dr. Warren kept his place near Heath, and a pin was struck from his head by a musket-ball. During the next six weeks he was indefatigable in urging on the military preparations of the New England colonies. At the meeting of the Provincial congress at Watertown, 31 May, he was unanimously chosen its president, and thus became chief executive officer of Massachusetts under this provisional government. On 14 June he was chosen second major-general of the Massachusetts forces, Artemas Ward being first. On the 16th he presided over the Provincial congress, and passed the night in the transaction of public business. The next morning he met the committee of safety at Gen. Ward's headquarters on Cambridge common, and about noon, hearing that the British troops had landed at Charlestown, he rode over to Bunker Hill. It is said that both Putnam and Prescott successively signified their readiness to take orders from him, but he refused, saying that he had come as a volunteer aide to take a lesson in warfare under such well-tried officers. At the final struggle near Prescott's redoubt, as he was endeavoring to rally the militia, Gen. Warren was struck in the head by a musket-ball and instantly killed. His remains were deposited in the tomb of George R. Minot in the Granary burying-ground, whence they were removed in 1825 to the Warren tomb in St. Paul's church, Boston. In 1855 they were again removed to Forest Hills cemetery, where they now repose.

Dr. Warren's wife died, 28 April, 1773, leaving four children. After the death of their father they were left in straitened circumstances until in April, 1778, Gen. Benedict Arnold, who had conceived a warm friendship for Dr. Warren while at Cambridge, came to their relief. Arnold contributed $500 for their education, and succeeded in obtaining from congress the amount of a major-general's half-pay, to be applied to their support from the date of the father's death until the youngest child should be of age. The best biography of Dr. Warren is by Richard Frothingham, "Life and Times of Joseph Warren" (Boston, 1865).—His brother, **John**, physician, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 27 July, 1753; d. in Boston, Mass., 4 April, 1815, was graduated at Harvard in 1771, studied medicine for two years with his brother Joseph, and then began practice in Salem, where he attained rapid success. He attended the wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he received a bayonet-wound in endeavoring to pass a sentry in order to see his brother. Soon afterward he was appointed hospital surgeon, and in 1776 he accompanied the army to New York and New Jersey. He was at Trenton and Princeton, and from 1777 till the close of the war was superintending surgeon of the military hospitals in Boston. For nearly forty years he occupied the foremost place among the surgeons of New England. In 1780 he demonstrated anatomy in a series of dissections before his colleagues, and in 1783 he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in the newly established medical school at Harvard. He was first president of the Massachusetts medical society, retaining the office from 1804 till his death. He was also president of the Agricultural society and of the Humane society. He frequently made public addresses, and in 1783 was the first Fourth-of-July orator in Boston. Besides "Memoirs" addressed to the American academy, "Communications" published by the Massachusetts medical society, an "Address" to the Freemasons, in whose lodge he was a grand-master, and articles in the "Journal of Medicine and Surgery," he was the author of "Mercurial Practice in Febrile Diseases." See his life by James Jackson (Boston, 1815), and by his son Edward (1873).—John's son, **John Collins**, surgeon, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Aug., 1778; d. there, 4 May, 1856, was graduated at Harvard in 1797, studied medicine in London, and formed there a portion of the collection of anatomical preparations which he subsequently gave to the Massachusetts medical college. In 1800 he went to Edinburgh, where he studied chemistry, and in 1801 attended the lectures of Vauquelin, Cuvier, and Desfontaines in Paris. He then settled in Boston. In 1803 he became joint editor of the "Monthly Anthology," gave public demonstrations

in anatomy in 1805, was active in establishing the reading-room that was developed into the Boston athenæum, and formed a private medical society. In 1806 he was chosen adjunct professor in anatomy and surgery in Harvard. In 1810 he assisted in founding a hospital for the destitute, and in 1811 the "New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery." In 1815 he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in Harvard. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts general hospital in 1820, and principal surgeon until his death. In 1827 he was elected president of the Boston temperance society. He exercised great caution in performing surgical operations, many of which were hitherto unknown in the United States, and he was almost invariably successful. He was the first to operate for strangulated hernia, and eventually his method was adopted. He introduced the operation for aneurism, and performed it in numerous cases, all of which were successful except two. In 1837 he went to Europe for further study. After his return he became an active member of the Agricultural society of Massachusetts, and improved the breed of cattle by importation of foreign stock. He was also chosen president of the Society of natural history. In 1845 he obtained the most perfect skeleton of the mastodon that exists. In 1846 he gave a new impulse to operative surgery by the introduction of ether, and his advocacy of its use in certain cases led to its general adoption by the profession. Besides frequent contributions to scientific journals, Dr. Warren published "Cases of Organic Diseases of the Heart" (Boston, 1809); "Description of an Egyptian Mummy" (1821); "Comparative View of the Sensorial and Nervous Systems in Man and Animals" (1822); "Some Account of the Medical School in Boston, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital" (1824); "Letter to Hon. I. Parker on the Dislocation of the Hip-Joint, etc." (Cambridge, 1826); "Description of the Siamese Twins" (Boston, 1829); "Surgical Observations on Tumors: with Cases and Observations" (1837); "Physical Education and the Preservation of Health" (Boston, 1846); "Etherization: with Surgical Remarks" (1848); "Effects of Chloroform and of Strong Chloric Ether as Narcotic Agents" (1849); "Description of a Skeleton of the Mastodon Giganteus of North America" (1852); "Remarks on Some Fossil Impressions in the Sandstone Rocks of Connecticut River" (1854); "Genealogy of Warren, with Some Historical Sketches" (1854); and "The Great Tree on Boston Common" (1855). See "The Life of John Collins Warren, M. D., compiled chiefly from his Autobiography and Journals," by his brother Edward (2 vols., Boston, 1860).—John's son, **Edward,** physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 Dec., 1804, was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and at the medical school in 1829, began practice in Boston, removed in 1840 to Newton Falls, and while continuing to practise his profession engaged in agriculture. Among his medical writings are a "Sketch of the Progress of Cholera in America in 1832"; three Boylston prize essays on "Scrofula," "Rheumatism," and "Erysipelatous Inflammation," which were published together (Philadelphia, 1840).—A son of John Collins, **Jonathan Mason,** surgeon, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1811; d. there, 19 Aug., 1867, was graduated at the medical department of Harvard in 1832, and afterward studied in London and Paris. He established himself in Boston, where for twenty years he was attending physician to the Massachusetts general hospital. He performed a great variety of operations, and was a voluminous contributor to medical literature. His chief work was "Surgical Observations, with Cases and Operations" (Boston, 1867). His wife was a daughter of Gov. John Collins.—Jonathan Mason's son, **John Collins,** physician, b. in Boston, 4 May, 1842, was graduated at Harvard in 1863 and at Harvard medical school in 1866, studied two years at the Imperial hospital in Vienna, and afterward with several eminent surgeons in Berlin, Paris, and London, and began the practice of his profession in Boston in 1869. He is now surgeon in the Massachusetts general hospital, and since 1887 has been associate professor of surgery in the Harvard medical school. He was editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" in 1873–'81, and is author of "Anatomy of Keloid," in "Archives of the Imperial Academy of Sciences" (Vienna, 1869); "Anatomy and Development of Rodent Ulcer" (Boston, 1872); "Pathology of Carbuncle and Columnæ Adiposæ" (1879); and "Healing of Arteries after Ligature in Men and Animals" (New York, 1886).

WARREN, Joseph, journalist, b. in Waterbury, Vt., 24 July, 1829; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 30 Sept., 1876. He studied at the University of Vermont, and soon afterward went to Albany, N. Y., where he was made assistant editor of the "Country Gentleman" in 1849, and also teacher of Latin and Greek at the Albany academy. He became associate editor of the Buffalo "Courier" in 1853 and editor-in-chief in 1858, and was chosen president of the New York press association in 1870. He was a member at large of the Democratic state central committee, and a leader of his party in western New York. He was elected superintendent of public schools in Buffalo in 1857, advocated a public park system for that city, and served on the park commission from its formation in 1871 till his death. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of the State insane asylum and the State normal school in Buffalo, took an active part in the organization of the Fine-arts academy, and was interested in the project of the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia railroad. He was at one time president of the Young men's Christian association, and was a member of the council of the medical department of the University of Buffalo.

WARREN, Josiah, reformer, b. in 1799; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 April, 1874. He took an active part in Robert Owen's communistic experiment at New Harmony, Ind., in 1825–'6, and was so discouraged by its failure that he was on the point of abandoning any further attempt in that direction when, as he said, "a new train of thought seemed to throw a sudden flash of light upon our past errors, and to show plainly the path to be pursued." He forthwith gave up the idea of maintaining a communal system of society, and sought to attain the same ends through individual sovereignty. He held that the proper reward of labor was a like amount of labor, and elucidated his theory by a supposition. "If I am a bricklayer, and need the services of a physician, an hour of my work in bricklaying is the proper recompense to be given the physician for an hour of his services." He proved the sincerity of his belief in this idea by establishing what was known as the "time store" in Cincinnati, Ohio, which he conducted with fair success for two years, giving and receiving labor-notes in transactions with his customers. He propounded his theories in a work entitled the "True Civilization," and some of his views elicited the commendation of John Stuart Mill.

WARREN, Lott, jurist, b. in Burke county, Ga., 30 Oct., 1797; d. in Albany, Ga., 17 June, 1861. He received a public-school education, was clerk in a

store, and served in 1818 as 2d lieutenant of volunteers against the Seminoles. Afterward he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1821, and practised in various places, finally establishing his residence in Albany. He was a member of the legislature in 1824 and 1831, state senator in 1830, solicitor-general, and judge of the southern circuit in 1831–'4. He was twice elected to represent his district in congress as a Whig, serving in 1839–'43, and subsequently was made judge of the superior court, where he served in 1843–'52. Judge Warren was also an ordained Baptist minister, though he preached only occasionally. He was active in promoting temperance, Sunday-school work, and all philanthropic enterprises.

WARREN, Minnie, dwarf, b. in Middleborough, Mass., 2 June, 1849; d. there, 23 July, 1878. She was the younger sister of Lavinia Warren, who married Charles S. Stratton (Tom Thumb), her real name being Huldah Peirce Bump. In 1863 she was engaged by Phineas T. Barnum, and assumed the name of Warren. Under his management she travelled extensively with Gen. Tom Thumb, Commodore Nutt, and her sister. She was bridesmaid at the celebrated wedding of the latter in Grace church, New York, on 10 Feb., 1863. Subsequently she married Maj. Edward Newall, a dwarf, and died in childbirth.

WARREN, Nathan Boughton, author, b. in Troy, N. Y., 4 July, 1805. His grandfather and father removed from Norwalk, Conn., to Troy in 1798, and were successful merchants, and from them he inherited an independent fortune. He was educated privately, visited England with Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, in 1841, and made a tour of the cathedrals, which suggested to him the idea of adopting the cathedral or choral service of the English church to the American Book of Common Prayer. These services were first introduced in 1844 into a mission church that was founded by his mother. He had a fine taste for music, composed some anthems, and received the degree of Mus. Doc. from Trinity college. He was also skilled in architecture, and designed his villa residence at Mount Ida, which is built in a chastely ornamented Gothic style. He published "The Order of Daily Service, with the Musical Notation as used in English Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, etc." (New York, 1846); "The Ancient Plain Song of the Church" (1855); "The Holidays: Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, their Social Festivities, Customs, and Carols" (1868); and "Hidden Treasure, or the Good St. Nicholas: a Goblin Story for Christmas" (1872).

WARREN, Sir **Peter,** British naval officer, b. in Ireland before 1703; d. there, 29 July, 1752. He entered the navy in 1727, and had attained the rank of commodore in 1745, when he was appointed to command an armament that was intended for an attack on Louisburg. He joined the fleet of transports with the land forces under Sir William Pepperrell from Boston, in Casco bay, on 25 April, with four ships, carrying 180 guns. On 30 April the combined forces appeared before Louisburg, and on 1 May the siege was begun. (See PEPPERRELL, WILLIAM.) On 18 May, Capt. Edward Tyng, in the "Massachusetts" frigate, captured a French man-of-war of 64 guns, with more than 500 men and a large quantity of stores for the garrison, and this success greatly raised the spirits of the besiegers. Warren's fleet was re-enforced by the arrival of three large ships from England and three from Newfoundland, and, serious breaches having been made in the walls, it was determined to order a general assault; but the French commander, seeing that further resistance would be useless, surrendered the fortress on 16 June. By the capitulation, 650 veteran troops, more than 1,300 militia, and other persons—in all about 4,000—agreed not to bear arms against Great Britain during the war. Seventy-six cannon and mortars, and a great quantity of military stores, were also taken. The French loss in killed was 300; the English was 130, but the latter suffered heavily from disease. Pepperrell was made a baronet for his share in the victory, and Warren was promoted to rear-admiral, 8 Aug., 1745. He aided in defeating a French squadron off Cape Finisterre in 1747, capturing the greater part of it, and in the same year was elected to parliament for Westminster. Sir Peter married Susan, eldest daughter of Stephen De Lancey, of New York, and was the owner of a valuable estate in the Mohawk valley, which he placed in charge of his nephew, William, afterward Sir William Johnson.

WARREN, Samuel Edward, educator, b. in West Newton, Mass., 29 Oct., 1831. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1851, where, during the same year, he became assistant in charge of descriptive geometry and drawing. In 1854 he was appointed professor, and remained until 1872, when he accepted a similar chair in the Massachusetts institute of technology. In 1875 he resigned the latter post, and also that of lecturer in the Massachusetts normal art-school, which he had held from 1872. He then devoted his attention to the revision of his series of text-books and to conducting a school of private instruction in Newton, Mass., his present residence. Prof. Warren made an exhibit of his works and of drawings by his pupils, illustrating their use, at the World's fair in Philadelphia in 1876, which was complimented in the official reports, and a similar one at the fair in Paris in 1878, for which he received a diploma. He is a member of various scientific and educational societies, and, in addition to numerous contributions on educational subjects to current reviews and periodicals, he has published a series of text-books, including "General Problems from the Orthographic Projections of Descriptive Geometry" (New York, 1860); "Students', Draftsmen's, and Artisans' Manual" (1861; afterward issued as "Elementary Projection Drawing," 1867); "Elementary Linear Perspective" (1863); "Drafting Instruments and Operations" (1865); "Elementary Plane Problems" (1867); "General Problems of Shades and Shadows" (1867); "General Problems in the Linear Perspective of Form, Shadow, and Reflection" (1868); "Elements of Machine Construction and Drawing" (2 vols., 1870); "Elementary Free-hand Geometrical Drawing" (1873); "Elements of Descriptive Geometry: Part I., Surfaces of Revolution," afterward issued as "Problems, Theorems, and Examples in Descriptive Geometry" (1874); "Problems in Stone-Cutting" (1875); "Elements of Descriptive Geometry, Shadows and Perspective" (1877); "Elements of Plane and Solid Free-hand Geometrical Drawing" (1878); and "A Primary Geometry" (1887).

WARREN, Samuel Prowse, organist, b. in Montreal, Canada, 18 Feb., 1841. He is the son of Samuel Russell Warren (1809–'82), a well-known organ-builder of that city. He went to Berlin in 1861, and studied for four years, giving his attention especially to the organ. In 1864 he returned to Montreal, and in the following year he removed to New York, where he still resides. For two years he played the organ at Dr. Henry W. Bellows's church, after which he became organist of Grace church. He then played for some time at Trinity church, after which he returned to his old post at Grace

church. He has given several series of organ recitals, in which he covered the whole field of organ music, giving interpretation to all its schools.

WARREN, William, actor, b. in Bath, England, 10 May, 1767; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 Oct., 1832. His first appearance was as Young Norval in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." Soon afterward Warren came to this country, making his *début* at Baltimore, Md., as Friar Lawrence in "Romeo and Juliet." In 1805 he went to England, as agent for the Philadelphia theatre, to collect a company of comedians, and on his return in 1806 he married the actress, Mrs. Ann Merry (*q. v.*). Later, Warren became manager of the Chestnut street theatre in Philadelphia, where he made his last appearance on 25 Nov., 1829, as Robert Bramble in the "Poor Gentleman."—His son, **William,** actor, b. in Philadelphia, 17 Nov., 1812; d. in Boston, 12 Sept., 1888, was educated at the Franklin institute, Philadelphia. He also made his first appearance as Young Norval at the Arch street theatre in that city, 27 Oct., 1832. After continuing for some time in his native place, he appeared in New York, Boston, and other cities, playing in various characters, from broad and eccentric comedy to juvenile tragedy, with general acceptance. In 1845 Warren appeared at the Strand theatre in London, and a year later, for the extraordinary term of thirty-five years, he was permanently connected with the Howard athenæum in Boston. There he was held in special esteem, both as a man and artist, and retired from that theatre and his profession on 7 Nov., 1882, with a complimentary benefit. Toward the last Warren was particularly successful in rendering the rôles of fine old English gentlemen. He was a cousin of Joseph Jefferson, and one of the few recent actors who, in their own persons, represented the early age of the American drama. Sir Peter Teazle in "The School for Scandal," Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," and Touchstone in "As You Like It," were among his noted characters.

WARREN, William, clergyman, b. in Waterford, Me., 21 Oct., 1806; d. in Gorham, Me., 28 Jan., 1879. He entered Bowdoin, but left without being graduated, passed through the theological course at Andover seminary, where he was graduated in 1839, was ordained as a Congregational minister on 14 Feb., 1840, and was pastor of the church and teacher of a private school at Windham, Me., for nine years. He had charge of a congregation at Upton, Mass., from 1849 till 1856, acted as agent for the American colonization society for a few months, in 1857 was appointed district secretary for northern New England of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and retained that office till his death, making Gorham his home. Bowdoin gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870. He published, besides school-books, "Household Consecration and Baptism"; "The Spirit's Sword"; "Twelve Years among Children"; and "These for Those."

WARREN, William Fairfield, educator, b. in Williamsburg, Mass., 13 March, 1833. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1853, became a Methodist minister in the New England conference in 1855, and afterward studied theology at Andover, Berlin, and Halle. In 1857 he was a delegate to the world's convention of the Evangelical alliance at Berlin, and he afterward made a tour through the East. In 1861 he was appointed professor of systematic theology in the Methodist Episcopal mission theological institute at Bremen, Germany, which subsequently became the Martin institute at Frankfort, and in 1866 in Boston theological seminary, subsequently a department of Boston university, of which institution he has been president since 1873, and also professor of the comparative history of religions, comparative theology, and philosophy of religion. He was appointed a member of the American committee for the revision of the New Testament, but did not attend its meetings. He received the degree of D. D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1862, and that of LL. D. from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1874. He published "Anfangsgründe der Logik" (Bremen, 1864); "Einleitung in die systematische Theologie" (part i., 1865); and "Paradise Found: the Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole" (Boston, 1885).

WARRINER, Francis, clergyman, b. in Springfield, Mass., 24 Nov., 1805; d. in Chester, Mass., 22 April, 1866. He was graduated at Amherst in 1830, and in 1831–'4 was chaplain and teacher of mathematics and navigation to midshipmen on the frigate "Potomac," which was one of a squadron that was sent to protect American seamen in the Indian archipelago. On his return he studied theology in New Haven and New York, was pastor over the Congregational church in Chester in 1841–'8, and again in 1859–'65, when he resigned on account of failing health. He was the author of "The Cruise of the Potomac" (New York, 1835).

WARRINGTON, Lewis, naval officer, b. in Williamsburg, near Norfolk, Va., 3 Nov., 1782; d. in Washington, D. C., 12 Oct., 1851. He was educated at William and Mary college, and entered the navy as a midshipman, 6 Jan., 1800. He made his first cruise in the frigate "Chesapeake" in the West Indies to suppress piracy, and in 1803 he joined the schooner "Vixen," of Preble's squadron, during the Tripolitan war, where he served with credit, and was included in the vote of thanks by congress to Preble and his officers. He was promoted to acting lieutenant on the station, and transferred to the brig "Siren" in 1805, and to the "Enterprise" in 1806–'7, in which he returned home. He was commissioned a lieutenant, 7 Feb., 1807, and served as executive of the brig "Siren," bearing despatches to France in 1809–'11. He served in the "Essex" and frigate "Congress" in 1811–'13, and as 1st lieutenant of the frigate "United States" from March till July, 1813. He was promoted to master-commandant, 24 July,

1813, had charge of the sloop "Peacock," and captured the British sloop "Epervier" after an engagement of forty-two minutes. For this victory, in which the two vessels were of the same armament, he was promoted to captain, 22 Nov., 1814, and received a gold medal and the thanks of congress. (See illustration.) He commanded the frigate "Macedonian," in the Mediterranean, in 1816–'18, and the frigate "Java," on the same station, in 1818–'19, returning home in the frigate "Guerrière" in 1820. He was commandant of the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., in 1821–'4, and first commandant of that at Pensacola in 1826. He com-

manded the West India squadron in 1824–'6, was a member of the board of navy commissioners in 1827–'31, again commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard in 1832–'9, member of the board of commissioners a second time in 1840, and president of the board in 1841. After the new organization of the navy department he was chief of the bureau of yards and docks in 1842–'6, and of the bureau of ordnance in 1847–'51. The town that was built near the Pensacola navy-yard was named Warrington in his honor. Being on the government reservation, it was subject to the naval jurisdiction of the commandant, whose duties included those of a magistrate.

WARROCK, John, printer, b. in Richmond, Va., 4 Nov., 1774; d. there, 8 March, 1858. He received a common-school education, became a printer, and for forty years issued annually "Warrock's Almanac." He was chosen to the office of printer to the Virginia senate, and held that place for more than forty years.

WASHBURN, Edward Abiel, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 April, 1819; d. in New York city, 2 Feb., 1881. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838, studied theology in Andover seminary and in New Haven, was licensed as a Congregational minister in 1842, and officiated acceptably in several churches. Having resolved, through the influence of Bishop Clark and others, to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church, he made due preparation and was ordained deacon, in Trinity church, Boston, 12 July, 1844, by Bishop Eastburn, and priest, in Grace church, Boston, 9 Oct., 1845, by the same bishop. He was rector of St. Paul's, Newburyport, Mass., in 1844–'51, travelled in Egypt, Syria, India, and China, in 1851–'3, on returning home was rector of St. John's, Hartford, Conn., 1853–'62, and lectured on ecclesiastical polity in Berkeley divinity-school, Middletown, Conn. He received the degree of D. D. from Trinity in 1860. Dr. Washburn was rector of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, in 1862–'5, and of Calvary church, New York, in 1866–'81. He was a contributor to theological literature, and an active supporter of the Evangelical alliance in 1871, 1873, and 1879, before which he read papers on "Reason and Faith," and on "Socialism." He was also a member of the New Testament company of revisers, an acknowledged leader among the "broad church" clergy of the Episcopal church, a true lover of scholarship in its highest sense, and an eloquent and effective preacher of the gospel. He published "Relation of the Episcopal Church to the other Christian Bodies" (1874); "The Social Law of God, Sermons on the Ten Commandments" (New York, 6th ed., 1884); and "Voices from a Busy Life," a volume of poems (1883).

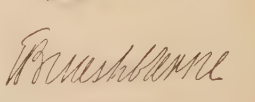
WASHBURN, Emory, jurist, b. in Leicester, Mass., 14 Feb., 1800; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 18 March, 1877. His grandfather, Seth Washburn, grandson of John Washburn, who was the first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay company, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1723, and married the granddaughter of Mary Chilton, the first white person that stepped upon Plymouth Rock. He held various town offices in Leicester, and served at different times in each branch of the legislature. He was in the campaign against the Indians in New Hampshire in 1749, and in the battle of Bunker Hill as a captain. His son, Joseph (1755–1807), the father of Emory, was lieutenant in the 15th Massachusetts regiment, was on duty at the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, served afterward under Washington in New Jersey, and after the war held, among other offices, that of deputy sheriff of Worcester county till his death. Emory studied for two years at Dartmouth, and was graduated at Williams in 1817, studied law at Harvard, was admitted in 1821 to the bar in Lenox, and practised in his native town till 1828, when he removed to Worcester, where he was eminent in his profession for nearly thirty years, and became the partner of Gov. John Davis. He was in the lower house of the legislature in 1826–'7 and 1838, and made during his first term the first report that suggested the feasibility of a railroad between Boston and Albany. He served in the state senate in 1841–'2, being chairman of the judiciary committee, and from 1844 till 1848 was judge of the court of common pleas. He was elected governor in 1853, and re-elected for the succeeding term, being the last Whig governor in Massachusetts, and in 1856 he was appointed Bussy professor of law in Harvard. Resigning his professorship in 1876, he opened a law-office in Cambridge, and represented that city in the legislature until his death. The illustration is a view of the state-house in Boston, which is on Beacon hill, opposite the common. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard and Williams in 1854. He was a member of the board of education, took a prominent part in the establishment of the Worcester county free institute of industrial science, was a trustee of Williams college, a member of the International code committee, a fellow of the American antiquarian society, and a member of the Massachusetts historical society, the American academy of arts and sciences, and other learned societies, before which he frequently delivered public addresses on timely topics. Gov. Washburn's writings, many of them on genealogical and historical subjects, exhibit scholarship and research, while his legal works are standard authorities in the law-schools and courts of this country. His most important works are a "Judicial History of Massachusetts, 1630–'75" (Boston, 1840); "History of Leicester" (1860); "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property" (2 vols., 1860–'2; 3d ed., 1868); "Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes" (Philadelphia, 1863; Boston, 1867); a pamphlet on the "Testimony of Experts" (1866); and "Lectures on the Study and Practice of the Law" (1871). He also contributed an introduction to Rev. Calvin Durfee's "History of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass." (Boston, 1860).

WASHBURN, George, educator, b. in Middleboro', Mass., 1 March, 1833. He was graduated at Amherst in 1855, studied in the following year at Andover theological seminary, was sent by the American board as a missionary to Turkey in 1858, and licensed to preach in Constantinople in 1860. On 29 July, 1863, he was ordained at Middleboro' while on a visit to the United States, but he returned the same year to Turkey and was released from the service of the board in 1868. He was professor of philosophy and political economy and acting president in Robert college, Constantinople, in 1869–76, and since the latter year he has been president. Amherst conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1874. He was drawn into intimate relations with the political events that were

brought about by the Russo-Turkish war, in which his policy secured him the esteem of several English statesmen. His efforts also in behalf of Bulgarian liberty and for the elevation of the people were recognized by the first Bulgarian parliament in a vote of thanks, and in 1884 he was made a commander of the Order of St. Alexander. He has regularly contributed to English and American periodicals and papers, and in 1868 published in pamphlet-form a series of articles on "Woman's Work in the Church."

WASHBURN, Henry Stevenson, editor, b. in Providence, R. I., in 1813. He was graduated at Brown in 1836, and while president of the Union mutual life insurance company, of Boston, spent three years abroad. Besides holding many other important offices, he represented the city of Boston for two years in the legislature, and served one term in the state senate, where he was chairman of the committee on education. He originated the "Young Reaper," of which he was editor for seven years, and has written many hymns and lyrics that have been widely circulated. He has been active in the various public enterprises of the Baptist denomination.

WASHBURN, Israel, governor of Maine, b. in Livermore, Me., 6 June, 1813; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 May, 1883. He was descended from John Washburn, who was secretary of Plymouth colony in England and who came to this country in 1631 and settled in Duxbury, Mass. His grandfather, Israel, served in the Revolutionary war and attained the rank of captain. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature, and was a member from Massachusetts of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1806 Israel, son of the foregoing, removed to Maine, where he taught at first, but in 1808 settled at White's Landing (now Richmond), on Kennebec river, where he engaged in ship-building. He established a trading-post at Livermore, Me., in 1809, at what is now called The Norlands, and soon afterward settled there. Israel, the subject of this sketch, was educated at public schools and by private tutors, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1834. Settling in Orono, Me., he soon acquired a large practice, and in 1842–'3 was a member of the legislature. In 1850 he was sent to congress, serving as a Whig from 1 Dec., 1851, to 1 Jan., 1861, when he resigned, having been chosen governor of Maine. Declining a re-election, he was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln collector of customs at Portland, Me., which office he held until 1877. He was president of the board of trustees of Tufts college, and was elected to the presidency of that institution in 1875, but declined. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Tufts college in 1872. Gov. Washburn was a member of historical and genealogical societies, and, in addition to many of his addresses and speeches, which have had a wide circulation, published "Notes, Historical, Descriptive, and Personal, of Livermore, Me." (1874).—Israel's brother, **Elihu Benjamin,** statesman, b. in Livermore, Me., 23 Sept., 1816; d. in Chicago, Ill., 22 Oct., 1887, wrote his family name with a final "e." He was educated at public schools, and, after working on his father's farm, entered the office of the "Christian Intelligencer" in Gardiner in 1833 as a printer's apprentice. The paper was discontinued a year later, and he was chosen to teach in the district school. In May, 1835, he entered the office of the "Kennebec Journal," at Augusta, where he continued for a year, during which time he rose gradually until he became an assistant of the editor, and acquired his first knowledge of political life during the sessions of the state legislature. He then decided to study law, and entered Kent's Hill seminary in 1836. After a year in that institution he began his professional studies in the office of John Otis in Hallowell, who, impressed by his diligence and ambition, aided him financially and took him into his own home to board. In March, 1839, he entered the law-school at Harvard, where among his classmates were Richard H. Dana, Charles Devens, and William M. Evarts. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and at once determined to establish himself in the west. Settling in Galena, Ill., he there entered into law-partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, and, being a strong Whig, made speeches in behalf of that party, which had nominated William H. Harrison for the presidency. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention in Baltimore that selected Henry Clay as its candidate, and on his return he visited that statesman in Washington. Meanwhile his business increased, and he was frequently called upon to practise in the supreme court of the state. In 1848 he was nominated for congress in the Galena district, but was defeated by Col. Edward D. Baker. In 1852, as a delegate to the National Whig convention, he advocated the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott, and in the same year he was elected to congress, serving thereafter from 5 Dec., 1853, till 6 March, 1869. He soon gained an excellent reputation, and, on the election of Nathaniel P. Banks as speaker in 1855, was given the chairmanship of the committee on commerce, which he held for ten years. He was selected by the house to accompany William H. Seward, representing the senate, to receive Abraham Lincoln when he arrived in Washington after his election. From the length of his continuous service he became recognized as the "Father of the House," and in that capacity administered the oath as speaker to Schuyler Colfax three times, and to James G. Blaine once. From his continual habit of closely scrutinizing all demands that were made upon the treasury and persistently demanding that the finances of the government should be administered with the strictest economy, he acquired the name of the "Watch-dog of the Treasury." He was a steadfast friend of Ulysses S. Grant during the civil war, and every promotion that the latter received was given either solely or in part upon the recommendation of Mr. Washburne. Subsequently he originated the bills that made Gen. Grant lieutenant-general and general. Mr. Washburne was a member of the joint committee on reconstruction and chairman of the committee of the whole house in the matter of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He opposed all grants of the public lands and all subsidies to railroad companies, and resisted with all his power what he called "the greatest legislative crime in history"—the bill that subordinated the first mortgage of the government on the Pacific railroad to the mortgage of the railroad companies. He also opposed "log-



rolling" river and harbor bills, all extravagant appropriations for public buildings, all subsidies for steamship lines, and all undue renewals of patents. Among the important bills that he introduced was the one that provided for the establishment of national cemeteries. At the beginning of his administration President Grant appointed Mr. Washburne secretary of state, which office he resigned soon afterward to become minister to France. This place he held during the Franco-Prussian war, and on the withdrawal of the German ambassador, the latter was ordered by Count Bismarck to turn over his archives to the American legation. At the request of Bismarck, and with the permission of the French minister of foreign affairs, he exercised his official influence with remarkable tact and skill for the protection of the Germans in Paris and acted as the representative of the various German states and other foreign governments. When the empire was overthrown, Mr. Washburne was the first foreign representative to recognize the new republic. He remained in Paris during the siege, and was at his post when the Commune ruled the city. He visited the venerable archbishop Darboy of Paris when he was hurried to prison, and succeeded in having the prelate removed to more comfortable quarters, but failed to prevent his murder. He retained the respect and good-will of the French during all the changes of government, and the emperor of Germany recognized his services by conferring upon him the Order of the Red Eagle. This he declined, owing to the provision of the U. S. constitution that prevented its acceptance, but on his resignation in 1877 the emperor sent him his life-size portrait, and he was similarly honored by Bismarck, Thiers, and Gambetta. On his return to this country he settled in Chicago, and in 1880 his name was brought forward as a candidate for the presidency, but he refused to have it presented to the convention. He was president of the Chicago historical society from November, 1884, till his death, and was frequently invited to lecture on his foreign experiences. He wrote a series of articles on that subject for "Scribner's Magazine," which were expanded into "Recollections of a Minister to France, 1869–1877" (2 vols., New York, 1887). His collection of pictures, documents, and autographs he desired to be given to the city of Chicago, provided they should be exhibited free to the general public. Efforts are being made to secure the erection of a suitable building in Lincoln park for their exhibition. Mr. Washburne edited "History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois" (Chicago, 1882); and "The Edwards Papers" (1884).

—Another brother, **Cadwallader Colden,** lawyer, b. in Livermore, Me., 22 April, 1818; d. in Eureka Springs, Ark., 14 May, 1882, worked on his father's farm in summer and attended the town school in winter until about 1835, when he went to Hallowell and was employed in a store. He also served in the post-office, and during the winter of 1838–'9 taught in Wiscasset. In the spring of 1839 he set out for the west and settled at Davenport, Iowa, where he joined the geological survey of that state under David Dale Owen. Toward the close of the year he entered the law-office of Joseph B. Wells, having previously studied under his uncle, Reuel Washburn, in Livermore, Me., and was admitted to the bar on 29 March, 1842. In 1840 he was elected surveyor of the county of Rock Island, Ill., the duties of which he performed while preparing for his profession. He removed to Mineral Point, Wis., in 1842, and in 1844 entered into partnership with Cyrus Woodman, agent of the New England land company, but their law-practice gradually diminished as they paid greater attention to financial matters. They dealt largely in the entry of public lands for settlers and the location of Mexican land-warrants. In 1852 the firm established the Mineral Point bank, which never suspended specie payments and during its existence had a high reputation. On the repeal of the Missouri compromise, Washburn was chosen as a Whig to congress, and served with re-elections from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1861. He then declined a renomination, but was sent as a delegate from Wisconsin to the Peace congress that was held in Philadelphia in 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, and was commissioned its colonel, 10 Oct., 1861. His first service was under Gen. Samuel R. Curtis in Arkansas. Among his acts at this period were the dislodging of a Confederate force that was preparing to obstruct the progress of the National army at the crossing of the Tallahatchie, and the opening of the Yazoo pass; and he was conspicuous in the battle of Grand Coteau, where he saved the 4th division, under Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, from annihilation by an overwhelming force of the enemy. He was commissioned brigadier on 16 July, 1862, and on 29 Nov., 1862, major-general of volunteers. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and on its surrender was given command of the 13th corps and sent to the Department of the Gulf. On 29 Nov., 1863, he landed on the coast of Texas with 2,800 men and compelled the evacuation of Fort Esperanza, a bomb-proof work, which was cased with railroad iron, surrounded by a deep moat filled with water, manned by 1,000 men, and mounted ten guns. This fort was at Pass Cavallo, and guarded the entrance to Matagorda bay. In April, 1864, he was ordered to relieve Gen. Stephen A. Hurlburt, in command at Memphis, of the district of west Tennessee. This post he held almost continuously until his resignation on 25 May, 1865. Gen. Washburn was sent as a Republican from the 6th district of Wisconsin to congress, and served with re-election from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1871. In the autumn of 1871 he was elected governor of Wisconsin, and he held that office for two years, beginning 1 Jan., 1872. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office in 1873, and afterward for the U. S. senate. On retiring from office, he directed his attention to the care of his property. The timber lands that he had purchased soon after he settled in the state had become very valuable, and he operated extensively in lumber. In 1876 he erected an immense flouring-mill in Minneapolis, where first in this country was introduced the "patent process" and the Hungarian system. It was destroyed by an explosion in 1878, but he at once replaced it with one more capacious. He was also one of the largest owners of the water-power at St. Anthony Falls, and a heavy stock-holder in the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad. Gen. Washburn was actively interested in the Wisconsin historical

C. C. Washburn

society, and was its president for several years. He founded, in connection with the State university of Wisconsin, the Washburn observatory, which, with its instruments, cost more than $50,000. The legislature of the state made him a life regent of the university, which in 1873 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. His country-house of Edgewood, near Madison, worth $20,000, he presented to the Dominican Sisters for use as a school for girls. In his will he bequeathed $50,000 to found a public library at La Crosse, and $375,000 for the establishment of an orphans' home in Minneapolis. —Another brother, **Charles Ames,** editor, b. in Livermore, Me., 16 March, 1822, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1848, and after studying law was admitted to practice in Mineral Point, Wis. In 1850 he went to California and connected himself with the press, settling in San Francisco in 1853, where he became editor and then proprietor of the "Alta California." Mr. Washburn took an active part in the foundation of the Republican party, and his journal was the first on the Pacific coast to advocate the distinctive principles of that organization. From 1858 till 1860 he edited and owned the San Francisco "Daily Times." In 1860 he was an elector-at-large from California, and in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln commissioner to Paraguay, where he was afterward minister-resident from 1863 till 1868. His term of office included the period of the war between Paraguay and Brazil, and in 1868, when the foreign residents were accused of conspiring against President Francisco S. Lopez, Mr. Washburn escaped through the opportune arrival of the U. S. war-steamer "Wasp," while two of his subordinates, unable to escape, were seized and tortured. (See LOPEZ.) His action in trying to save the lives of those that were supposed to be connected with the conspiracy brought him into collision with officers of the U. S. navy, but a congressional committee exonerated him. On his return to this country he settled at first in Oakland, Cal., but ultimately made Morristown, N. J., his home. He has devoted his attention to the invention of several ingenious machines, notably the typograph, a form of type-writer. In addition to various contributions to periodicals, he has published two works of fiction, "Philip Thaxter" (New York, 1861) and "Gomery of Montgomery" (1865); a "History of Paraguay" (2 vols., Boston, 1870); "Political Evolution" (Philadelphia, 1887), and "From Poverty to Competence" (1887). —Another brother, **William Drew,** b. in Livermore, Me., 14 Jan., 1831, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1854, admitted to the bar in 1857, and began practice in Minnesota. In 1861–'5 he was surveyor-general of that state. Subsequently he settled in Minneapolis and engaged in manufacturing. He became president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, and in 1878 was elected to congress, where he served for three terms, ending on 3 March, 1885.

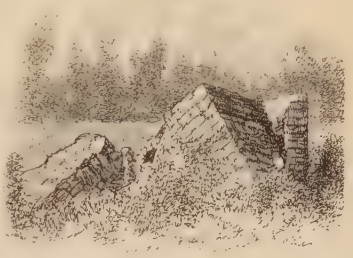
WASHBURN, Peter Thacher, lawyer, b. in Lynn, Mass., 7 Sept., 1814; d. in Woodstock, Vt., 7 Feb., 1870. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1835, studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practised in Ludlow, Vt., till 1844. Removing then to Woodstock, he was reporter of the state supreme court for eight years, and for several terms a member of the legislature, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1861 he was a member of the Chicago convention, and was the first to give the vote of his state to Lincoln. He was adjutant- and inspector-general of the state in 1861–'6, and his records show only 75 men unaccounted for out of more than 34,000. He served in the field as a lieutenant, and afterward as acting colonel of the 1st Vermont volunteers, which, with the Massachusetts troops, he commanded at the battle of Big Bethel. In 1869 he was elected governor by the Republicans, and died in office. He was trustee of the University of Vermont, and president of the Woodstock railroad. He was the author of "Digest of all Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont, including the First Fifteen Volumes of Vermont Reports" (Woodstock, 1845); supplement to "Aiken's Forms" (Claremont, N. H., 1847); "Digest of Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont," vols. xvi.–xxii. (1852); and "Reports of the Supreme Court of Vermont," vols. xvi.–xxiii. (1845–'52).

WASHBURN, William Barrett, senator, b. in Winchendon, Mass., 31 Jan., 1820; d. in Springfield, Mass., 5 Oct., 1887. He was graduated at Yale in 1844, and became a manufacturer at Greenfield, Mass., where he was for many years president of the National bank, and which he represented in both branches of the legislature in 1850–'4. He was identified with the Republican party from its organization in 1856, and at the beginning of the civil war contributed liberally to the National cause. In 1862 he was sent to congress as a Republican, and he was returned biennially till on 1 Jan., 1872, he resigned his seat to become governor of Massachusetts. This office he resigned also during his third term to fill the vacancy that was made in the U. S. senate by the death of Charles Sumner, serving from 1 May, 1874, till 3 March, 1875, when he withdrew from public affairs. Besides holding many offices of trust under corporate societies, he was a trustee of Yale, of the Massachusetts agricultural college, and of Smith college, of which he was also a benefactor, and a member of the board of overseers of Amherst from 1864 till 1877. Harvard conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1872. By his will he made the American board, the American home missionary society, and the American missionary association residuary legatees, leaving to each society about $50,000. He was also a great benefactor of the Greenfield public library. He died suddenly while attending a session of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, of which he was a member.

WASHINGTON, Booker Taliaferro, educator, b. in Hale's Ford, Franklin co., Va., 18 April, 1856. He is of African descent, and early removed to West Virginia. He was graduated at Hampton institute in 1875, and in the same year entered Wayland seminary, whence he was called to fill the chair of a teacher at Hampton. There he was elected by the Alabama state authorities to the presidency of Tuskegee institute, which he organized in 1881. Under his management it has grown from an institution with one teacher and thirty students to one with twenty teachers and 300 students. The property consists of 540 acres, a blacksmith's shop, saw-mill, carpenter's shop, brick-yard, printing-office, and several large school-buildings, one of which, shown in the vignette, was built by the students. It is valued at $68,000, and is out of debt.

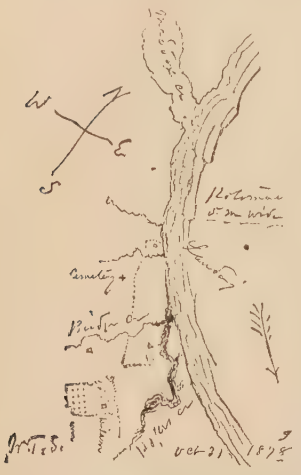
WASHINGTON, George, first president of the United States, b. at Pope's Creek, near Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland co., Va., 22 Feb., 1732; d. at Mount Vernon, 14 Dec., 1799. Of his English ancestry various details are given in more than one formal biography of him, but none of them can be safely followed while several questions of genealogy remain unsolved. His earliest ancestor in this country was John Washington, who had resided for some years at South Cave, near the Humber, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, and who came over to Virginia, with his brother Andrew, in 1657. Purchasing lands in Westmoreland county and establishing his residence at Pope's Creek, not far from the Potomac, he became, in due course, an extensive planter, a county magistrate, and a member of the house of burgesses. He distinguished himself, also, as colonel of the Virginia forces in driving off a band of Seneca Indians who were ravaging the neighboring settlements. In honor of his public and private character, the parish in which he resided was called Washington. In this parish his grandson, Augustine, the second son of Lawrence Washington, was born in 1694. By his first wife Augustine had four children. Two of them died young, but two sons, Lawrence and Augustine, survived their mother, who died in 1728. On 6 March, 1730, the father was again married. His second wife was Mary Ball, and George was her first child. If tradition is to be trusted, few sons ever had a more lovely and devoted mother, and no mother a more dutiful and affectionate son. Bereaved of her husband, who died after a short illness in 1743, when George was but eleven years of age, and with four younger children to be cared for, she discharged the responsibilities thus sadly devolved upon her with scrupulous fidelity and firmness. To her we owe the precepts and example that governed George's life. The excellent maxims, moral and religious, which she found in her favorite manual—"Sir Matthew Hale's Contemplations"—were impressed on his memory and on his heart, as she read them aloud to her children; and that little volume, with the autograph inscription of Mary Washington, was among the cherished treasures of his library as long as he lived. To her, too, under God, we owe especially the restraining influence and authority, that held him back, at the last moment, as we shall see, from embarking on a line of life that would have cut him off from the great career that has rendered his name immortal. Well did Dr. Sparks, in his careful and excellent biography, speak of "the debt owed by mankind to the mother of Washington." Unhappily no authentic portrait of her is extant, though a pleasing conjectural picture, not without some weight of testimony, has been adopted by Mr. Lossing in his "Mary and Martha." (See vignette.) She delighted in saying simply that "George had always been a good son"; and her own life was fortunately prolonged until she had seen him more than fulfil every hope of her heart. On his way to his first inauguration as president of the United States Washington came to bid his mother a last farewell, just before her death. That parting scene, however, was not at his birthplace. The primitive Virginia farm-house in which he was born had long ceased to be the family residence, and had gradually fallen into ruin. The remains of a large kitchen-chimney were all that could be identified of it in 1878, by a party of which Sec. Evarts, Gen. Sherman, and Charles C. Perkins, of Boston, were three, who visited the spot with a view to the erection of a memorial under the authority of congress. Not long after the birth that has rendered this spot forever memorable, Augustine Washington removed to an estate in Stafford county, on the east side of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and resided there with his family during the remaining years of his life. That was the scene of George's early childhood. There he first went to school, in an "old-field" school-house, with Hobby, the sexton of the parish, for his first master. After his father's death, however, he was sent back to the old homestead at Pope's Creek, to live for a while with his elder half-brother, Augustine, to whom the Westmoreland estate had been left, and who, on his marriage, had taken it for his residence. There George had the advantage of at least a better school than Hobby's, kept by a Mr. Williams. But it taught him nothing except reading, writing, and arithmetic, with a little geometry and surveying. For this last study he evinced a marked preference. Many of his copy-books of that period have been preserved, and they show no inconsiderable proficiency in the surveyor's art, even before he finally left school, toward the close of his sixteenth year. One of those manuscript books, however, is of a miscellaneous and peculiarly interesting character, containing carefully prepared forms for business papers; a few selections or, it may be, original compositions in rhyme; and a series of "Rules of Behavior in Company and Conversation," fifty-seven in all, compiled or copied, doubtless, from some still untraced original, embracing many moral and religious maxims, of which the last and most noteworthy one must never be omitted from the story of Washington's boyhood: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, *Conscience.*" All these school-boy manuscripts bear witness alike to his extreme care in cultivating a neat, clear, and elegant handwriting, and his name is sometimes written almost as if in contemplation of the great instruments and state papers to which it was destined to be the attesting signature.

Mary Washington



Meantime he was training himself for vigorous manhood by all sorts of robust exercises and athletic sports. He played soldier, sometimes, with his school-mates, always asserting the authority of captain, and subjecting the little company to a

rigid discipline. Running, leaping, and wrestling were among his favorite pastimes. He became a fearless rider, too, and no horse is said to have been too fiery for him. "Above all," as Irving well says, "his inherent probity, and the principles of justice on which he regulated his conduct, even at this early period of his life, were soon appreciated by his school-mates; he was referred to as an umpire in their disputes, and his decisions were never reversed." A crisis in Washington's life occurred before he left school. His eldest half-brother, Lawrence, had already been an officer in the English service, and was at the siege of Carthagena under Admiral Vernon, for whom he formed a great regard, and whose name he afterward gave to his estate on the Potomac.



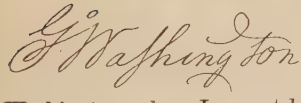
Observing George's military propensities, and thinking that the English navy would afford him the most promising field for future distinction, Lawrence obtained a midshipman's warrant for him in 1746, when he was just fourteen years old, and George is said to have been on the point of embarking on this English naval service. The earnest remonstrance of his mother was interposed, and the project reluctantly abandoned. He thereupon resumed his studies, and did not leave school till the autumn before his sixteenth year. Soon afterward he went to reside with his brother Lawrence, who had married a Fairfax of Belvoir, and had established himself at Mount Vernon.

Washington's education was now finished, so far as schools and school-masters were concerned, and he never enjoyed or sought the advantages of a college. Indeed, only a month after he was sixteen he entered on the active career of a surveyor of lands, in the employment of William Fairfax, the father of his brother's wife, and the manager of the great estate of his cousin, Lord Fairfax. In this work he voluntarily subjected himself to every variety of hardship and personal danger. Those Alleghany valleys and hills were then a wilderness, where difficult obstructions were to be overcome, severe exposures to be endured, and savage tribes to be conciliated or encountered. For three successive years he persevered undauntedly in this occupation, having obtained a commission from the president and master of William and Mary college as a public surveyor for Culpeper county, which entitled his surveys to a place in the county office, where they were held in high esteem for completeness and accuracy. During these three years he allowed himself but little relaxation, yet found time in the winter months for an occasional visit to his mother, and for aiding her in the management of her affairs.

And now, at nineteen years of age, he received an appointment as adjutant-general, with the rank of major, to inspect and exercise the militia in one of the districts into which Virginia was divided in view of the French encroachments and the Indian depredations with which the frontiers were menaced. Before he had fairly entered on this service, however, he was called to accompany his brother Lawrence to the West Indies, on a voyage for his brother's health, and was absent from home for more than four months, during which he had a severe attack of small-pox. His brother remained longer, and returned at last only to die, leaving George as one of his executors, and involving him in large responsibilities as well as in much personal affliction. Meantime his appointment as adjutant-general was renewed by Gov. Dinwiddie, and he was assigned to the charge of one of the grand military divisions of the colony. A wider field of service was thus opened to Washington, on which he entered with alacrity. War between France and England was now rapidly approaching, involving a conflict for the possession of a large part of the American continent. French posts were already established on the banks of the Ohio, with a view of confining the English colonies within the Alleghany mountains. Gov. Dinwiddie, under instructions from the British ministry, resolved upon sending a commissioner to the officer commanding the French forces to inquire by what authority he was invading the king's dominions, and to ascertain, if possible, his further designs. Washington was selected for this delicate and dangerous mission, after several others had declined to undertake it. He accepted it at once, and toward the end of November, 1753, he set out from Williamsburg, without any military escort, on a journey of nearly 600 miles—a great part of it over "lofty and rugged mountains and through the heart of a wilderness." The perilous incidents of this expedition cannot be recounted here. They would occupy a whole article by themselves. His marvellous and providential escapes, at one time from the violence of the savages, at another from assassination by a treacherous guide, at a third from being drowned in crossing the Alleghany river on a raft, have been described in all the accounts of his early manhood, substantially from his own journal, published in London at the time. He reached Williamsburg on his return on 16 Jan., 1754, and delivered to Gov. Dinwiddie the reply of the French commander to his message of inquiry. No more signal test could have been afforded of Washington's various talents and characteristics, which this expedition served at once to display and to develop. "From that moment," says Irving, "he was the rising hope of Virginia."

He was then but just finishing his twenty-first year, and immediately after his return he was appointed to the chief command of a little body of troops raised for meeting immediate exigencies; but the military establishment was increased as soon as the governor could convene the legislature of Virginia, and Washington was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, with Joshua Fry, an accomplished Oxford scholar, as his colonel. Upon Washington at once devolved the duty of going forward with such companies as were enlisted, and the sudden death of Col. Fry soon left him in full command of the expedition. The much-misrepresented skirmish with the French troops, resulting in the death of Jumonville, was followed, on 3 July, 1754, by the battle of the Great Meadows, where Washington held his ground, in Fort Necessity, from eleven in the morning to eight at night, against a great superiority of numbers, until the French requested a parley. A capitulation ensued, in every way honorable to Washington as it was translated and read to him, but which proved, when printed, to contain terms in the French language which he never would

have signed or admitted had they not been suppressed or softened by the interpreter. (See note at end of chapter xii., vol. i., of Irving's "Life of Washington.") The course now adopted by Gov. Dinwiddie in the reorganization of the Virginia troops, against which Washington remonstrated, and which would have reduced him to an inferior grade, led at once to his resignation, and, after a brief visit to his mother, he retired to Mount Vernon. He was soon solicited by Gov. Sharpe, of Maryland, then the commander-in-chief of the English forces, to resume his station, but under circumstances and upon conditions incompatible with his self-respect. In declining the invitation he used this memorable language: "I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have opened the way, when the smallness of our numbers exposed us to the attacks of a superior enemy; and that I have had the thanks of my country for the services I have rendered." But now Gen. Braddock was sent over from England with two regiments of regulars, and Washington did not hesitate to accept an appointment on his staff as a volunteer aide-de-camp. The prudent counsels that he gave Braddock before he set out on his ill-fated expedition, and often repeated along the road, were not followed; but Washington, notwithstanding a violent attack of fever, was with him on the bloody field of the Monongahela, behaving, as his fellow aide-de-camp, Col. Orme, testified, "with the greatest courage and resolution," witnessing at last Braddock's defeat and death, and being the only mounted officer not killed or disabled. "By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence," wrote he to his brother, "I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side." It fell to him by a striking coincidence—the chaplain being wounded—to read the funeral service at the burial of Braddock at the Great Meadows, the scene of his own capitulation the year before. In a sermon to one of the companies organized under the impulse of Braddock's defeat, and in view of the impending dangers of the country, the Rev. Samuel Davies, an eloquent and accomplished preacher, who, in 1759, succeeded Jonathan Edwards as president of Princeton college, after praising the zeal and courage of the Virginia troops, added these prophetic words: "As a remarkable instance of this, I may point out to the public that heroic youth, Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country."



A force of 2,000 men having now been ordered to be raised by the Virginia assembly, Washington was appointed to the chief command, and established his headquarters at Winchester. He broke away from the perplexing cares of this place in February, 1756, to make a hurried visit to Gov. Shirley in Boston, where he settled successfully with him, then the commander-in-chief of the English forces on this continent, a vexatious question of precedence between the provincial officers and those appointed by the crown. On his return he devoted himself to measures for the security of the frontier. In the course of the following year he was again the subject of a violent fever, which prostrated him for several months. "My constitution," he wrote to a friend, "is much impaired, and nothing can retrieve it but the greatest care and the most circumspect course of life." Under these circumstances he seriously contemplated again resigning his command and retiring from all further public business. But his favorite measure, the reduction of Fort Duquesne, was at length to be undertaken, and, after much disappointment and delay, Washington, on 25 Nov., 1758, was privileged to "march in and plant the British flag on the yet smoking ruins" of that fort—henceforth to be known as Fort Pitt, in honor of the great minister of England, afterward Lord Chatham.

Meantime Washington had chanced to meet on his way to Williamsburg, at the house of a hospitable Virginian with whom he dined, a charming widow, who at once won his heart. Most happily he soon succeeded in winning hers also, and on 6 Jan., 1759, she became his wife. Martha Custis, daughter of John Dandridge and widow of John Parke Custis, was henceforth to be known in history as Martha Washington. He had now finally resigned his commission as a colonial officer, and was preparing to enjoy something of the retirement of private life. But while he was still absent on his last campaign he had been chosen a delegate to the Virginia house of burgesses, and he had hardly established himself at Mount Vernon, a few months after his marriage, when he was summoned to attend a session of that body at Williamsburg. He was not allowed, however, to enter unobserved on his civil career. No sooner did he make his appearance than the speaker, agreeably to a previous vote of the house, presented their thanks to him, in the name of the colony, for the distinguished military service he had rendered to his country, accompanying the vote of thanks with expressions of compliment and praise which greatly embarrassed him. He attempted to make his acknowledgments, but stammered and trembled and "could not give distinct utterance to a single syllable." "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the speaker, with infinite address; "your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

Fourteen or fifteen years more elapsed before the great struggle for American independence began, and during all this time he continued to be a member of the house of burgesses. He was punctual in his attendance at all their sessions, which were commonly at least two in a year, and took an earnest interest in all that was said and done, but "it is not known," says Sparks, "that he ever made a set speech or entered into a stormy debate." He had a passion for agricultural pursuits. He delighted in his quiet rural life at Mount Vernon with his wife and her children—he had none of his own—finding abundant occupation in the management of his farms, and abundant enjoyment in hunting and fishing with the genial friends and relatives in his neighborhood. He was vestryman of two parishes, regular in his attendance at one or the other of the parochial churches, at Alexandria or at Pohick, and both he and his wife were communicants. Meantime he

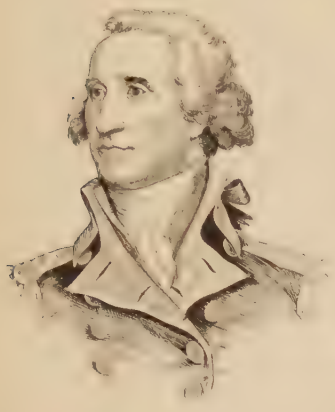
was always at the service of his friends or the community for any aid or counsel that he could render them. He was often called on to be an arbitrator, and his judgment and impartiality were never questioned. As a commissioner for settling the military accounts of the colony, after the treaty of peace of 1763, he spared himself no labor in the execution of a most arduous and complicated task. In a word, he was a good citizen, an exemplary Christian, a devoted father, a kind master to the slaves who had come to him by inheritance or marriage, and was respected and beloved by all.

At length, at forty-three years of age, he was called upon to begin a career that closed only with his life, during which he held the highest and most responsible positions in war and in peace, and rendered inestimable services to his country and to mankind. To follow that career in detail would require nothing less than a history of the United States for the next five-and-twenty years. Washington was naturally of a cautious and conservative cast, and by no means disposed for a rupture with the mother country, if it could be avoided without the sacrifice of rights and principles. But as the various stages of British aggression succeeded each other, beginning with the stamp-act, the repeal of which he hailed with delight, and followed by the tea tax and the Boston port bill, he became keenly alive to the danger of submission, and was ready to unite in measures of remonstrance, opposition, and ultimately of resistance. When he heard at Williamsburg, in August, 1773, of the sufferings resulting from the port bill, he is said to have exclaimed, impulsively: "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march with them, at their head, for the relief of Boston." He little dreamed at that moment that within two years he was destined to be hailed as the deliverer of Boston from British occupation. He accepted an election as a delegate to the 1st Continental congress in 1774, and went to the meeting at Philadelphia in September of that year, in company with Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton, who called for him at Mount Vernon on horseback. That congress sat in Carpenter's Hall with closed doors, but the great papers that it prepared and issued form a proud part of American history. Those were the papers and that the congress of which Chatham in the house of lords, in his memorable speech on the removal of troops from Boston, 20 Jan., 1775, said: "When your lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow that in all my reading and observation — and it has been my favorite study—I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master states of the world— that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress at Philadelphia." The precise part taken by Washington within the closed doors of Carpenter's Hall is nowhere recorded, but the testimony of one of its most distinguished members cannot be forgotten. When Patrick Henry returned home from the meeting, and was asked whom he considered the greatest man in that congress, he replied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Col. Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor." It is an interesting tradition that, during the prayers with which Dr. Duché opened that meeting at Carpenter's Hall on 5 Sept., 1774, while most of the other members were standing, Washington was kneeling.

He was again a delegate to the Continental congress (the 2d) that assembled at Philadelphia on 10 May, 1775, by which, on the 15th of June, on the motion of Thomas Johnson, a delegate of Maryland, at the earnest instigation of John Adams, of Massachusetts, he was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of all the Continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty. On the next morning he accepted the appointment and expressed his deep and grateful sense of the high honor conferred upon him, "but," added he, "lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, that I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with." "As to pay," he continued, "I beg leave to assure the congress that, as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit of it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those I doubt not they will discharge, and that is all I desire." "You may believe me," he wrote to his wife at once, "when I assure you, in the most solemn manner, that so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity." Washington's commission was agreed to by congress on 17 June, and on the 21st he set out from Philadelphia on horseback to take command of the American army encamped around Boston, of which place the British forces were in possession. The tidings of the battle of Bunker Hill reached him at New York on the 25th, and the next day he was in the saddle again on his way to Cambridge. He arrived there on 2 July, and established his headquarters in the old Vassall (afterward Craigie) mansion, which has recently been known as the residence of the poet Longfellow. On 3 July he took formal command of the army, drawing his sword under an ancient elm, which has of late years been suitably inscribed. The American army numbered about 17,000 men, but only 14,500 were fit for duty. Coming hastily from different colonies, they were without supplies of tents or clothing, and there was not ammunition enough for nine cartridges to a man. Washington's work in combining and organizing this mass of raw troops was most embarrassing and arduous. But he persevered untiringly, and, after a siege of eight months, succeeded in driving the British from Boston on 17 March, 1775. For this grand exploit congress awarded him a splendid gold medal, which bore an admirable likeness of him on one side, and on the other side the inscription "Hostibus primo fugatis Bostonium recuperatum." Copies of this medal in silver and bronze have

been multiplied, but the original gold medal has found a fit place, within a few years past, in the Boston public library.

The way was now opened, and the scene of the war was soon transferred to other parts of the country. The day after the evacuation of Boston, five regiments, with a battalion of riflemen and two companies of artillery, were sent to New York. But, as the British fleet was still in Nantasket road, Washington did not venture to move more of his army, or to go away himself, until the risk of a return was over. On 13 April he reached New York, and was soon summoned to Philadelphia for a conference with congress. On his return to New York, while he was anxiously awaiting an attack by the British forces, the Declaration of Independence, signed on 4 July, was transmitted to him. The regiments were forthwith paraded, and the Declaration was read at the head of the army. "The general hopes," said he in the orders of the day, "that this important event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage, as knowing that now the peace and safety of his country depend, under God, solely on the success of our arms." He hailed the Declaration with delight, and had written to his brother, from Philadelphia, that he was rejoiced at "the noble act" of the Virginia convention, recommending that such a declaration should be adopted. But his little army, according to the returns of 5 Aug. following, hardly numbered more than 20,000 men, of whom six or seven thousand were sick or on furlough or otherwise absent, while the British forces were at least 24,000, supported by a large and thoroughly equipped fleet. The battle of Long Island soon followed, with disastrous results to the Americans, and the British took possession of New York. Other reverses were not long delayed, and the strategy of Washington found its exhibition only in his skilful retreat from Long Island and through the Jerseys. But he was not disheartened, nor his confidence in ultimate success impaired. When asked what was to be done if Philadelphia were taken, he replied: "We will retreat beyond the Susquehanna, and thence, if necessary, to the Alleghany mountains." His masterly movements on the Delaware were now witnessed, which Frederick the Great is said to have declared "the most brilliant achievements recorded in military annals." "Many years later," Mr. Lossing informs us in his interesting volume on Mount Vernon and its associations, "the great Frederick sent him a portrait of himself, accompanied by the remarkable words: 'From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world!'" Meantime he had a vast work to accomplish with entirely inadequate means. But he went along with heroic fortitude, unswerving constancy, and unsparing self-devotion, through all the trials and sufferings of Monmouth and Brandywine and Germantown and Valley Forge, until the grand consummation was at last reached at Yorktown, on 19 Oct., 1781. There, with the aid of our generous and gallant allies, he achieved the crowning victory of independence on the soil of his beloved Virginia.



The details of this protracted contest must be left to history, as well as the infamous cabal for impeaching his ability and depriving him of his command (see CONWAY, THOMAS), and the still more infamous treason of Arnold, in September, 1780 (see ARNOLD, BENEDICT). Standing on the field of Yorktown, to receive the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army, Washington was at length rewarded for all the labors and sacrifices and disappointments he had so bravely endured since his first great victory in expelling the British from Boston nearly seven years before. Massachusetts and Virginia were thus the scenes of his proudest successes, as they had been foremost in bringing to a test the great issue of American independence and American liberty. The glorious consummation was at last accomplished. But two years more were to elapse before the treaty of peace was signed and the war with England ended; and during that period Washington was to give most signal illustration of his disinterested patriotism and of his political wisdom and foresight.

Discontents had for some time been manifested by officers and soldiers alike, owing to arrearages of pay, and they were naturally increased by the apprehension that the army would now be disbanded without proper provision being made by congress for meeting the just claims of the troops. Not a few of the officers began to distrust the efficiency of the government and of all republican institutions. One of them, "a colonel of the army, of a highly respectable character and somewhat advanced in life," whose name is given by Irving as Lewis Nicola, was put forward to communicate these sentiments to Washington, and he even dared to suggest for him the title of king. Washington's reply, dated Newburg, 22 May, 1782, expressed the indignation and "abhorrence" with which he had received such a suggestion, and rebuked the writer with severity. "I am at a loss to conceive," wrote he, "what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature." Nothing more was ever heard of making Washington a king. He had sufficiently shown his scorn for such an overture.

The apprehensions of the army, however, were by no means quieted. A memorial on the subject of their pay was prepared and transmitted to congress in December, 1782, but the resolutions that congress adopted did not satisfy their expectations. A meeting of officers was arranged, and anonymous addresses, commonly known as the Newburg addresses, were issued, to rouse the army to resentment. Washington insisted on attending the meeting, and delivered an impressive address. Gen. Gates was in the chair, and Washington began by apologizing for having come. After reading the first paragraph of what he had prepared, he begged the indulgence of those present while he paused to put on his spectacles, saying, casually, but most touchingly, that "he had grown gray in the service

of his country, and now found himself growing blind." He then proceeded to read a most forcible and noble paper, in which, after acknowledging the just claims of the army on the government, and assuring them that those claims would not be disregarded, he conjured them "to express their utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the floodgates of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood." The original autograph of this ever-memorable address, just as it came from Washington's own pen, is in the archives of the Massachusetts historical society, and a lithographed copy was published by them, together with the letters of eye-witnesses to the scene, as a contribution to the centennial papers of 1876. Washington retired at once from the meeting, but resolutions were forthwith unanimously adopted, on motion of Gen. Knox, seconded by Gen. Putnam, reciprocating all his affectionate expressions, and concurring entirely in the policy he had proposed. "Every doubt was dispelled," says Maj. Shaw in his journal, "and the tide of patriotism rolled again in its wonted course." The treaty of peace was signed in Paris on 20 Jan., 1783. On 17 April following, a proclamation by congress was received by Washington for the cessation of hostilities. On 19 April, the anniversary of the shedding of the first blood at Lexington, which completed the eighth year of the war, the cessation was proclaimed at the head of every regiment of the army, after which, said Washington's general orders, "the chaplains of the several brigades will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his overruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations."

On the following 8th of June, in view of the dissolution of the army, Washington addressed a letter to the governors of the several states—a letter full of golden maxims and consummate wisdom. "The great object," he began, "for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the service of my country being accomplished, I am now preparing to return to that domestic retirement which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance—a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence, and in which, remote from the noise and trouble of the world, I meditate to pass the remainder of my life in a state of undisturbed repose." Then, after remarking that "this is the favorable moment for giving such a tone to the Federal government as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution," he proceeded to set forth and enlarge upon the four things that he conceived to be essential to the well-being, or even the existence, of the United States as an independent power: "First, an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head; second, a sacred regard to public justice; third, the adoption of a proper peace establishment; and, fourth, the prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community. These are the pillars," said he, "on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must rest."

Washington took final leave of the army in general orders of 2 Nov., in accordance with a proclamation by congress of 18 Oct. He accompanied Gov. Clinton in a formal entry into New York, after its evacuation by the British, on 25 Nov. On 4 Dec., after taking affectionate leave of his principal officers at Fraunce's tavern, he set off for Annapolis, and there, on 23 Dec., 1783, he presented himself to "the United States in congress assembled," and resigned the commission that he had received on 17 June, 1775. "Having now finished," said he, "the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life." "You retire," replied the president of congress, "from the theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command: it will continue to animate remotest ages." The very next morning, Irving tells us, Washington left Annapolis, and "hastened to his beloved Mount Vernon, where he arrived the same day, on Christmas eve, in a frame of mind suited to enjoy the sacred and genial festival." Once more, at the close of the fifty-second year of his age, Washington was permitted to resume his favorite occupations of a farmer and planter, and to devote himself personally to his crops and cattle. Indeed, throughout his whole military campaign, he had kept himself informed of what was going on in the way of agriculture at Mount Vernon, and had given careful directions as to the cultivation of his lands. His correspondence now engrossed not a little of his time, and he was frequently cheered by the visits of his friends. Lafayette was among his most welcome guests, and passed a fortnight with him, to his great delight. Afterward Washington made a visit to his lands on the Kanawha and Ohio rivers, travelling on horseback, with his friend and physician, Dr. Craik, nearly seven hundred miles, through a wild, mountainous country, and devising schemes of internal navigation for the advantage of Virginia and Maryland. His passion for hunting, also, was revived, and Lafayette and others of the French officers sent him out fine hounds from their kennels.

But the condition of his country was never absent from his thoughts, and the insufficiency of the existing confederation weighed heavily on his mind. In one of his letters he writes: "The confederation appears to me little more than a shadow without the substance, and congress a migratory body." In another letter he says: "I have ever been a friend to adequate powers in congress, without which it is evident to me we shall never establish a national character. . . . We are either a united people under one head and for federal purposes, or we are thirteen independent sovereignties, eternally counteracting each other." In another letter, to John Jay, he uses still more emphatic language: "I do not conceive we can exist long as a nation without lodging somewhere a power which will pervade the whole Union in as energetic a manner as the authority of the state governments extends over the several states. . . . Retired as I am from the world, I frankly acknowledge I can-

not feel myself an unconcerned spectator. Yet, having happily assisted in bringing the ship into port, and having been fairly discharged, it is not my business to embark again on the sea of troubles." Meantime the insurrection in Massachusetts, commonly known as "Shays's rebellion," added greatly to his anxiety and even anguish of mind. In a letter to Madison of 6 Nov., 1786, he exclaimed: "No morn ever dawned more favorably than ours did, and no day was ever more clouded than the present. . . . We are fast verging to anarchy and confusion." Soon afterward he poured out the bitterness of his soul to his old aide-de-camp, Gen. Humphreys, in still stronger terms: "What, gracious God! is man, that there should be such inconsistency and perfidiousness in his conduct? It was but the other day that we were shedding our blood to obtain the constitutions under which we now live—constitutions of our own choice and making—and now we are unsheathing the sword to overturn them." He was thus in full sympathy with the efforts of his friends to confer new and greater powers on the Federal government, and he yielded to their earnest solicitations in consenting to be named at the head of the Virginia delegates to the convention in Philadelphia on 14 May, 1787. Of that ever-memorable convention he was unanimously elected president, and on the following 17th of September he had the supreme satisfaction of addressing a letter to congress announcing the adoption of the constitution of the United States, which had been signed on that day. "In all our deliberations on this subject," he said in that letter, "we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence." This constitution having passed the ordeal of congress and been ratified and adopted by the people, through the conventions of the states, nothing remained but to organize the government in conformity with its provisions. As early as 2 July, 1788, congress had been notified that the necessary approval of nine states had been obtained, but not until 13 Sept. was a day appointed for the choice of electors of president. That day was the first Wednesday of the following January, while the beginning of proceedings under the new constitution was postponed until the first Wednesday of March, which chanced in that year to be the 4th of March. Not, however, until 1 April was there a quorum for business in the house of representatives, and not until 6 April was the senate organized. On that day, in the presence of the two houses, the votes for president and vice-president were opened and counted, when Washington, having received every vote from the ten states that took part in the election, was declared president of the United States. On 14 April he received at Mount Vernon the official announcement of his election, and on the morning of the 16th he set out for New York. "Reluctant," as he said, "in the evening of life to exchange a peaceful abode for an ocean of difficulties," he bravely added: "Be the voyage long or short, although I may be deserted by all men, integrity and firmness shall never forsake me." Well does Bancroft exclaim, after recounting these details in his "History of the Constitution": "But for him the country could not have achieved its independence; but for him it could not have formed its Union; and now but for him it could not set the government in successful motion."

Reaching New York on the 23d, after a continuous triumphal journey through Alexandria, Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, and Trenton, he was welcomed by the two houses of congress, by the governor of the state, the magistrates of the city, and by great masses of the people. The city was illuminated in his honor. But he proceeded on foot from the barge that had brought him across the bay to the house of the president of the late confederation, which had been appointed for his residence. John Adams had been installed in the chair of the senate, as vice-president of the United States, on 21 April, but congress could not get ready for the inauguration of the president until the 30th. On that day the oath of office was administered to Washington by Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of the state of New York, in the presence of the two houses of congress, on a balcony in front of the hall in which congress held its sittings, where a statue has recently been placed. Washington then retired to the senate-chamber and delivered his inaugural address. "It would be peculiarly improper to omit," said he, "in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect—that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves. . . . No people can be bound to acknowledge the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of man more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. . . . These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence." In accordance with those sentiments, at the close of the ceremony, Washington and both branches of congress were escorted to St. Paul's chapel, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, where the chaplain of the senate read prayers suited to the occasion, after which they all attended the president to his mansion near Franklin square.

Thus began the administration of Washington, as first president of the United States, on 30 April, 1789. This is a date never to be forgotten in American history, and it would be most happy if the 30th of April could be substituted for the 4th of March as the inauguration-day of the second century of our constitutional existence. It would add two months to the too short second session of congress, give a probability of propitious weather for the ceremony, and be a perpetual commemoration of the day on which Washington entered upon his great office, and our national government was practically organized. An amendment to the constitution making this change has twice been formally proposed and has passed the

U. S. senate, but has failed of adoption in the house of representatives. From first to last, Washington's influence in conciliating all differences of opinion in regard to the rightful interpretation and execution of the new constitution was most effective. The recently printed journal of William Maclay, a senator from Pennsylvania in the 1st congress, says, in allusion to some early controversies: "The president'samiable deportment,however, smoothes and sweetens everything." Count Moustier, the French minister, in writing home to his government, five weeks after the inauguration, says: "The opinion of Gen. Washington was of such weight that it alone contributed more than any other measure to cause the present constitution to be adopted. The extreme confidence in his patriotism, his integrity, and his intelligence, forms to-day its principal support. . . . All is hushed in presence of the trust of the people in the saviour of the country." Washington had to confront not a few of the same perplexities that all his successors have experienced in a still greater degree in regard to appointments to office. But at the earliest moment he adopted rules and principles on this subject which might well be commended to presidents and governors in later days. In a letter to his friend, James Bowdoin, of Massachusetts, bearing date 9 May, 1789, less than six weeks after his inauguration, he used language that might fitly serve as an introduction to the civil-service reform manual of the present hour. "No part of my duty," he says, "will be more delicate, and in many instances more unpleasing, than that of nominating or appointing persons to office. It will undoubtedly often happen that there will be several candidates for the same office, whose pretensions, ability, and integrity may be nearly equal, and who will come forward so equally supported in every respect as almost to require the aid of supernatural intuition to fix upon the right. I shall, however, in all events, have the satisfaction to reflect that I entered upon my administration unconfined by a single engagement, uninfluenced by any ties of blood or friendship, and with the best intentions and fullest determination to nominate to office those persons only who, upon every consideration, were the most deserving, and who would probably execute their several functions to the interest and credit of the American Union, if such characters could be found by my exploring every avenue of information respecting their merits and pretensions that it was in my power to obtain." Appointing Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, as his secretary of state; Alexander Hamilton, of New York, as his secretary of the treasury; and Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, as his secretary of war, he gave clear indication at the outset that no sectional interests or prejudices were to control or shape his policy. Under Jefferson, the foreign affairs of the country were administered with great discretion and ability. Under Hamilton, the financial affairs of the country were extricated from the confusion and chaos into which they had fallen, and the national credit established on a firm basis. The preamble of the very first revenue bill, signed by Washington on 4 July, 1789, was a notable expression of the views entertained in regard to the powers and duties of the new government in the regulation of trade and the laying and collecting of taxes: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, Be it enacted, etc." The incorporation of a national bank and kindred measures of the highest interest soon followed. The supreme court of the United States was organized with John Jay as its first chief justice. Important amendments to the constitution were framed and recommended to the states for adoption, and congress continued in session till the close of September.

But in the course of the summer Washington had a severe illness, and for some days his life was thought to be in danger. Confined to his bed for six weeks, it was more than twelve weeks before he was restored. With a view to the reestablishment of his health, as well as for seeing the country, he then set off on a tour to the eastern states, and visited Boston, Portsmouth, New Haven, and other places. He was welcomed everywhere with unbounded enthusiasm. No "royal progress" in any country ever equalled this tour in its demonstrations of veneration and affection. A similar tour with the same manifestations was made by him in the southern states the next year. As the four years of his first term drew to an end, he was seriously inclined to withdraw from further public service, but Jefferson and Hamilton alike, with all their respective followers, while they differed widely on so many other matters, were of one mind in earnestly remonstrating against Washington's retirement. "The confidence of the whole country," wrote Jefferson, "is centred in you. . . . North and south will hang together if they have you to hang on." "It is clear," wrote Hamilton, "that if you continue in office nothing materially mischievous is to be apprehended; if you quit, much is to be dreaded. . . . I trust, and I pray God, that you will determine to make a further sacrifice of your tranquillity and happiness to the public good." Washington could not find it in his heart to resist such appeals, and allowed himself to be again a candidate. He was chosen unanimously by the electors, and took the oath of office again on 4 March, 1793. He had but just entered on this second term of the presidency when the news reached him that France had declared war against England and Holland. He lost no time in announcing his purpose to maintain a strict neutrality toward the belligerent powers, and this policy was unanimously sustained by his cabinet. His famous proclamation of neutrality was accordingly issued on 22 April, and soon became the subject of violent partisan controversy throughout the Union. It gave occasion to the masterly essays of Hamilton and Madison, under the signatures of "Pacificus" and "Helvidius," and contributed more than anything else, perhaps, to the original formation of the Federal and Republican parties. The wisdom of Washington was abundantly justified by the progress of events, but he did not escape the assaults of partisan bitterness. Mr. Jay, still chief

justice, was sent to England as minister early in 1794, and his memorable treaty added fuel to the flame. Meantime a tax on distilled spirits had encountered much opposition in various parts of the country, and in August, 1794, was forcibly resisted and defied by a large body of armed insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Washington issued a proclamation calling out the militia of the neighboring states, and left home to cross the mountains and lead the troops in person. But the insurrection happily succumbed at his approach, and his presence became unnecessary. The arrogant and offensive conduct of the French minister, M. Genet, irreconcilable dissensions in the cabinet, and renewed agitations and popular discontents growing out of the Jay treaty, gave Washington no little trouble in these latter years of his administration, and he looked forward with eagerness to a release from official cares. Having made up his mind unchangeably to decline another election as president, he thought it fit to announce that decision in the most formal manner. He had consulted Madison at the close of his first term in regard to an address declining a second election. He now sought the advice and counsel of Alexander Hamilton, no longer a member of the cabinet, and the farewell address was prepared and published nearly six months before his official term had expired. That immortal paper has often been printed with the date of 17 Sept., 1796, and special interest has been expressed in the coincidence of the date of the address with the date of the adoption of the constitution of the United States. But, as a matter of fact, the address bears date 19 Sept., 1796, as may be seen in the autograph original now in the Lenox library, New York. Mr. James Lenox purchased that precious original from the family of the printer Claypoole, by whom it was published in Philadelphia, and to whom the manuscript, wholly in Washington's handwriting, with all its interlineations, corrections, and erasures, was given by Washington himself.

On the following 4th of March, Washington was present at the inauguration of his successor, John Adams, and soon afterward went with his family to Mount Vernon, to resume his agricultural occupations. Serious difficulties with France, were soon developed, and war became imminent. A provisional army was authorized by congress to meet the exigency, and all eyes were again turned toward Washington as its leader. President Adams wrote to him: "We must have your name, if you will permit us to use it. There will be more efficacy in it than in many an army." Hamilton urged him to make "this further, this very great sacrifice." And thus, on 3 July, 1798, Washington, yielding to the entreaty of friends and a sense of duty to his country, was once more commissioned as "Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, in the United States." The organization and arrangement of this new army now engrossed his attention. Deeply impressed with the great responsibility that had been thrust upon him, and having selected Alexander Hamilton as his chief of staff, to

the serious disappointment of his old friend, Gen. Knox, he entered at once into the minutest details of the preparation for war, with all the energy and zeal of his earlier days. Most happily this war with our late gallant ally was averted. Washington, however, did not live to receive the assurance of a result that he so earnestly desired. Riding over his farms, on 12 Dec., to give directions to the managers of his estate, he was overtaken by showers of rain and sleet, and returned home wet and chilled. The next day he suffered from a hoarse, sore throat, followed by an ague at night. His old physician and surgeon, Dr. Craik, who had been with him in peace and in war, was summoned from Alexandria the next morning, and two other physicians were called into consultation during the day. At four o'clock in the afternoon he requested his wife, who was constantly at his bedside, to bring him two papers from his study, one of which he gave back to her as his will. At six o'clock he said to the three physicians around him: "I feel myself going; I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you to take no more trouble about me." He had previously said to Dr. Craik: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." About ten o'clock he succeeded with difficulty in giving some directions about his funeral to Mr. Lear, his secretary, and on Mr. Lear's assuring him that he was understood, he uttered his last words: "It is well." And thus, between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, 14 Dec., 1799, the end came, and his spirit returned to God who gave it. The funeral took place on the 18th. Such troops as were in the neighborhood formed the escort of the little procession; the general's favorite horse was led behind the bier, the Freemasons performed their ceremonies, the Rev. Thomas Davis read the service and made a brief address, a schooner lying in the Potomac fired minute-guns, the relatives and friends within reach, including Lord Fairfax and the corporation of Alexandria, were in attendance, and the body was deposited in the vault at Mount Vernon. At Mount Vernon it has remained to this day. Virginia would never consent to its removal to the stately vault prepared for it beneath the capitol at Washington. Congress was in session at Philadelphia, and the startling news of Washington's death only reached there on the day of his funeral. The next morning John Marshall, then a representative from Virginia, afterward for thirty-four years chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, announced the death in the house of representatives, concluding a short but admirable tribute to his illustrious friend with resolutions prepared by Richard Henry Lee, which contained the grand words that have ever since been associated with Washington: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens." Gen. Lee pronounced a eulogy, by order of both houses of congress, on 26 Dec., in which he changed the last word of his own famous phrase to "countrymen," and it is so given in the eulogy as published by congress. Meantime congress adopted a resolution recommending to the people of the United States to as-

semble on the following 22d of February, in such manner as should be convenient, to testify publicly by eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers, their grief for the death of George Washington. In conformity with this recommendation, eulogies or sermons were delivered, or exercises of some sort held, in almost every city, town, village, or hamlet throughout the land. Such was the first observance of Washington's birthday;—thenceforth to be a national holiday. But not in our own land only was his death commemorated. Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consul, announced it to the army of France, and ordered all the standards and flags throughout the republic to be bound with crape for ten days, during which a funeral oration was pronounced in presence of the first consul and all the civil and military authorities, in what is now the Hôtel des Invalides. More striking still is the fact, mentioned by Jared Sparks, that the British fleet, consisting of nearly sixty ships of the line, which was lying at Torbay, England, under the command of Lord Bridport, lowered their flags half-mast on hearing the intelligence of Washington's death.

In later years the tributes to the memory of Washington have been such as no other man of modern or even of ancient history has commanded. He has sometimes been compared, after the manner of Plutarch, with Epaminondas, or Timoleon, or Alfred the Great of England. But an eminent living English historian has recently and justly said that the place of Washington in the history of mankind "is well-nigh without a fellow." Indeed, the general judgment of the world has given ready assent to the carefully weighed, twice repeated declaration of Lord Brougham: "It will be the duty of the historian and sage in all ages to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man; and, until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington!" Modest, disinterested, generous, just, of clean hands and a pure heart, self-denying and self-sacrificing, seeking nothing for himself, declining all remuneration beyond the reimbursement of his outlays, scrupulous to a farthing in keeping his accounts, of spotless integrity, scorning gifts, charitable to the needy, forgiving injuries and injustice, fearless, heroic, with a prudence ever governing his impulses and a wisdom ever guiding his valor, true to his friends, true to his whole country, true to himself, fearing God, believing in Christ, no stranger to private devotion or public worship, or to the holiest offices of the church to which he belonged, but ever gratefully recognizing a divine aid and direction in all that he attempted and in all that he accomplished—what epithet, what attribute, could be added to that consummate character to commend it as an example above all other characters in merely human history?

Washington's most important original papers were bequeathed to his favorite nephew, Bushrod Washington, and were committed by him to Chief-Justice John Marshall, by whom an elaborate life, in five volumes, was published in 1804. Abridged editions of this great work have been published more recently. "The Writings of Washington," with a life, were published by Jared Sparks (12 vols., Boston, 1834–'7). A new edition of Washington's complete works in 14 vols., edited by Worthington C. Ford, containing many letters and papers now published for the first time, is in course of publication (vol. i., New York, November, 1888). Biographies have also been published by Mason L. Weems, David Ramsay, James K. Paulding, Charles W. Upham, Joel T. Headley, Caroline M. Kirkland, and others. Benson J. Lossing made an interesting and important contribution to the illustration of the same theme by his "Mount Vernon and its Associations" in 1859. Meanwhile the genius of Washington Irving has illuminated the whole story of Washington's life, public and private, and thrown around it the charms of exquisite style and lucid narrative (5 vols., New York, 1855–'9). An abridgment and revision of Irving's work, by John Fiske (New York, 1888), and a "Life of George Washington," by Edward E. Hale (1887), have recently appeared. A sketch was prepared by Edward Everett, at the request of Lord Macaulay, for the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1853–1860), which was afterward published in a separate volume. To Edward Everett, too, belongs the principal credit of having saved Mount Vernon from the auctioneer's hammer, and secured its preservation, under the auspices of the Ladies' Mount Vernon association, as a place of pilgrimage. He wrote 52 articles for the New York "Ledger," and delivered his lecture on Washington many times, contributing the proceeds to the Mount Vernon fund.

The marble statue in the capitol at Richmond, Va. (for bust of this, see page 379), by the French sculptor Houdon, from life, must be named first among the standard likenesses of Washington. Excellent portraits of him by John Trumbull, by both the Peales, and by Gilbert Stuart, are to be seen in many public galleries. Stuart's head leaves nothing to be desired in the way of dignity and grandeur. Among the numerous monuments that have been erected to his memory may be mentioned the noble column in Baltimore; the colossal statue in the Capitol grounds at Washington, by Horatio Greenough; the splendid group in Richmond, surmounted by an equestrian statue, by Thomas Crawford: the marble statue in the Massachusetts state-house, by Sir Francis Chantrey; the equestrian statue in the Boston public garden, by Thomas Ball; the equestrian statue in Union square, New York, by Henry K. Brown; and, lastly, the matchless obelisk at Washington, of which the corner-stone was laid in 1848, upon which the capstone was placed, at the height of 555 feet, in 1884, and which was dedicated by congress on 21 Feb., 1885, as Washington's birthday that year fell on Sunday. See vignette, and also illustrations of his birthplace by Charles C. Perkins; a drawing of the locality by Gen. William T. Sherman, the church at Pohick (page 376), the Newburg headquarters (page 378), Mount Vernon (page 383), Washington's tomb, a portrait of him in youth (page 374); also the pictures by Trumbull (page 377), Wertmüller (page 380), and Du Simitière (page 381). The steel engraving, which appears as a frontispiece to this volume, is from Stuart's original in the Boston athenæum. The vignette of Mrs. Washington is from the portrait by the same artist.—His wife,

Martha, b. in New Kent county, Va., in May, 1732; d. at Mount Vernon, Va., 22 May, 1802, was the daughter of Col. John Dandridge, a planter in New Kent county. Martha was fairly educated by private tutors, and became an expert performer on the spinet. She was introduced to the vice-regal court, during the administration of Sir William Gooch, at fifteen years of age, and in June, 1749, married Daniel Parke Custis, a wealthy planter, with whom she removed to his residence, the White House, on Pamunkey river. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy, and in 1757 Mr. Custis also died, leaving his widow one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. About a year after her husband's death she met Col. Washington, who was visiting at the house of Maj. William Chamberlayne, where she too was a guest. In May, 1758, they became engaged, but the marriage was delayed by Col. Washington's northern campaign, and it was not till January, 1759, that it was solemnized, at St. Peter's church, New Kent county, the Rev. John Mossum performing the ceremony. The wedding was one of the most brilliant that had ever been seen in a church in Virginia. The bridegroom wore a suit of blue cloth, the coat lined with red silk, and ornamented with silver trimmings; his waistcoat was embroidered white satin, his knee-buckles were of gold, and his hair was powdered. The bride was attired in a white satin quilted petticoat, a heavily corded white silk over-dress, diamond buckles, and pearl ornaments. The governor, many members of the legislature, British officers, and the neighboring gentry were present in full court dress. Washington's body-servant, Bishop, a tall negro, to whom he was much attached and who had accompanied him on all his military campaigns, stood in the porch, clothed in the scarlet uniform of a soldier of the royal army in the time of George II. The bride and her three attendants drove back to White House in a coach drawn by six horses led by liveried postilions, Col. Washington and an escort of cavaliers riding by its side. Mrs. Washington's life at Mount Vernon for the subsequent seventeen years partook much of the style of the English aristocracy. She was a thorough housekeeper, and entertained constantly. Her daughter, Martha Parke Custis, who died in the seventeenth year of her age, was known as the "dark lady," on account of her brunette complexion, and was greatly loved by the neighboring poor, to whom she frequently ministered. On her portrait, painted by Charles Willson Peale, is inscribed "A Virginia Beauty." Mrs. Washington ardently sympathized with her husband in his patriotic measures. To a kinswoman, who deprecated what she called "his folly," Mrs. Washington wrote in 1774: "Yes, I foresee consequences—dark days, domestic happiness suspended, social enjoyments abandoned, and eternal separations on earth possible. But my mind is made up, my heart is in the cause. George is right; he is always right. God has promised to protect the righteous, and I will trust him." Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton spent a day and night at Mount Vernon in August, 1774, on their way to congress. Pendleton afterward wrote to a friend: "Mrs. Washington talked like a Spartan to her son on his going to battle. 'I hope you will all stand firm,' she said; 'I know George will.'" After her husband became commander-in-chief she was burdened with many cares. He visited Mount Vernon only twice during the war. She joined him at Cambridge, Mass., in 1775, occupying the mansion, an illustration of which is shown in the article on Longfellow, Henry W. She subsequently accompanied Gen. Washington to New York and Philadelphia, and whenever it was possible joined him in camp. During the winter at Valley Forge she suffered every privation in common with the officers, and "was busy from morning till night providing comforts for the sick soldiers." Although previous to the war she had paid much attention to her attire, as became her wealth and station, while it continued she dressed only in garments that were spun and woven by her servants at Mount Vernon. At a ball in New Jersey that was given in her honor she wore one of these simple gowns and a white kerchief, "as an example of economy to the women of the Revolution." Her last surviving child, John Parke Custis, died in November, 1781, leaving four children. The two younger, Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Parke Custis, Gen. Washington at once adopted. After Mrs. Washington left headquarters at Newburg in 1782, she did not again return to camp life. She was residing quietly at Mount Vernon (see illustration) when Washington was chosen president of the United States. When she assumed the duties of mistress of the executive mansion in New York she was fifty-seven years old, but still retained traces of beauty, and bore herself with great personal dignity. She instituted levees, that she ever afterward continued, on Friday evening of each week from eight to nine o'clock. "None were admitted but those who had a right of entrance by official station or established character," and full dress was required. During the second term of the president they resided in Philadelphia, where their public receptions were conducted as those in New York had been. An English gentleman, describing her at her own table in 1794, says: "Mrs. Washington struck me as being older than the president. She was extremely simple in dress, and wore her gray hair turned up under a very plain cap." She greatly disliked official life, and rejoiced when her husband refused a third term in 1796. She resided at

Mount Vernon during the remainder of her life, occupied with her domestic duties, of which she was fond, and in entertaining the numerous guests that visited her husband. She survived him two and a half years. Before her death she destroyed

her entire correspondence with Gen. Washington. "Thus," says her grandson and biographer, George Washington Parke Custis, "proving her love for him, for she would not permit that the confidence they had shared together should be made public." See "Memoirs of the Mother and Wife of Washington," by Margaret C. Conkling (Auburn, N. Y., 1851), and "Mary and Martha," by Benson J. Lossing (New York, 1887).—George Washington's kinsman, **William,** soldier, b. in Stafford county, Va., 28 Feb., 1752; d. near Charleston, S. C., 6 March, 1810, was the son of Bailey Washington. But little is known of his life before the opening of the Revolution. He waseducated for the church, but, espousing the patriot cause, received a commission early in the war as captain of infantry in the 3d regiment of the Virginia line, and in this post acquitted himself with great credit in the operations about New York, being severely wounded in the battle of Long Island. At the engagement at Trenton, 26 Dec., 1776, he led a charge upon one of the enemy's batteries, capturing the guns. On this occasion he was again wounded. In 1778 he was transferred to the dragoons and assigned to the regiment of Lieut.-Col. George Baylor. In 1779 he joined the army of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in the south. After being promoted to the command of the regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on 23 March, 1780, he encountered and defeated Lieut.-Col. Banastre Tarleton at Rantowles. Col. White and Col. Washington were surprised by Tarleton at Monk's Corner and Lenude's Ferry a few weeks afterward. In December, 1780, Washington, then attached to the command of Gen. Daniel Morgan, by means of the stratagem of a painted log or "Quaker gun," reduced the post at Rudgely's, receiving the surrender of Col. Rudgely and one hundred men without resistance. In the battle of the Cowpens, Washington made a successful charge upon the enemy at a critical moment, and congress voted medals to him and to Gen. Morgan and Lieut.-Col. Howard. In this battle he had a personal encounter with Col. Tarleton, in which both were wounded. The wound that Tarleton received from Washington was the subject of the sallies of wit of several American ladies. A Mrs. Ashe, daughter of Col. Joseph Montford, of North Carolina, heard Tarleton say, with a sarcastic sneer: "I would be happy to see this Col. Washington," whereupon she instantly replied: "If you had looked behind you, Col. Tarleton, at the battle of Cowpens, you would have had that pleasure." Almost immediately after this battle Morgan effected a junction with Gen. Greene, who, requiring a light corps to act as a covering party during his retreat and to harass the enemy, selected for this purpose the troops of Lieut.-Cols. Howard, Washington, and Lee. Washington also took an active part in the operations about Guilford Court-House, N. C., and in the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, on 25 April, he charged the enemy with great vigor, secured many prisoners, and saved the artillery from capture. At the close of the engagement he succeeded in drawing Maj. Coffin, the commander of the British cavalry, into ambush and dispersing or capturing his squadron. At Eutaw Springs, S. C., 8 Sept., 1781, after the most heroic efforts, he was unhorsed, and while attempting to disengage himself received a bayonet wound and was taken prisoner. In 1782 Col. Washington married Miss Elliot, of Charleston, S. C., to a place near which city he soon afterward removed. He was subsequently elected a member of the legislature of that state, and solicited to become a candidate for governor, but declined "because he could not make a speech." In 1798, when the United States was threatened with war by France, Gen. Washington recommended the appointment of his kinsman as brigadier-general, which was done 19 July, 1798, and in a letter to the secretary of war suggested that he be given the direction of affairs in South Carolina and Georgia. His wife, a son, and a daughter survived him. On the occasion of his death the American Revolution society of South Carolina adopted resolutions, in which he was spoken of as: "Modest without timidity, generous without extravagance, brave without rashness, and disinterested without austerity; which imparted firmness to his conduct and mildness to his manners; solidity to his judgment and boldness to his achievements; which armed him with an equanimity unalterable by the frowns of adversity or the smiles of fortune, and steadiness of soul not to be subdued by the disasters of defeat or elated by the triumphs of victory."—George Washington's nephew, **Bushrod,** jurist, b. in Westmoreland county, Va., 5 June, 1762; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Nov., 1829, was the son of John Augustine, a younger brother of the general. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1778, studied law with James Wilson, of Philadelphia, and began practice in his native county. His professional duties were interrupted by his entrance into the patriot army, and he served as a private in the Revolution. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1787, and the next year of that to ratify the constitution of the United States. He subsequently removed to Alexandria, and thence to Richmond, Va. He was appointed an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court in 1798, which office he held until his death. Judge Washington was the first president of the Colonization society, and a learned jurist. He was the favorite nephew of Gen. Washington. At the death of Mrs. Washington he inherited the mansion and 400 acres of the Mount Vernon estate. He died without issue. Judge Washington's publications include "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia" (2 vols., Richmond, Va., 1798–'9), and "Reports of Cases determined in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the 3d Circuit, from 1803 till 1827," edited by Richard Peters (4 vols., 1826–'9). Of these Horace Binney says in his "Life of Bushrod Washington" (printed privately, Philadelphia, 1858): "I have never thought that his reports of his own decisions did him entire justice, while they in no inadequate manner at all fully represent his judicial powers, nor the ready command he held of his learning in the law." See also a sketch of Judge Washington in Mr. Justice Story's "Miscellaneous Writings" (Philadelphia, 1852). — A grand-nephew of George, **George Corbin,** congressman, b. in Westmoreland county, Va., 20 Aug., 1789; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 17 July, 1854, was

the son of William Augustine Washington, the son of George Washington's brother, John Augustine. His mother, Jane, was the daughter of Augustine, the elder half-brother of the general. George Corbin was educated at Harvard and studied law, but devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, which he followed at his plantation in Maryland, but resided for the most part on Dumbarton heights, Georgetown, D. C. He represented the Rockville district, Md., in congress in 1827–'33, having been chosen as a Whig, and was again a member of that body in 1835–'7. He was subsequently president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and commissioner of Indian affairs. He was widely spoken of as a candidate for the vice-presidency when Gen. Winfield Scott was nominated for the presidency. At the time of his death he was the oldest and nearest surviving male relative of his grand-uncle, George Washington.—George Corbin's son, **Lewis William**, b. in Georgetown, D. C., about 1825; d. at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., 1 Oct., 1871, was carefully educated, became a planter, and settled in Jefferson county, Va. He was conspicuously connected with the incidents of the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859, serving at that time as aide on the staff of Gov. Henry A. Wise. Brown captured and held him as one of his hostages. Mr. Washington took no active part in the civil war, passing most of that time in Europe, but his estate was confiscated, although the government subsequently released it. He possessed a valuable collection of Gen. Washington's relics, including the sword that was sent him by Frederick the Great, on which was inscribed "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."—Lewis William's son, WILLIAM D'HERTBURNE, engineer, b. in Hanover county, Va., 29 June, 1863, was educated at Charlestown, W. Va., and at Maryland college, became a civil engineer, and in 1886 was appointed consul at London, England.—**John Augustine**, soldier, great-great-grandson of Gen. Washington's brother, John Augustine, b. in Blakely, Jefferson co., Va., 3 May, 1821; d. near Rich Mountain, Va., 13 Sept., 1861, was the son of John A. Washington, and on his mother's side the grandson of Gen. Richard Henry Lee. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1840. He served as aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was killed with a reconnoitring party near Rich Mountain, Va. He inherited the Mount Vernon property, but, being unable to keep it in proper preservation, he sold it to the association of ladies that now has possession of it.

WASHINGTON, John Marshall, soldier, b. in Virginia in October, 1797; d. at sea, 24 Dec., 1853. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1814, and promoted 3d lieutenant of artillery, 17 July, 1817, 2d lieutenant, 20 March, 1818, and 1st lieutenant, 23 May, 1820. On the reorganization of the army in 1821 he was transferred to the 4th regiment of artillery, and during 1824–'5 he served as instructor of mathematics in the artillery-school of practice at Fort Monroe. On 23 May, 1830, he received the brevet of captain for faithful service for ten years in one grade, and on 30 May, 1832, he was promoted to the full rank. In 1833–'4 and in 1836 he was engaged in operations in the Creek nation, in 1836–'8 and 1839 in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, and on the northern frontier during the Canada troubles of 1839–'40. In the summer of 1846 Capt. Washington, then in command of a light battery of eight guns, joined Gen. John E. Wool's division, and, after a most arduous march through a barren country, took part with it in the battle of Buena Vista. On the first day of the battle he was placed by Gen. Wool to guard the pass of La Angostura, near the right of the line, the loss of which would have brought inevitable defeat, and he held it against the most vigorous attacks of overwhelming numbers. On the second day, when three regiments of Illinois and Kentucky troops were overpowered by a greatly superior force, he repelled the enemy, and by judicious management covered the retreat of these confused masses, thereby saving the lives of hundreds who would inevitably have been cut to pieces. Holding as he did the key-point of the American position during the entire action, his battery was the constant object of attack from the enemy, and each of these attacks was repelled with promptness and gallantry. On 16 Feb., just six days before the battle, Capt. Washington had been promoted major of the 3d regiment of artillery, and he was subsequently brevetted lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista." He was acting governor of Saltillo, Mexico, from 24 June till 14 Dec., 1847, chief of artillery of Gen. Wool's division from 12 March till 9 Dec., 1847, and of the Army of Occupation from 9 Dec., 1847, till 30 May, 1848, and in command of an expedition to Santa Fé, N. M., in 1848. From October, 1848, till October, 1849, Col. Washington was in command of the 9th military department and civil and military governor of New Mexico. He was with his regiment, the 3d artillery, on board the steamer "San Francisco" when she was wrecked off the Capes of the Delaware in December, 1853. With numerous other officers and 180 soldiers he was drowned.

WASSON, David Atwood, author, b. in West Brooksville, Me., 14 May, 1823; d. in West Medford, Mass., 21 Jan., 1887. He entered Bowdoin in 1845, but remained only one year, owing to feeble health. He then went to sea and afterward studied law, but in 1849 entered Bangor theological seminary. In 1851 he settled in Groveland, Mass., as a pastor; but his liberal opinions led to a rupture in the society. An independent church was then established, to which Mr. Wasson ministered for several years, but retired in 1857, owing to impaired health. In 1865–'6 he was minister of the society that had been formed by Theodore Parker. Subsequently he served in the custom-house of Boston, resided in Germany, and then retired to West Medford, where he devoted himself to literary work. He was a contributor to various periodicals. His poems include "Bugle Notes," "Seen and Unseen," and "Ideals."—His son, **George Savary**, artist, b. in Groveland, Mass., 27 Aug., 1855, was educated in Boston and in Stuttgart. His works are "Great Misery Island" (1880); "The Constitution and the Guerrière" (1881); "A Wreck at Isle au Haut" (1885); "Moore's Head, Isle au Haut" (1886); "Going to Pieces" (1887); and "Running for a Harbor" (1888).

WATERBURY, David, soldier, b. in Stamford, Conn., 12 Feb., 1722; d. there, 29 June, 1801. He took part in the French and Indian war, served under Sir William Johnson at the battle of Lake George in 1755, and was present at Gen. James Abercrombie's attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. He was also with Gen. Richard Montgomery in his campaign against Quebec in 1775 as lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Connecticut regiment, and at the siege of St. John's and the surrender of Montreal. On 3 June, 1776, he was appointed by the general assembly of Connecticut a brigadier for the northern department, and assigned to the command of the post at Skeensborough (now Whitehall, N. Y.), where a

fleet was building for Lake Champlain. He remained here during the summer of 1776, actively engaged in pushing the flotilla to completion. At the battle of Valcour Bay, 11 Oct., 1776, between the Americans and the British, he was second in command to Benedict Arnold, and was captured with his vessel, the "Washington." The statement of Gen. James Wilkinson, who was not present during the action, that Waterbury struck his colors without firing a shot, is contradicted by Arnold, who, in his report of the engagement to Gen. Horatio Gates, says that Waterbury fought with distinguished gallantry, his vessel being hulled several times. Gen. Carleton was greatly elated over the capture of Waterbury and made haste to report it to Lord Germaine. He was soon exchanged, and in the summer of 1781 commanded a brigade under Washington, rendering more or less active service during the remainder of the war. After the Revolution he spent the rest of his life in cultivating a farm in his native town and in representing his fellow-townsmen in the general assembly during the years 1783, 1794, and 1795. His uncompromising patriotism rendered him at times harsh and severe toward those who did not support the cause of the colonies. The historian of Stamford writes that "he seems to have shown them no mercy; one of the reasons given by citizens going over to the enemy being the excessive rigor of Col. Waterbury." See Elijah B. Huntington's "History of Stamford" and the "Journal" of Lieut. James M. Hadden (Albany, 1884).

WATERBURY, Jared Bell, clergyman, b. in New York city, 11 Aug., 1799; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 31 Dec., 1876. He was graduated at Yale in 1822, studied two years in Princeton theological seminary, and was licensed to preach in 1825. In that year he was an agent for the American Bible society, and in 1826–'9 he was pastor of the Congregational church in Hatfield, Mass. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Portsmouth, N. H., from 1829 till 1832, and in Hudson, N. Y., in 1833, of the Bowdoin street Congregational church in Boston, Mass., from 1846 till 1857, and of the Central church in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1859. Subsequently he served as city missionary there until his death. Union gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1841. He was the author of "Advice to a Young Christian" (New York, 1827); "The Brighter Age," a poem (Boston, 1830); "Child of the Covenant" (1853); "Voyage of Life" (1853); "The Soldier from Home" (New York, 1862); "The Soldier on Guard" (1863); "Sketches of Eloquent Preachers" (1864); "Southern Planters and Freedmen" (1865); and a life of Rev. John Scudder (1870).

WATERHOUSE, Benjamin, physician, b. in Newport, R. I., 4 March, 1754; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 2 Oct., 1846. At the age of sixteen he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Halliburton in Newport, and he subsequently continued it under Dr. John Fothergill in London, in Edinburgh, and at Leyden, where he was graduated in 1780. He began to practise in Newport, and in 1783 aided in establishing the medical school at Harvard, where he was professor of medicine from 1783 till 1812. He was also professor of natural history at Brown from 1784 till 1791, and delivered in the statehouse of Providence the first course of lectures on that science in this country. He obtained from Dr. John C. Lettsom, of Leyden, a valuable collection of minerals, introduced their study into Harvard, and procured the establishment of a botanic garden there. In 1812 he retired from his profession and became medical supervisor of military posts in New England, holding this office until 1825. In 1799 he subjected his family to the experiment of vaccination, which he vindicated against the ridicule of the profession and the public. Dr. Waterhouse supported the measures of Thomas Jefferson in his political writings. His works include "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine" (Cambridge, 1780); "On the Principles of Vitality" (Boston, 1790); "Rise, Progress, and Present State of Medicine" (1792); "Prospect of exterminating the Small-Pox" (1800); "Heads of a Course of Lectures on Natural History" (1810); "The Botanist" (1811); "The Journal of a Young Man of Massachusetts," a novel (1816); and an essay on the "Junius" letters, in which he supports the claim of Lord Chatham to their authorship (Boston, 1831).

WATERMAN, Elijah, clergyman, b. in Bozrah, New London co., Conn., 28 Nov., 1769; d. in Springfield, Mass., 11 Oct., 1825. His father was a magistrate and an active patriot during the Revolutionary war. The son was graduated at Yale in 1791, taught in Hartford in 1791–'2, studied theology under Timothy Dwight in Greenfield Hill, and under Jonathan Edwards, was licensed to preach in 1793, and in 1794 was installed pastor of a Congregational church in Windham, Conn., where he remained until 1804. After supplying the pulpit in New Milford, Conn., he became pastor of the church in Bridgeport, of which he held charge until his death. He contributed prose and verse to periodicals, and his other publications include "An Oration before the Society of the Cincinnati" (Hartford, 1794); "A Century Sermon at Windham" (Windham, 1800); and "Life and Writings of John Calvin" (Hartford, 1813).

WATERMAN, Marcus, artist, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 Sept., 1834. He was graduated at Brown in 1855, and during 1857–'70 worked in New York, where he was elected an associate of the National academy in 1861. In 1874 he opened a studio in Boston, where an exhibition of his works was held in 1878, previous to his departure for Europe. He visited Algeria in 1879 and 1883, and Spain in 1882, and went abroad again in 1884. His landscapes include "Gulliver in Lilliput," which was at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876; "The Roc's Egg" (1886); "The Journey to the City of Brass" (1888); and numerous American forest scenes and Arabian subjects.

WATERMAN, Robert Whitney, governor of California, b. in Fairfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., 15 Dec., 1826. His father was a merchant, and died while the son was quite young. Two years afterward Robert removed to Sycamore, Ill., where three elder brothers had preceded him. Until his twentieth year he was a clerk in a country store, and in 1846 he engaged in business for himself in Belvidere, Ill. In 1849 he was postmaster at Genoa, Ill. In 1850 he went to California and engaged in mining on Feather river, but two years later he returned to Wilmington, Ill., where in 1853 he published the Wilmington "Independent," at the same time carrying on other business enterprises. In 1854 he was a delegate to the convention at Bloomington, Ill., that gave a name to the Republican party, and he was an associate of Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Richard Yates, David Davis, and Owen Lovejoy. In 1856 he took an active part in the Frémont campaign, and in 1858 he was engaged in the senatorial contest between Lincoln and Douglas. In 1873 he returned to California, and he established his home at San Bernardino in that state the following year. He was successful in discovering and developing silver-mines in what has since

come to be known as the Calico mining district in San Bernardino county. In 1886 he was elected lieutenant-governor as a Republican. Upon the death of Gov. Washington Bartlett, 12 Sept., 1887, Mr. Waterman was called to the duties of chief executive. During recent years Gov. Waterman has engaged in numerous business enterprises in various parts of California. He is the owner of the famous Stonewall gold-mine in San Diego county, and has extensive ranch properties in southern California. He is president of the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern railway, and is connected with many other public enterprises.

WATERMAN, Sigismund, physician, b. in Bruck, Bavaria, 22 Feb., 1819. He was educated in Erlangen, Bavaria, and was graduated in medicine at Yale in 1848. His professional life has been passed chiefly in New York, where he has engaged in general practice. In 1857 he was appointed police surgeon, which place he filled for nearly thirty years, and during the civil war he was made one of the draft surgeons. Dr. Waterman became consulting physician in 1875 to the Home for aged and infirm Hebrews, and is now medical director of that institution. He has devoted special attention to the use of the spectroscope in the practice of medicine, and has been successful in its application. During 1868 he lectured on that subject before the medical societies of New York, and he has since spoken elsewhere on the same topic. He is a member of various medical societies and has contributed to the literature of his profession. Among his papers are "Practical Remarks on Scarlatina" (1859); "Therapeutic Employment of Oxide of Zinc" (1861); "Spectral Analysis as an Aid in the Diagnosis of Disease" (1869); "The Blood-Crystals and their Physiological Importance" (1872); "Spectral Analysis of Blood-Stains" (1873); "The Importance of the Spectroscope in Forensic Cases" (1874); and "Revivification" (1884).

WATERMAN, Thomas Glasby, lawyer, b. in New York city, 23 Jan., 1788; d. in Binghamton, N. Y., 7 Jan., 1862. At an early age he removed with his parents to Salisbury, Conn., where his father, David, established extensive iron-works. The son was graduated at Yale in 1806 in the class with James Fenimore Cooper, studied in the Litchfield law-school, and afterward with Samuel Sherwood in Delhi, N. Y., and after admission to the bar in 1809 remained with the latter until 1812, when he went to Owego, N. Y., for a few months, but settled finally in Binghamton, N. Y., where he practised until about 1830. He served in the lower house of the legislature in 1826, and from 1827 till 1831 in the state senate, where he was one of a committee that made a thorough revision of the statutes of the state. By appointment of the governor he discharged the duties of judge of the court of common pleas for the state. He prepared and published "The Justice's Manual, or a Summary of the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in New York State" (Albany, 1828).—His son, **Thomas Whitney,** lawyer, b. in Binghamton, N. Y., 28 June, 1821, entered Yale in 1838, but was not graduated. He travelled in Europe in 1842–'4, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1848. Until 1870 he practised in New York city, and he then removed to Binghamton. He has edited many law-books, including American editions of J. H. Dart's "Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate," with notes (New York, 1851); J. F. Archbold's "New System of Criminal Procedure" (3 vols., New York, 1852); Robert Henley Eden's "Treatise on the Law of Injunctions" (2 vols., New York, 1852); vols. viii. and ix. of Alonzo C. Paige's "Reports of Cases in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York" (1852); Murray Hoffman's "Chancery Reports" (1853); George Caines's "New York Reports" (3d ed., 3 vols., 1854); vol. ii. of Elijah Paine's "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Circuit, 1816–'26" (1856); the 4th American edition of William Paley's "Treatise on the Law of Principal and Agent Chiefly in Reference to Mercantile Translations" (1856); and vols xviii., xix., and xx. of John L. Wendell's "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Judicature and in the Court for Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors of the State of New York, 1828–'41" (1857). He is the author of a "Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, to which are added Outlines of the Powers and Duties of Country and Town Officers in the State of New York" (New York, 1849); the 3d edition of the "American Chancery Digest," with notes and a copious index (3 vols., 1851); "Treatise on the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace for the States of Wisconsin and Iowa: containing Practical Forms" (1853); "Treatise on the Principles of Law and Equity which govern Courts in the granting of New Trials in Cases Civil and Criminal" (2 vols., 1855); "Digest of the Reported Decisions of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut from the Organization of said Courts to the Present Time" (1858); and a "Treatise on the Law of Set-Off, Recoupment, and Counter-Claim" (1869).

WATERS, Henry Fitz-Gilbert, genealogist, b. in Salem, Mass., 29 March, 1833. After graduation at Harvard in 1855 he engaged in teaching, and was a member of the school committee of Salem in 1881–'2, and its secretary in 1882–'3. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1885 for tracing the family of John Harvard, when other genealogists had failed. He has spent several years in England pursuing genealogical inquiries, on which he is still engaged.

WATERS, Nicholas Baker, physician, b. in Maryland in 1764; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1796. He received a classical education, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and practised in Philadelphia until his death. In 1790 he married Hester, daughter of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. He published an abridged edition of "A System of Surgery," by Benjamin Bell, of Edinburgh, to which notes were added by Dr. John Jones (Philadelphia, 1791).

WATERS, Robert, educator, b. in Thurso, Caithness-shire, Scotland, 9 May, 1835. He came to Canada in 1842, and was taught to read and write by his mother. At the age of thirteen he was employed at setting type, and in 1851 came to this country. In this manner he acquired an education, and in 1862 he went to France, where, after working in a printing-office for a time, he began to teach. Subsequently he went to Germany to study, and gave instruction there in English and French for four years. In 1868 he accepted an appointment in the Hoboken, N. J., academy, where he remained until 1883, when he became principal of the West Hoboken public school, which place he still holds. Mr. Waters has published a "Life of William Cobbett" (New York, 1883); "Shakespeare portrayed by Himself" (1888); "How Genius works its Wonders" (1889); and edited and annotated "Cobbett's English Grammar" (1883).

WATERSTON, Robert Cassie, clergyman, b. in Kennebunk, Me., in 1812. He studied three

years in Cambridge, was ordained in 1839, and was pastor of various churches in Boston. For five years he had charge of a sailors' Sunday-school. He has been engaged in various benevolent, educational, and literary associations. He has published "Thoughts on Moral and Spiritual Culture" (Boston, 1842); "Arthur Lee and Tom Palmer" (1845); and addresses on Thomas Sherwin and William Cullen Bryant.—His wife, ANNA C. QUINCY, the daughter of Josiah Quincy, has published "Verses by A. C. Q. W." (Boston, 1863).

WATERTON, Charles, English naturalist, b. at Walton Hall, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, 3 June, 1782; d. there, 27 May, 1865. He was of an old Roman Catholic family, from Lincolnshire, and through his grandmother was descended from Sir Thomas More. He was educated first at a school at Tudhoe, near Durham, and then at the Jesuit college at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. In boyhood he displayed greater fondness for open-air observations of natural history than for books. Shortly after attaining his majority he visited Spain, where some of the Waterton family were in business. In 1804 he went to Demerara to superintend the estates of an uncle, and travelled through the interior of the country, noting its fauna, flora, and scenery. On the death of his father he gave up the management of these estates and returned to England, but only for a short time; so that, for twenty years from his first going to Demerara in 1804 till 1824, with the exception of a few visits to his ancestral home, he rambled about in South America, having no other object than the pursuit of natural history. Although not distinguished as a scientific man, he is well known as a good and enthusiastic field-naturalist, while his vivid and spirited style of writing has rendered his narratives popular. Waterton was eccentric and abstemious. He was noted as a skilful taxidermist, and his ornithological collection at Walton Hall was almost unrivalled. During the latter part of his life, settling in his ancestral home, which was on a small island in the midst of fine scenery, he surrounded himself with the creatures and pets he loved. He forbade the use of fire-arms on his grounds, so that they became the chosen haunt of many rare and shy birds and animals, and, to discourage poachers, he placed ingenious wooden images of game-birds in his trees. His adventures in South America, often daring, are graphically described in his "Wanderings in South America, the Northwest of the United States, and the Antilles, in 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824; with Original Instructions for the Preservation of Birds, etc., for Cabinets of Natural History" (London, 1825). The frequent journeys that he afterward made to Belgium and Italy, with his home-life at Walton Hall, are described in the autobiography prefixed to his "Essays on Natural History, chiefly Ornithology" (3 vols., 1838–'44; new ed., with a continuation of the life, by Norman Moore, based entirely upon autobiographical notes, 1871). See also a life of him entitled "Charles Waterton, his Home, Habits, and Handiwork," by Richard Hobson, M. D. (1866).

WATIE, Stand, soldier, b. in Cherokee, Ga. (the site of the present city of Rome), in 1815; d. in August, 1877. He was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, was educated at the mission schools in the Indian country, served as a member of the Cherokee legislative council, and was speaker of the lower house from 1862 till 1865. He became colonel of the 1st Cherokee Confederate infantry regiment in October, 1861, and was promoted brigadier-general in the Confederate army on 10 May, 1864. His brigade was composed of the 1st and 2d Cherokee regiments of infantry, a Cherokee battalion of infantry, and a battalion each of Seminole and Osage Indians. He was a younger brother of Elias Boudinot and nephew of Maj. Ridge, who were assassinated in the Cherokee nation in 1839.

WATKINS, Louis Douglas, soldier, b. in Florida about 1835; d. in Baton Rouge, La., 29 March, 1868. He joined the U. S. army as 1st lieutenant, 14th infantry, 14 May, 1861, was transferred to the 5th cavalry, 22 June, 1861, and became captain, 17 July, 1862, and colonel of the 20th infantry, 28 July, 1866. He received the brevets of major, 8 Jan., 1863, for gallant service in the expedition to east Tennessee under Gen. Samuel P. Carter, lieutenant-colonel, 24 June, 1864, for service at Lafayette, and that of brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865. He was mustered out on 1 Sept., 1866.

WATKINS, Samuel, donor, b. in Campbell county, Va., in 1794; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 16 Oct., 1880. His parents died in his infancy, and he was bound to a Scotch family, whose cruelty to him attracted attention, and, owing to this, the county court placed him with the family of James Robertson, upon whose plantation he labored for several years. He then joined the U. S. army, served in the war against the Creek nation under Gen. Andrew Jackson, and was also at the battle of New Orleans. When peace was declared he returned to Nashville and became a brick-mason, pursuing this craft until 1827, when he began to erect houses and churches, among which were the 1st Baptist church and the 2d Presbyterian church in Nashville. During the civil war his farm of 600 acres was the battle-field of Nashville, his city buildings were destroyed, and his mansion was sacked and robbed, his loss amounting to $300,000. After the civil war he engaged in banking, manufacturing, and building, and dealt in real estate, was president of the Nashville gas-light company, and acquired a fortune. He bequeathed $130,000 for the establishment of a polytechnic institution in Nashville, which was erected there in 1882. Mr. Watkins made liberal provision for courses of free public lectures, and also classes in mathematics for those who could not attend colleges and schools.

WATKINS, Tobias, physician, b. in Maryland in 1780; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 Nov., 1855. He was graduated at St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1798, and at the Philadelphia medical college in 1802, and began practice in Havre de Grace, Md. Afterward he removed to Baltimore, where he edited the "Medical and Physical Recorder" in 1809. He was surgeon in the army during the war of 1812–'15, and was assistant surgeon-general of the United States in 1818–'21, and fourth auditor of the U. S. treasury in 1824–'9. With his brother-in-law, Stephen Simpson, Dr. Watkins edited in Philadelphia the "Portico" (4 vols., 1816–'20). He contributed to periodicals, and translated from the French Xavier Bichat's "Physiological Researches upon Life and Death" (Philadelphia, 1809), and Louis de Onis's "Memoir upon the Negotiations between Spain and the United States which led to the Treaty of 1819" (Baltimore, 1822).

WATKINS, William Brown, philologist, b. in Bridgeport, Belmont co., Ohio, 2 May, 1834. At an early age he removed to Wheeling, Va., where he received a public-school education and began the study of law, but abandoned it to enter the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. From 1868 till 1872 he was presiding elder at Steubenville, Ohio, after which he was stationed in Pittsburg for nine years. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888, and has delivered many

lectures on philology and educational subjects. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Mount Union college, Ohio, and Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa., in 1861, and that of D. D. by Mount Union in 1868. Besides contributing to reviews and magazines, chiefly on subjects pertaining to the English and Indian languages, he has prepared several school-books. Dr. Watkins is a reader of the historical dictionary of the Philological society now in course of publication in London, and for many years has been preparing an "Etymological Dictionary of American Geographical Names."

WATKINSON, David, philanthropist, b. in Lavenham, Suffolk, England, 17 Jan., 1778; d. in Hartford, Conn., 13 Dec., 1857. His education was partly conducted by Mrs. Anna Letitia Barbauld, and he came to this country with his parents in 1795, settling in Middletown, Conn. He was employed in a counting-house in New York city, and in 1800 began business with his brother, William, in Hartford. In 1841 he retired with a fortune. By his will he gave $40,000 to the Hartford hospital, $20,000 to the orphan asylum, $40,000 for the foundation of a juvenile asylum and farm school for neglected and abandoned children, and $100,000 for a library of reference in connection with the Connecticut historical society, also making the trustees of the library of reference residuary legatees of his estate.

WATMOUGH, John Goddard, soldier, b. in Wilmington, Del., 6 Dec., 1793; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Nov., 1861. He entered the army as 3d lieutenant in the 2d artillery, 22 Sept., 1813, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 19 April, 1814. He was present in the Niagara campaign of that year, and served under Capt. Alexander J. Williams at Fort Erie, where he was severely wounded. The effects of this wound he carried with him to the end of his life. For "gallant and meritorious conduct in defence of Fort Erie" Lieut. Watmough received the brevet of 1st lieutenant, 15 Aug., 1814. The same year Gen. Gaines, who has left on record the most exalted idea of his gallantry, intrepidity, and perseverance in battle, appointed him his aide-de-camp. On 1 Oct., 1816, he resigned his commission in the army, and from 1831 till 1835 he represented in congress one of the districts of Philadelphia county. From 1835 till 1838 he was high sheriff of that county, and in 1841 he was appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. When the civil war opened, mortal disease alone prevented him, in spite of his advanced age, from pressing on the government his services for active command in the field.—His son, **James Horatio,** naval officer, b. in Whitemarsh, Montgomery co., Pa., 30 July, 1822, was an acting midshipman in the navy from 24 Nov., 1843, till October, 1844, and on 12 Dec., 1844, became paymaster. During the Mexican war he was in most of the operations in California, including the bombardment of Guaymas. From 1849 till 1855 he was on the brig "Perry" and the frigate "Constitution," on the coast of Africa; in 1857–'8 on the steamer "Michigan," on the lakes; in 1859–'60 on the sloop "Saratoga" and in action with two Spanish steamers, which were taken. In 1864–'5 he was fleet paymaster of the South Atlantic squadron and was in most of the operations of that squadron, including those on Stono river and on James and John islands previous to the evacuation of Charleston, S. C. He was subsequently general inspector, and from July, 1873, till November, 1877, paymaster-general. In 1884 he was retired.—Another son, **Pendleton Gaines,** naval officer, b. in Whitemarsh, Montgomery co., Pa., 3 May, 1828, entered the navy in 1841, served on the Brazil station, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific, and shared in the capture and occupation of California during the Mexican war. He returned home in 1847, the following year was graduated at the naval academy, served in the Mediterranean and Pacific and on the coast of China, and resigned in 1858. In April, 1861, he volunteered for the civil war and was reappointed in the navy. The same month he was sent to plant a battery at Perryville, Md., to cover the transportation thence to Annapolis, and for a short time was in command of a steamer on Chesapeake bay, keeping open communications, and subsequently on other active duty afloat. In October, 1861, he commanded the "Curlew," of Admiral Dupont's fleet, and shared in the capture of Port Royal. Later he was in command of the "Potomska" in the capture of Fernandina and occupation of the inland waters of the South Atlantic. In 1863 he was ordered to the "Kansas," was in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, and in James river participated in the final operations against Richmond. He resigned as lieutenant-commander in July, 1865, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant collector of the port of Cleveland, Ohio, which post he held for eight years.

WATSON, Alfred Augustin, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 21 Aug., 1818. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1837, studied law, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of New York in 1841. He followed his profession for little more than a year and then began his studies for holy orders. He was ordered deacon in St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, by Bishop Onderdonk, 3 Nov., 1844, and ordained priest in St. John's church, Fayetteville, N. C., by Bishop Ives, 25 May, 1845. He was rector of Grace church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's, Washington county, N. C., soon afterward, and remained there fourteen years. In 1858 he became rector of Christ church, New Berne, N. C. He served as chaplain to the 2d regiment of North Carolina state troops from 1861 till 1863, when he was elected assistant to Bishop Atkinson, in charge of St. James's church, Wilmington, N. C., of which he became rector in 1864, and served there until his consecration to the episcopate. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of North Carolina in June, 1868. Dr. Watson was a member of the diocesan standing committee, and for many years a deputy from the diocese of North Carolina to the general convention. He was consecrated bishop of east Carolina in St. James's church, Wilmington, 17 April, 1884.

WATSON, Benjamin Frank, lawyer, b. in Warner, N. H., 30 April, 1826. He lived in Lowell, Mass., from 1835 until 1848, studied law there and in Lawrence and Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was editor and proprietor of the Lawrence "Sentinel," postmaster of the city under Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, was nominated for mayor, and subsequently elected city solicitor. He was major of the 6th regiment of Massachusetts militia, and on 19 Jan., 1861, at a meeting of its field and company officers, Col. Edward F. Jones presiding, offered a resolution tendering the services of the regiment to the president of the United States, which was the first offer of any military organization. In April, 1861, the 6th Massachusetts regiment was the first to respond to the president's call for volunteers. The colonel with eight companies passed through Baltimore, on their way to Washington, with no interruption except insulting demonstrations, but as the car that contained Maj. Watson and part of his com-

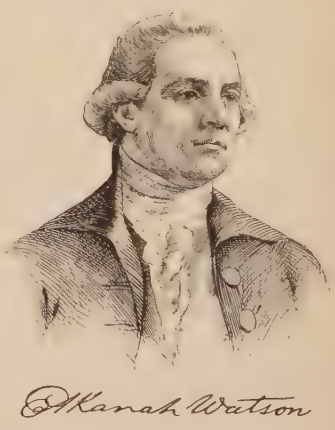
mand was turning into Pratt street, it was derailed by the mob. He superintended its righting, and kept the driver of the horses to his duties at the muzzle of his revolver. The mob fired into the car repeatedly, and after one of his men had been wounded severely the order to fire was given by Maj. Watson. Afterward the detachment left the shattered car and marched to the depot, where the main body under the colonel had arrived in safety. Several soldiers were injured by stones and pistol-shots during the transit, and this was undoubtedly the first blood shed in the war. Shortly after this Maj. Watson was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and its command devolved upon him. In 1867 he removed to New York, where he has since practised law.

WATSON, Beriah André, physician, b. in Lake George, N. Y., 26 March, 1836. He obtained his education through his own exertion and was graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1861, and settled at White House, N. J. In 1862 he entered the U. S. service as contract surgeon, and he was engaged in hospital and field service until the end of the war. At his retirement, on 10 July, 1865, he was surgeon in charge of the 1st division 6th army corps hospital, and also acting medical purveyor. He then settled in Jersey City, where he still practises his profession. He was appointed attending surgeon to the Jersey City charity hospital at the time of its organization in 1869, and since 1873 has been attending surgeon to St. Francis hospital, and Christ's hospital since 1885. The passage of the act that legalized the dissection of the human cadaver in New Jersey was secured principally through his efforts and those of Dr. John D. McGill. Dr. Watson has been president of the New Jersey academy of medicine, of which he was a founder. Rutgers gave him the degree of M. A. in 1882. He has contributed essays and reports of cases to medical journals, including "A Case of Neuralgia treated by Extirpation of the Superior Maxillary Nerve" (1871); "Pathology and Treatment of Chronic Ulcers" (1875); "Cases of Rabies Canina treated with Strychina and Woorara" (1876); "Disease Germs: their Origin, Nature, and Relation to Wounds" (1878); "Woorara: its Medical Properties and Availability for the Treatment of Diseases" (1882); and an "Experimental Study of Anæsthetics," read before the American surgical association in Washington, D. C., 30 April, 1884. Dr. Watson has also translated medical essays from the French and German, and has published two books, "Amputations and their Complications" (Philadelphia, 1885) and "The Sportsman's Paradise, on the Lake Lands of Canada" (1888), and contributed the chapter on "Pyæmia and Septicæmia" to "Practical Medicine," edited by Dr. William Pepper (Philadelphia, 1885).

WATSON, Sir Brook, bart., English soldier, b. in Plymouth, England, 7 Feb., 1735; d. 2 Oct., 1807. At an early age he entered the British navy, but he was forced to abandon his profession, for, while he was bathing in the harbor of Havana, in 1749, his right leg was bitten off by a shark. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits and came to this country. In 1755 he was commissary with Col. Robert Monckton at the siege of Beauséjour, and in 1758 he served in the same capacity at Louisburg with Gen. James Wolfe's division, and was known as the "wooden-legged commissary." In 1759 he became a merchant in London, and he subsequently engaged in business in Montreal, Canada, and afterward in Boston. In 1763, with others, he obtained a grant from the government of Nova Scotia of the township of Cumberland. Before the Revolution he visited Massachusetts, New York, and other colonies, professing to be a Whig, but intercepted letters to Gen. Thomas Gage proved him to be a spy. In 1774 he went from Boston to England in the same ship with John Singleton Copley, who, in 1778, painted a picture of Brook Watson's rescue from the shark. When Lord North's bill to cut off the fisheries of New England was before parliament in 1775, he was examined by the house of commons. In 1782 he was made commissary-general to his friend, Sir Guy Carleton, in this country. From 1784 till 1793 he was a member of parliament from London, and he was sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1785, and lord mayor in 1796. In reward for his services in America, parliament voted his wife an annuity of £500 for life. He was agent in London for New Brunswick from 1786 till 1794, commissary-general to the Duke of York in 1793–'5, and of England from 1798 till 1806. He was made a baronet on 5 Dec., 1803.

WATSON, Ebenezer, editor, b. in Bethlehem, Conn., in 1744; d. in Hartford, Conn., 16 Sept., 1777. His ancestor, John Watson, came from England and settled in Hartford in 1644. For several years Ebenezer was the editor and publisher of "The Courant." It had been established in 1764 by Thomas Green, who took Watson into partnership, and, removing to New Haven about 1768, left him to be manager and editor of this journal. After his death his second wife, Hannah Bunce, conducted the paper and was probably the first woman to edit a journal in this country.—His brother, **James,** senator, b. in New York city, 6 April, 1750; d. there, 15 May, 1806, was graduated at Yale in 1776, engaged in mercantile business in New York, and acquired a large estate. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and served in the assembly in 1791–'6, and in the state senate in 1798. He was elected U. S. senator as a Democrat, in place of John Sloss Hobart, and served from 11 Dec., 1798, till 19 March, 1801, when he resigned to become U. S. navy agent for New York city.

WATSON, Elkanah, agriculturist, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 22 Jan., 1758; d. in Port Kent, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1842. In September, 1773, he was apprenticed to John Brown, the Providence merchant, by whom he was sent in 1775 to Cambridge with a ton and a half of powder for Gen. Washington's army. He afterward went to the rescue of John Brown, who had been captured by the British. In 1777 he went to Charleston and other southern ports with more than $50,000 to be invested in cargoes for the European markets. The description of this journey that he subsequently published is the best extant account of the principal towns and villages of the colonies at the time of the Revolution. In August, 1779, he was the bearer of despatches from the American



government to Dr. Benjamin Franklin at Paris, who gave him letters of introduction to eminent English statesmen. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Nantes, but after three years of prosperity lost his property. He then visited England, where he contributed to the relief of Com. Silas Talbot, who was confined in the Mills prison, near Plymouth, went to Holland and Flanders in 1784, and returned to Newport in December of that year, bringing with him a present of books from Dr. Sharp, a brother of Granville Sharp, to Gen. Washington, whom he visited at "Mt. Vernon." Mr. Watson says: "I remained alone in the society of Washington for two days, the richest of my life." Much of the conversation of Washington was in regard to his plans for improving the navigation of the Potomac, and Mr. Watson thus became interested in schemes of internal improvement. He went to South Carolina, where he engaged in trade between that state and Hayti. In 1789 he removed from Providence, R. I., to Albany, N. Y., where for eighteen years he was an active promoter of public enterprises, including the improvement of the navigation of Hudson river, the projection of an interior canal for New York state, the establishment of the Albany bank, the paving of the city, the organization of stage routes to the west, and the advancement of agriculture and education. In 1791, with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, and Stephen Bayard, he made a tour through the state to examine into the practicability of the schemes for inland navigation. After travelling several years in Europe, he published in London an account of his pioneer trip in western New York. In 1807 he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he engaged in farming, introduced merino sheep into Berkshire county, and founded there the Berkshire agricultural society. In 1816 he returned to Albany, and in that year organized the first agricultural society in New York. He visited Michigan, examined the lake region, and explored the route to Montreal with a view to its improvement and to connect the lake region with the seaboard. He again visited Europe, and in 1828 settled in Port Kent, on Lake Champlain. Besides frequent contributions to periodicals, he published many pamphlets on agriculture and economical topics, and was the author of a "Tour in Holland in MDCCLXXXIV, by an American" (Worcester, 1790); "History of the Rise, Progress, and Existing Condition of the Western Canals in the State of New York, 1788–1819," etc. (Albany, 1820); "Rise, Progress, and Existing State of Modern Agricultural Societies" (1820); and "History of Agricultural Societies on the Modern Berkshire System" (1820). A pamphlet was published by Col. Robert Troup entitled "A Vindication of the Claim of Elkanah Watson to the Merit of projecting the Lake Canal Policy" (Geneva, 1831); and his son, Winslow C. Watson, edited a valuable autobiographical work entitled "Men and Times of the Revolution, or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson; including Journals of Travels in Europe and America from 1777 to 1842; with his Correspondence with Public Men, and Reminiscences and Incidents of the Revolution" (New York and London, 1855; 2d ed., with illustrations, 1856).—His son, **Winslow Cossoul,** author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 22 Dec., 1803, published a "Treatise on Practical Husbandry" (2 parts, Albany, 1854–'5): "Eulogy on Lieut.-Col. G. T. Thomas" (Burlington, N. J., 1862); "Pioneer History of the Champlain Valley, being an Account of the Settlement of the Town of Willsborough, by William Gilliland, together with his Journal and other Papers and a Memoir" (Albany, 1863); "The History of Essex County, New York, and Military Annals of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, etc." (1870); and addresses, pamphlets, and religious, political, and agricultural papers in periodicals.

WATSON, Henry Clay, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1831; d. in Sacramento, Cal., 10 July, 1869. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., at an early age, adopted the profession of journalism, and was editorially connected with the "North American," the "Evening Journal," and other papers. He subsequently removed to California, and at the time of his death edited the Sacramento "Times." He was the author of several volumes of hunting adventure, besides which his publications include "Camp-Fires of the Revolution" (Philadelphia, 1851); "Nights in a Block-House" (1852); "Old Bell of Independence" (1852); "The Yankee Teapot" (1853); "Lives of the Presidents of the United States" (Boston, 1853); "Heroic Women of History" (Philadelphia, 1853); "The Ladies' Glee-Book" (New York, 1854); "The Masonic Musical Manual" (1855); and "Camp-Fires of Napoleon" (Philadelphia, 1856).

WATSON, Henry Cood, musical critic, b. in London, England, in 1816; d. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1875. His father was conductor of the orchestra at Covent Garden theatre, and his sisters were well-known oratorio-singers. He had a fine voice, and made his *début* in the first performance of Weber's opera "Oberon" at Covent Garden, in November, 1829. Subsequently he achieved success in London as a composer and musical critic, came to this country in 1840, and was art-critic for the New York "World," in which he published several poems. He became connected with the "Musical Chronicle" in 1843, and contributed to various periodicals. In 1844 he was art and musical critic for the New York "Albion," and in 1845 was associated with Charles F. Briggs and Edgar Allan Poe in founding the "Broadway Journal." He founded the "Musical Guest," a monthly magazine, separate editions of which were devoted to sacred and operatic music, and published in it many of his own compositions. For several years previous to 1861 he was editor-in-chief of Frank Leslie's "Illustrated Newspaper and Ladies' Magazine." In 1862 he founded the "Art Journal," and in 1863 became musical critic of the New York "Tribune." He was a founder of the New York Philharmonic society, of the American Musical fund association, and of the Vocal society (afterward called the Mendelssohn union), and was associated with William Vincent Wallace and Carlos D. Stuart in organizing the famous Mendelssohn concert at Castle Garden. Mr. Watson wrote the libretto for Wallace's opera "Lurline" (1854).

WATSON, James Craig, astronomer, b. in Fingal, Ontario, Canada, 28 Jan., 1838; d. in Madison, Wis., 23 Nov., 1880. He was of American ancestry, and was born during a visit of his parents to Canada. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1857, and in his junior year performed the phenomenal task of reading Laplace's "Mécanique céleste" from beginning to end. During his final year he was the sole pupil in the observatory, where he spent part of his time in grinding lenses and in the construction of a telescope. On his graduation he became assistant to the chair of astronomy, and in his work he displayed such aptitude as an observer and such rapidity in his computations that in 1859 he was appointed professor of astronomy. In 1860 he was given the department of physics, but in 1863 re-

sumed charge of the department of astronomy, and was made director of the observatory. In 1879 he was called to the chair of astronomy and the directorship of Washburn observatory in the University of Wisconsin. He discovered a comet on 29 April, 1856, while he was still an undergraduate, and on 20 Oct., 1857, he discovered independently an asteroid that had been found a few days previously. In 1858 he devoted his attention to Donati's comet, and his computation of its orbit is accepted as authoritative. His first independent planetary discovery was on 14 Sept., 1863, of the asteroid Eurynome, and on 9 Jan., 1864, the comet known as 1,863, vi., which had previously been noted, was found by him. He discovered on 7 Oct., 1865, the asteroid that has since been named Io, and on 24 Aug., 1867, he discovered Minerva, and on 6 Sept., 1867, Aurora. During 1868 he added six minor planets to the solar system. He was a member of the government expedition to observe the solar eclipse at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1869, and was sent on a similar mission in 1870 to Carlentini, Sicily. In 1874 he was appointed to the charge of the American party that observed the transit of Venus from Peking, China. On this expedition he made his eighteenth planetary discovery, to which he gave the name Juewa. Prof. Watson was one of the judges of award at the World's fair in Philadelphia in 1876, and wrote a "Report on Horological Instruments." In 1878 he had charge of the government expedition to Wyoming to observe the total solar eclipse, and on that occasion he paid special attention to the existence of an intra-Mercurial planet as well as that of an extra-Neptunian one, in both of which he believed. On 29 July, 1878, he determined the exact locality of what he believed to be "Vulcan," and he further satisfied himself of the existence of a second intra-Mercurial planet. Subsequent to his removal to Madison he devoted his energies to remodelling the observatory structure, and introducing original features of his own devising. For many years he was actuary of the Michigan mutual life insurance company, and by commercial enterprises he acquired a moderate fortune, of which he bequeathed $16,000 to the National academy of sciences, the income of which is used partly as a research fund and partly for the Watson medal. The total number of asteroids that he discovered was twenty-three, and in 1870 he received the Lalande gold medal from the French academy of sciences for the discovery of six asteroids in one year. In 1875 the khedive of Egypt made him knight commander of the Imperial order of the Medjidieh. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by the University of Leipsic in 1870, and that of LL. D. by Columbia in 1877. In 1867 he was elected to the National academy of sciences. His contributions to astronomical journals were frequent, besides which he published a "Popular Treatise on Comets" (Philadelphia, 1860); "Theoretical Astronomy" (1868); and "Tables for Calculation of Simple and Compound Interest and Discount" (Ann Arbor, 1879).

WATSON, James Madison, author, b. in Onondaga county, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1827. He was educated in the public schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Syracuse, N. Y., in 1853. He then connected himself with the publishing-house of A. S. Barnes and Co., New York city, and, aided by Richard G. Parker, prepared a series of "National Readers and Spellers" (New York, 1853–'5). For the subsequent twelve years he devoted himself to teaching in New York and adjacent states. He settled in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1871, became president of the city board of education, was president of the New Jersey sanitary association in 1871 and 1882, and of the Temperance reform and order club. He has given much time and study to temperance and sanitary reforms, and to physical training. He has published "Hand-Book of Gymnastics and Calisthenics" (New York, 1864); "Manual of Calisthenics" (1864); a series of "Independent Readers" (1868–'71); and one of "Independent Spellers" (1871–'8).

WATSON, James Muir, naval officer, b. in Virginia, 15 July, 1808; d. in Vallejo, Cal., 17 April, 1873. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Feb., 1823, and became a lieutenant, 30 Dec., 1831. On 14 March, 1847, he took command of the storeship "Erie," in which he served during the Mexican war. On 11 Nov., 1847, under direction of Com. Shubrick, he commanded the naval force of 600 men in the boats of the "Independence," "Congress," "Cyane," and "Erie," with which he captured the city of Mazatlan without resistance from the Mexicans, who retreated to the interior. He returned from this cruise in command of the "Erie," 24 June, 1848, was placed on the reserved list, 13 Sept., 1855, and was unemployed, waiting orders, the rest of his life, except in 1863–'6, when he served as light-house inspector. He was commissioned a commander on the reserved list, 1 Feb., 1861, retired 21 Dec., 1861, and was promoted to commodore on the retired list, 16 July, 1862. He resided in California after he was put on the reserved list until his death.

WATSON, James V., author, b. in London, England, in 1814; d. in Chicago, Ill., 17 Oct., 1856. He came to this country at the age of six years, and in 1832 entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, afterward receiving the degree of D. D. He was editor of the "Michigan Christian Advocate" and of the "Northwestern Christian Advocate" in Chicago in 1852–'6, and was the author of "Helps to the Promotion of Revivals" (New York, 1856) and "Tales and Takings, Sketches and Incidents from the Itinerant and Editorial Budget of the Rev. J. V. Watson" (1857).

WATSON, John, physician, b. in Londonderry, Ireland, 16 April, 1807; d. in New York city, 3 June, 1863. He came to this country with his parents in 1810, settled in New York city in 1818, was graduated at the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1832, and was on the surgical staff of the New York hospital in 1832–'3. In 1833–'5 he was physician of the New York dispensary, and from 1839 till 1862 he was an attending surgeon of the New York hospital, where he introduced many reforms and improvements. In connection with Dr. Henry D. Bulkley, he established an infirmary for cutaneous diseases, which was organized soon afterward as the Broome street school of medicine, where Dr. Watson held the chair of surgical pathology. He was instrumental in organizing the New York medical and surgical society, the American medical association, and the New York academy of medicine, of which latter institution he was president in 1859–'60. With Dr. John A. Swett he established the "New York Medical and Surgical Journal." Dr. Watson was the author of numerous reports, essays, and reviews in professional journals, and published a "Lecture on Practical Education in Medicine and on the Course of Instruction at the New York Hospital" (New York, 1846); "Thermal Ventilation and other Sanitary Improvements applicable to Public Buildings and recently adopted at the New York Hospital" (1851); "The Medical Profession in Ancient Times" (1856); "The Parish

Will Case Critically Examined in Reference to the Mental Competency of Mr. Henry Parish to execute the Codicils appended to his Will; and Notes in Reply to an Article entitled 'The Parish Will'" (1857); "The True Physician" (1860); "Obscurities of Disease"; "Clinical Acumen, or the Sources of Misjudgment in the Study of Disease"; and a "History of Medicine" (1862).

WATSON, John Tadwell, British soldier, b. in London, England, in 1748; d. in Calais, France, 11 June, 1826. He entered the 3d foot-guards in April, 1767, and became captain and lieutenant-colonel in November, 1778. In the spring of 1781, with 500 picked men, he undertook the destruction of Gen. Francis Marion's brigade. After several skirmishes, and being constantly annoyed by the wary partisan, whom he could not bring to a conflict except on his own terms, he fled to Georgetown, complaining that Marion "would not fight like a gentleman or a Christian." He became colonel in 1783, and general in April, 1808.

WATSON, John Whitaker, poet, b. in New York city, 14 Oct., 1824. He was educated at the University of the city of New York, and studied medicine, but became a journalist and engraver. He has written forty-eight serials for a weekly paper, some of which have been dramatized, notably the story of "Thirty Millions," under the title of "The World." He has published "Beautiful Snow, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1869).

WATSON, Paul Barron, author, b. in Morristown, N. J., 25 March, 1861. He was graduated at Harvard in 1881, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1885, and practises in Boston. He has published a "Bibliography of the Pre-Columbian Discoveries of America" in the "Library Journal" (1881), which was reprinted in Rasmus B. Anderson's "America not Discovered by Columbus" (Chicago, 1884), and is the author of a "Life of Marcus Aurelius" (New York, 1884).

WATSON, Sereno, botanist, b. in East Windsor Hill, Conn., 1 Dec., 1826. He was graduated at Yale in 1847. From 1867 till 1871 he was botanist to the U. S. geological exploration of the 40th parallel under Clarence King. In 1874 he became curator of the herbarium of Harvard, which place he still holds. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Iowa college in 1878. He is a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the American association for the advancement of science. Besides numerous contributions to scientific journals on American botany, he is the author of vol. v. on "Botany" in the series of "Reports of the Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel" (Washington, 1871); "Bibliographical Index to North American Botany, Part I., Polypetalæ" (1878); and, in connection with William H. Brewer and Asa Gray, "Botany of California" (2 vols., Cambridge, 1876–'80).

WATSON, William, educator, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 19 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1857, where he was then instructor in differential and integral calculus until 1859, meanwhile taking a second degree in 1858. From 1859 till 1863 he was in Europe collecting information on technical education, which he communicated to William B. Rogers, who made it the basis of the scheme of organization of the Massachusetts institute of technology in Boston. He also took a partial course at the École des ponts et chaussées in Paris, and received in 1862 the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Jena, Germany. In 1865 he became professor of mechanical engineering and descriptive geometry in the Institute of technology, which chair he held until 1873. He was a commissioner to the World's fair in Vienna in 1873, and served on the international jury of that in Paris in 1878, during which year he was honorary vice-president of the Paris congress of hygiene, and honorary president of the Paris congress of architects. He held the same relation to the French association for the advancement of science in 1878, 1881, and 1883. Prof. Watson is a member of engineering societies in this country and abroad, and was elected secretary of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1884. In addition to papers that he has read before learned societies, he has published "Technical Education" (printed privately, Boston, 1872); "Course in Descriptive Geometry for the Use of Colleges and Scientific Schools" (1873); "Report on the Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture of the Vienna Exhibition" (Washington, 1876); and "Course in Shades and Shadows" (Boston, 1885).

WATSON, William Robinson, politician, b. in South Kingston, R. I., 14 Dec., 1799; d. in Providence, R. I., 29 Aug., 1864. He was graduated at Brown in 1823, studied law in Providence, and was admitted to the bar, but engaged little in the practice of his profession, devoting his life chiefly to politics. From 1827 till 1833, and again in 1835, he was clerk of the court of common pleas for the county of Providence. In 1841–'5, and 1849–'54, he was collector of the port of Providence. In 1854 he was chosen secretary of state of Rhode Island, but he lost his election the following year, when the Native American party carried the state. In 1856 he was appointed by the general assembly state auditor, serving until May, 1863. He frequently edited political journals, and wrote for the press, vindicating and explaining the doctrines of the Whig party with great vigor. The most elaborate of his writings was a series of papers that was first published in 1844 in the Providence "Journal," under the signature of "Hamilton," and which were afterward printed in pamphlet-form.—His son, **William Henry,** physician, b. in Providence, R. I., 8 Nov., 1829, was graduated at Brown in 1852, studied medicine in Providence, and, after receiving his degree in 1854, settled in Utica, N. Y. He also received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of the state of New York in 1878. He travelled extensively in Europe to study the various systems of medical education, and on his return delivered an address at the 23d convocation of the University of the state of New York on 9 July, 1885, in which he insisted that it is the prerogative of the state to determine the educational qualifications of physicians, and that there must be an entire separation of the teaching from the licensing interests. This address received the unanimous approval of the convocation, and widely attracted public attention. He was examiner in diagnosis and pathology in the State board of medical examination from 1872 till 1881, U. S. examining pension surgeon from 1875 till 1881, surgeon-general of New York state from 1880 till 1883, and since 1882 has been regent of the University of the state of New York. Dr. Watson has been active in establishing homœopathic societies and institutions, was a founder of the Homœopathic medical society of Oneida county, N. Y., and was its president in 1860–'1, and in 1868 became president of the Homœopathic medical society of New York state. He was a founder of the New York state homœopathic asylum for the insane at Middletown, and was a trustee in 1873–'6. He was appointed a commissioner of the state reservation at Niagara in 1888. In addition to

addresses, he is the author of several monographs and papers, including "The Past and Present Position of Homœopathy and the Duties of its Practitioners" (1861); "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (1863); "Nosological Classification of Disease," with Dr. Horace M. Paine (1863); "The Medical Profession, its Duties and Responsibilities, and the Relation of the Homœopathic to its Allopathic Branch" (1869); "No Sectarian Tests for Office, and No Sectarian Monopoly of National Institutions" (1871); "The Homœopathic School" (1872); and "The Advanced Medical Act" (1872).

WATTEAU, Boudoin Louis (vat-to), French explorer, b. in Douai in 1570; d. in Paris in 1627. He traded with the West Indies and South America, visited also Brazil, and, lured by accounts of riches in the fabulous Eldorado, induced merchants of Douai and Dunkirk to arm an expedition to explore Guiana. The scheme failed, as the company of the twelve lords refused permission to enter the country, and Watteau sailed for the Indies, where he took a cargo for the western coast of Peru, returning by way of the Strait of Magellan in 1624–'6. He went afterward to Paris to solicit permission to establish a colony in Patagonia, but he died without obtaining the grant. He wrote "Voyage des Français aux Indes Orientales, Péru, détroit de Magellan, Patagonie et au Brésil, fait pendant les années 1624–'6" (2 vols., Paris, 1627). This is a curious work, which contains interesting details on the manner of trading in India and Peru at the beginning of the 17th century. It was never reprinted, and only a few copies are known to exist. One of them was sold in 1829 for $280.

WATTERS, John, naval officer, b. in Michigan, 5 Jan., 1831; d. in Baltimore, Md., 22 Jan., 1874. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 12 Feb., 1846, was promoted to lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855, and was on duty as an instructor at the naval academy in 1857–'9. While he was attached to the "Minnesota" the civil war began, and he was actively employed in engagements and captures at Hatteras inlet and in the sounds of North Carolina. He served in command of boat expeditions by which he captured several blockade-runners in the vicinity of Fort Monroe, and he also participated in the engagements with the "Merrimac" and the batteries at Sewell's point. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, was executive officer of the steamer "Monongahela" in Farragut's squadron, and during the operations against Port Hudson and Vicksburg commanded the gun-boat "Kineo." He was assigned to patrol Mississippi river in this vessel in 1863–'5, and convoyed army transports by the Confederate batteries along the banks of the river. He was promoted to commander, 14 April, 1867, and was attached to the naval academy in 1866–'8. He was assigned the sloop "Cyane," in the Pacific squadron, in 1868–'9, and was stationed at the New York navy-yard, in 1870–'3, on the receiving-ship. In 1873 he had of charge the "Ossipee" on the North Atlantic station, from which he was detached just before his death.

WATTERS, William, clergyman, b. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Oct., 1751; d. in Fairfax county, Va., 29 March, 1829. His parents were Episcopalians, but he became a convert to Methodism in 1771, and in the following year began to preach. In 1773 he was received on trial by the Philadelphia conference, thus becoming the first native Methodist itinerant in this country. He preached in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia till 1805, when he retired to his farm on Potomac river. His seven brothers were among the first in that region to open their house to Methodist preachers, and his home was looked upon as the headquarters of Methodism in that region.

WATTERSON, Harvey McGee, journalist, b. in Bedford county, Tenn., 23 Nov., 1811. He was educated at Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., and established a newspaper at Shelbyville, Tenn., the capital of his native county, in 1831. He was elected to the legislature in 1835, served in congress in 1839–'43, having been chosen as a Democrat, declined a re-election in the latter year, and was sent by the president on a diplomatic mission to Buenos Ayres. On his return in 1845 he was elected to the state senate, and chosen president of that body. He was owner and editor of the Nashville "Union" from 1850 till the close of 1851, was connected with the editorial department of the Washington "Union" in 1853–'4, was a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1860, where he voted for the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, was an elector for the state at large on the Douglas ticket the same year, and chosen to the State convention in February, 1861, as a Unionist. He practised law in Washington for fourteen years after the war, and since 1878 has been a member of the editorial staff of the Louisville "Courier-Journal."—His son, **Henry,** journalist, b. in Washington, D. C., 16 Feb., 1840, in consequence of defective eyesight, was educated chiefly by private tutors. He entered the profession of journalism in Washington in 1858, and in 1861, returning to Tennessee, he edited the "Republican Banner" in Nashville. He served on the Confederate side during the civil war in various capacities, being a staff-officer in 1861–'3, and chief of scouts in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in 1864. After the war he revived the "Banner," but soon afterward went to Louisville, Ky., to reside, and in 1867 succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "Journal." In the year following he united the "Courier" and the "Times" with it, and in connection with Walter N. Haldeman founded the "Courier-Journal," of which he has since been the editor. He was a member of congress from 12 Aug., 1876, till 3 March, 1877, being chosen to fill a vacancy, but, with this exception, has always declined public office. He has sat for Kentucky as delegate-at-large in four National Democratic conventions, presiding over the St. Louis convention in 1876, and serving as chairman of the platform committees in the Cincinnati convention in 1880 and in the one at St. Louis in 1888. He is identified with the revenue-reform movement of the Democratic party as an aggressive advocate of free-trade ideas. He was a personal friend and a resolute follower of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Watterson has often appeared as a public speaker, notably on political occasions, and his advice is sought by the leaders of his party. He has also contributed freely to periodicals, and edited "Oddities of Southern Life and Character" (Boston, 1882).

Henry Watterson

WATTERSON, John Ambrose, R. C. bishop, b. in Blairsville, Indiana co., Pa., 27 May, 1844. After being graduated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, in 1865, he studied for the priesthood and was ordained on 8 Aug., 1868. He was then appointed professor in Mount St. Mary's, and in 1877 he was made president. In 1880 he was nominated bishop of Columbus, and was consecrated on 8 Aug. of that year. He devoted himself specially to the work of education, and in 1884 founded a college in Columbus. The diocese contains 92 churches, 37 chapels and stations, 80 priests, and 17 ecclesiastical students.

WATTERSTON, George, librarian, b. in New York city, 23 Oct., 1783; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1854. He was educated at Charlotte Hall college, St. Mary's county, Md., studied law, and followed his profession in Maryland and in the District of Columbia. In 1814 he served in the defence of Washington against the British, and in March, 1815, was appointed the first librarian of congress, which place he held until 1829. He was also secretary to the National Washington monument association from its inception. He was the author of numerous books, including "Letters from Washington" (Washington, 1818); "Course of Study preparatory to the Bar or the Senate" (1823); and "The Wanderer in Washington" (1827).

WATTS, Frederick, soldier, b. in Wales, 1 June, 1719; d. on his farm on Juniata river, 3 Oct., 1795. He received a fair English education, came to this country with his wife and family about 1760, and settled in Cumberland county, Pa. When the Revolutionary war began he became a member of the Cumberland county committee, and was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of one of the associated battalions. When the Flying camp was organized by direction of congress he was in command of the battalion that was assigned to Cumberland county, which was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington, 16 Nov., 1776. After his exchange he served in various capacities. He was commissioned justice of the peace, 1 April, 1778, chosen representative to the assembly in 1779, and appointed a sub-lieutenant of Cumberland county in 1780. He was commissioned brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, 27 May, 1782, in which capacity he did excellent service in protecting the frontier counties of the state from the wild savages and marauding Tories. He was a member of the supreme executive council from October, 1787, until its abolition by the state constitution of 1790. At the close of his official life he returned to his farm on the Juniata.—His son, **David,** lawyer, b. in Cumberland county, Pa., 29 Oct., 1764; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 Sept., 1819, was graduated at Dickinson college in 1787, read law in Philadelphia under William Lewis, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1790. For a long period he was the leader at the bar in the interior of Pennsylvania, and his practice extended over two thirds of the state. He was an impassioned, forcible, and fluent speaker.—David's son, **Frederick,** jurist, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 9 May, 1801, was graduated at Dickinson college in 1819, entered the office of Andrew Carothers as a law-student in 1821, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1824. In 1845 he became president of the Cumberland Valley railroad, and through his energy that corporation was brought to a high state of prosperity. He was commissioned, 9 March, 1849, president-judge of the 9th judicial district of Pennsylvania, which office he filled until 1852, when the elective judiciary began. He then resumed his practice at the bar at Carlisle, which has been one of great activity and success. In 1871 he was tendered the appointment of commissioner of agriculture, which he at first declined; but, the offer being renewed, he accepted the appointment, and entered upon his duties on 1 Aug. of that year, serving till 1877, when he retired to Carlisle. As state reporter he edited the reports of the supreme court from 1832 till 1840 (10 vols., Philadelphia, 1834–'41), and subsequently he edited the reports from 1841 till 1845 (9 vols., 1842–'6).—Another son of David, **Henry Miller,** lawyer, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 10 Oct., 1805, was graduated at Dickinson college in 1824, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice at Pittsburg. He served as deputy attorney-general in 1828–'9, sat in the legislature in 1835–'8, and in 1841 was appointed U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. He visited Europe in 1857, in 1861 was one of the founders of the Union league of Philadelphia, and in 1868–'9 was U. S. minister to Austria. After leaving Vienna, Mr. Watts visited several countries in Europe, and on his return engaged in the development of the iron and coal interests of his state.

WATTS, John, loyalist, b. in New York city, 16 April, 1715; d. in Wales in August, 1789. He married Ann, daughter of Stephen De Lancey, in July, 1742, represented New York city in the assembly for many years, and was a member of the council in 1757–'75. He was one of the wealthiest land-proprietors of the colony, one of the original founders and trustees of the New York society library in 1754, presented its first clock to the New York exchange in 1760, and the same year was elected the first president of the New York city hospital. He was opposed to the Revolution, and in 1775 removed to England. His estate was confiscated, but part of it was repurchased and reconveyed on 1 July, 1784, to his sons, Robert and John. His wife, Ann De Lancey, died two months after leaving New York. His daughter, Ann (died in 1793) married Capt. Archibald Kennedy, of the royal navy, who became eleventh Earl of Cassilis. Their son, the twelfth earl, was born in this country.—John's son, **John,** b. in New York city, 27 Aug., 1749; d. there, 3 Sept., 1836, was the last royal recorder of the city of New York. He served three times as speaker of the New York assembly, was a member of congress in 1793–'6, and from 1802 till 1808 was judge of Westchester county. John G. Leake, a wealthy resident of New York city, dying childless, left his extensive properties to his relative, Robert J. Watts, on condition that Mr. Watts should assume the name of Leake. The gentleman, the only living son of John Watts, Jr., accepted the property on the terms mentioned, but very soon died. Mr. Leake's will being defective as to the real estate, that escheated to the state of New York, and the personal property went to his father, who, being grieved that his only male representative should have consented to change his name, and deeply afflicted by the loss of his son, determined that he would not benefit personally by the money thus acquired, but apply it to the purpose designed by Mr. Leake in case Robert J. Watts had not assumed his name. John Watts then founded and endowed the charity entitled the Leake and Watts orphan-house. In 1887 the institution was removed to Westchester county, N. Y., the property having been purchased as a site for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral. Mr. Watts married his cousin, Jane De Lancey, and they were considered the handsomest couple of the day.

WATTS, Robert, educator, b. in Fordham, N. Y., in 1812; d. in Paris, France, 8 Sept., 1867. He was graduated at Columbia in 1831 and at the

College of physicians and surgeons in 1835. While an undergraduate he was appointed lecturer on anatomy in Vermont medical college, and in 1838 he was professor of anatomy there and at the Berkshire medical institution at Pittsfield, Mass. From 1839 till his death he was professor of anatomy in the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, and from 1859 he was one of the attending physicians of the Nursery and child's hospital. During all this period he was extensively engaged in private practice. He was one of the founders of the New York pathological society and for several years its presiding officer. Dr. Watts contributed many articles to medical periodicals and revised and edited, with notes, several manuals of anatomy.

WATTS, Robert, author, b. in Moneylane, County Down, Ireland, 10 July, 1820. He removed to this country and was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1849, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1852. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, established the Westminster church in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852, and became its pastor in 1853. Returning to Ireland, he was installed as pastor in Dublin in 1863, and in 1866 was appointed professor of systematic theology in the Assembly's college at Belfast. He has published "Calvin and Calvinism" (Edinburgh, 1866); "Utilitarianism" (Belfast, 1868); "What is Presbyterianism?" (1870); "Prelatic Departures from Reformation Principles" (Edinburgh, 1871); "Arminian Departures from Reformation Principles" (1871); "Atomism" (Belfast, 1874); "Herbert Spencer's Biological Hypothesis" (1875); "The Doctrine of Eternal Punishment" (1877); "The New Apologetic" (Edinburgh, 1879); "The Newer Criticism" (1881); and "The Rule of Faith and the Doctrine of Inspiration" (London, 1885).

WATTS, Stephen, lawyer, b. about 1743; d. in Louisiana in 1788. He was the son of Stephen Watts, of Southampton, Bucks co., Pa., and was graduated at the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania) in 1762, becoming a tutor while still a student. In 1766 John Sargent, a member of the British parliament, offered to the college a gold medal for the best English essay on the "Reciprocal Advantage of a Perpetual Union between Great Britain and her American Colonies." Young Watts competed for the medal, and his essay on the subject was published (Philadelphia, 1766). The medal was won by John Morgan, who shortly afterward became the founder of the first medical school in America. Watts was elected on 8 March, 1768, a member of the American philosophical society. He studied law, and in 1769 was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. In 1774 he settled in Louisiana, and afterward became recorder of deeds of the English settlement on the Mississippi. His wife was a daughter of Ralph Assheton, a provincial councillor of Pennsylvania, and his daughter, Margaret Cyrilla, became the wife of Don Manuel Gagoso de Lemos, who was brigadier-general and governor of the Spanish colony at Natchez until 1797, when he succeeded the Baron de Carondelet as governor of Louisiana. Mr. Watts contributed to John Beveridge's "Epistolæ Familiares" (1765).

WATTS, Thomas Hill, statesman, b. in Butler county, Ala., 3 Jan., 1819. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1840, and began the practice of law at Greenville, in his native county, in 1841. In 1842 he was elected to the legislature, and he was returned in 1844 and 1845. He removed to Montgomery county in 1847, and was in 1849 sent to the legislature from that district and in 1853 to the state senate. In 1861, with William L. Yancey, he represented Montgomery county in the Secession convention. In the same year he went to the seat of war as colonel of the 17th Alabama regiment, remaining there until April, 1862, when he was called by Jefferson Davis to act as attorney-general in his cabinet. In 1863 he was elected governor of Alabama, and he held this post until the close of the civil war. He is active in the religious enterprises of the Baptist denomination, to which he belongs.

WAUGH, Beverly, M. E. bishop, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 28 Oct., 1789; d. in Baltimore, Md., 9 Feb., 1858. At the age of fifteen he became a member of the Methodist church at Alexandria, Va. It is supposed that he was employed in one of the government offices for three or four years, for through life he was noted for his excellent penmanship and accuracy in accounts. From the time he was eighteen years old until a short time before his death he kept a journal which amounted to several manuscript volumes. In 1808 he entered the ministry, and at the end of three years he was stationed in the city of Washington. He was elected by the Baltimore conferences to the general conferences of 1816 and 1820. In 1824, on account of his favoring the election of presiding elders, which the majority of his conference did not approve, he was not a representative. In 1828 he was again elected a member, and he was at that time chosen assistant editor and book-agent and removed to the city of New York. In 1832 he was made principal agent, though not a member of the general conference, and in 1836 he was made bishop. In this post he continued, travelling almost constantly until 1852, when he became senior bishop of the church. After that time his health gradually failed until he died. He is buried in Mount Olivet cemetery, Baltimore, near the graves of Bishops Asbury and Emory.

WAUL, Thomas N., lawyer, b. in Sumter district, S. C., 8 Jan., 1815. He was educated at the University of South Carolina, studied law in Vicksburg, Miss., under Sargeant S. Prentiss, and began to practise in 1835. While residing in Mississippi he was chosen judge of the circuit court. Having removed to Texas, he was elected one of her representatives in the 1st Confederate congress. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, having raised a command that was known as "Waul's legion," and he was severely wounded during an engagement in Louisiana. Both in Mississippi and Texas he has been active in the affairs of the Baptist denomination, with which he is associated.

WAY, Andrew John Henry, artist, b. in Washington, D. C., 27 April, 1826; d. in Baltimore, Md., 7 Feb., 1888. He studied first with John P. Frankenstein in Cincinnati, then with Alfred J. Müller in Baltimore, and in 1850 went to Paris. After a stay in Europe of four years he returned to his native country, settling in Baltimore. For some time his attention was given mainly to portraiture, but a fruit-piece that he painted about 1859 attracted the attention of Emanuel Leutze, on whose advice he devoted himself thenceforth to the painting of still-life subjects. In this branch he had great success, excelling especially in the representation of grapes. At the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876 he received a medal for two panels. His numerous works include "A Christmas Memory" (1870); "Prince Albert Grapes" and "Flora and Pomona" (1874); "Wild Fowl" (1882); "A Sportsman's Luck" (1883); and "To my Sweetheart" and "Preparation for Apple Toddy" (1887). Several of his

paintings have been lithographed.—His son, **George Brevitt,** b. in Baltimore, Md., 29 Oct., 1854, was educated at the U. S. naval academy, studied art in Paris, and has followed it as a profession. Among his works are "Sunset" (1883) and "Twilight on the Susquehanna," "Village Scene in Brownsville," and "On the Upper Potomac" (1884).

WAYLAND, Francis, educator, b. in New York city, 11 March, 1796; d. in Providence, R. I., 30 Sept., 1865. He was the son of Francis Wayland, a Baptist minister, who emigrated from England, and was the pastor of churches in Poughkeepsie, Troy, Albany, and Saratoga Springs. The son was graduated in 1813 at Union college, then under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, whose spirit and methods influenced largely his own future course as a college president. Immediately upon his graduation he spent three years in the study of medicine. Having meanwhile united with a Baptist church, and feeling that duty called him to the Christian ministry, he entered in 1816 the Andover theological seminary, but at the end of a year he left to become a tutor in Union college, which office he held for four years. He was called in 1821 to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church in Boston, and soon became recognized as a man of rich and varied gifts. His preaching, though unaided by an attractive delivery, was greatly admired for its broad and deep thoughtfulness and its fine grace of expression. His sermons on "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise" (1823) and "The Duties of an American Citizen" (1825) placed him in the front rank of American preachers. The former, in particular, has obtained wide celebrity. In 1826 he accepted a professorship in Union college, but he left it in February, 1827, to take the presidency of Brown university, which office he filled for twenty-eight years with distinguished honor to himself and the highest advantage to the university. It felt at once in all its departments the inspiration of a new life, and speedily enjoyed a greatly enlarged prosperity. Dr. Wayland's instructions in psychology, political economy, and ethics, especially the last, were in a high degree stimulating to his pupils, while his strong personality was felt by the students of every class as an educating and elevating force. Not satisfied with the old text-books, he prepared lectures on all the subjects that he taught. He delivered weekly sermons to the students in the chapel, often attended their prayer-meetings, and gathered them for Bible instruction. In all these services he was singularly effective. Though he was naturally conservative, his clear perceptions and sound judgment made him a pioneer reformer in educational methods. In 1850 his views led to a reorganization of Brown university, so as to give a place to the more modern branches of learning, and to allow a larger liberty in the election of studies, changes that since his day have almost universally been adopted. After his retirement from the presidency in 1855 he served for a year and a half as pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Providence. Subsequently he gave his strength to religious and humane work, devoting much time to the inmates of the Rhode Island state prison and reform school. He received the degree of D. D. from Union in 1827 and Harvard in 1829, and that of LL. D. from the latter in 1852. Dr. Wayland was a prolific author. Besides about fifty sermons and addresses, his published works are "Occasional Discourses" (Boston, 1833); "Elements of Moral Science" (New York, 1835; abridged ed. for schools, Boston, 1836; with notes and analysis by Joseph Angus, D. D., London, 1857; with analysis by Rev. George B. Wheeler, 1863; translated into several foreign languages); "Elements of Political Economy" (New York, 1837; abridged ed., Boston, 1840); "Moral Law of Accumulation" (Boston, 1837); "The Limitations of Human Responsibility" (1838); "Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System in the United States" (1842); "Domestic Slavery considered as a Scriptural Institution," a correspondence between Dr. Wayland and Rev. Richard Fuller, of Beaufort, S. C. (1845); "Sermons delivered in the Chapel of Brown University" (1849); "Report to the Corporation of Brown University on the Changes in the System of Collegiate Education" (Providence, 1850); memoirs of Harriet Ware (1850) and Adoniram Judson (2 vols., Boston, 1853); "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy" (1854); "Notes on the Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches" (1857); "Sermons to the Churches" (1858); "Salvation by Christ" (1859); "Letters on the Ministry of the Gospel," addressed to Heman Lincoln (1863); and "Memoir of Thomas Chalmers, D. D." (1864). See a memoir, with selections from his personal reminiscences and correspondence, by his sons, Francis and Heman Lincoln Wayland (2 vols., New York, 1867), and his funeral sermon by Prof. George I. Chace (1866).

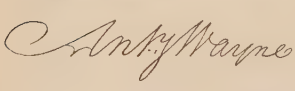
F. Wayland

—His son, **Francis,** lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 Aug., 1826, was graduated at Brown in 1846, studied at Harvard law-school and in Springfield, Mass., and began practice in Worcester in 1850. In 1858 he removed to New Haven, Conn., and in 1864 he was elected judge of probate for that city. In 1869 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. In 1872 he was appointed to a professorship in the law-school of Yale, and in the next year he was made dean of that school. Dr. Wayland is president of the boards of directors of the Connecticut state prison, the Connecticut prison association, the National prison association, the Organized charities of New Haven, and the Connecticut general hospital in that city. He was president of the American Baptist education society, and is vice-president of the American Baptist missionary union. In 1874 he was president of the board of visitors to the U. S. military academy at West Point, and in 1880 he was vice-president of the board of visitors to the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis. He was for several years chairman of the jurisprudence department of the American social science association, and was chosen in 1880 president of that body. He is active in the educational and benevolent enterprises of the Baptist denomination, to which he belongs. He received in 1879 from Rochester university the degree of LL. D., and the same from Brown in 1881. Besides articles in the "Atlantic Monthly," he published papers on "Tramps" and "Out-Door Relief," prepared for the American social science association.—Another son, **Heman Lincoln,** clergyman, b. in Providence, R. I., 23 April, 1830, was graduated at Brown in 1849, and, after spending a

year (1849–'50) in studying theology at Newton, taught for a short time at the academy in Townshend, Vt., and spent the years 1852–'4 as tutor in the University of Rochester. From 1854 till 1861 he was pastor of the Main street Baptist church in Worcester, Mass., and during the civil war he served as chaplain of the 7th Connecticut volunteers. After the war he spent a year in missionary work among the colored people in Nashville, Tenn., and from 1865 till 1870 he was professor of rhetoric and logic in Kalamazoo college, Mich. He was president of Franklin college, Ind., for two years, and then became editor of the "National Baptist" in Philadelphia, Pa., which office he still holds. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1869. Dr. Wayland has contributed articles to the "New Englander" and the "Baptist Quarterly," and has published numerous sermons and addresses on education.

WAYMAN, Alexander Washington, A. M. E. bishop, b. in Caroline county, Md., in September, 1821. He is of African descent and was brought up on a farm. In 1843 he was admitted into the Philadelphia conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and he was elected the secretary of three successive general conferences of his church —those of 1856, 1860, and 1864. He was made bishop in 1864, and received from Howard university the degree of D. D. in 1877. He has visited almost every county of the Union, and has written "My Recollections," "Cyclopædia of African Methodism," and "Wayman on the Discipline."

WAYNE, Anthony, soldier, b. in Easttown, Chester co., Pa., 1 Jan., 1745; d. in Presque Isle (now Erie), Pa., 15 Dec., 1796. His grandfather was a native of Yorkshire, England, and settled in County Wicklow, Ireland. Although a farmer by occupation, he saw military service, and commanded a body of dragoons at the battle of the Boyne, under William III. He sold out in Ireland, and, coming to Chester county, Pa., purchased property there. His youngest son was Isaac, who was a farmer and legislator, and held a commission in part of the forces operating against the Indians. Anthony was Isaac's only son, and was educated at the Philadelphia academy. He became a land-surveyor, and in 1765 was sent to Nova Scotia as financial agent and surveyor in the service of a wealthy association, on the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin. In 1767 he married and settled on a farm in his native county, but he continued to follow the practice of his profession, and filled several local offices. He was chosen in 1774 one of the provincial deputies to consider the disturbing relations between the colonies and Great Britain, and also a member of the Pennsylvania convention that was held in Philadelphia to discuss similar questions. During 1774–'5 he was representative from his native county to the Pennsylvania colonial legislature, and in 1775 he was a member of the committee of safety. Meanwhile, his fondness for military affairs led to his studying works on the art of war, and to his drilling such of his neighbors as he could inspire with his own feelings. He raised the 4th regiment of Pennsylvania troops, and was commissioned colonel on 3 Jan., 1776. With the Pennsylvania regiments he was sent to re-enforce the northern army, and in June, 1776, was assigned to Gen. John Thomas's brigade. At Three Rivers his command attacked the British, and, although wounded and defeated, he withdrew his troops creditably and concentrated the force at Ticonderoga, where he was ordered to assume charge. On 21 Feb., 1777, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and joined the army under Gen. George Washington in New Jersey. During the summer of that year he was constantly on the alert, engaged in driving the enemy from the state, and his "bravery and good conduct" were publicly testified to by Gen. Washington. At the Brandywine he commanded a division, and was charged with the defence of Chadd's Ford, where he opposed the passage of the river by Baron von Knyphausen with the Hessians. He fought all day, and at sunset effected a successful retreat. Wayne led the attack at Warren Tavern a few days later, and then had command of a flying detachment of 1,500 men, for the purpose of harassing the British rear; but he was attacked near Paoli by superior numbers on the night of 20 Sept. Gen. Wayne quickly formed his division, and, while his right sustained a fierce attack, a retreat was directed by the left, and the whole formed again not far from the ground on which they were attacked. Charges by Col. Richard Humpton led to Wayne's demand of a court of inquiry, which unanimously acquitted him "with the highest honor." He was with the right wing at Germantown, and carried the position that was assigned to him to take, driving the enemy back more than two miles, when the Americans, having failed in their purpose, retreated. During the winter of 1777–'8 he did much to supply the American camp at Valley Forge with supplies, and in March, 1778, made a successful raid into the British lines, capturing horses, cattle, and other material. After Sir Henry Clinton abandoned Philadelphia, Wayne hung on the rear of the English, realizing the truth of what had been said of him early in the war, that "where Wayne went there was a fight always; that was his business." At Monmouth Wayne was the first to attack, but was ordered to retreat by Gen. Charles Lee. After Washington had assumed command, Wayne came up with his troops and gave victory to the Americans. Col. Henry Monckton, perceiving that the fate of the conflict depended upon driving Wayne away or capturing him, led his troops in a bayonet charge, in which almost every British officer was killed, including the leader. After this the British fell back, and in the night silently retreated. During the summer of 1779 Washington organized a corps of light infantry, the command of which he gave to Gen. Wayne. His best-known achievement was the capture of Stony Point, a post on the Hudson river that commanded King's Ferry, the crossing-place between the New England colonies and those to the southward. It was strongly fortified, and was connected with the main-land by a tide-submerged causeway across a narrow marsh, making it an island at high tide. The garrison of 600 infantry was commanded by Col. Johnson. Wayne determined to carry the place by storm, and on 15 July, 1779, marched toward the fort, reaching a



point within a mile and a half of the works at 8 o'clock in the evening. At midnight the Americans advanced in two columns, with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, and, surprising the pickets, forced their way through every obstacle to the centre of the fort. Wayne received a wound in the head, but, determining to die in the fort if the wound was mortal, entered the works with his troops, supported by his aides. The garrison soon surrendered, and not a life was taken after the flag was hauled down. The ordnance and stores were conveyed to West Point, and the works were destroyed. Congress voted a gold medal to Wayne, and silver ones to his two subordinate commanders. He also received thanks from congress "for his brave, prudent, and soldier-like conduct in the well-conducted attack on Stony Point," and a similar testimonial was given him by the general assembly of his native state of Pennsylvania. A year later he was sent to capture Fort Lee, but it was too strongly fortified. He was, however, successful in sweeping the country of cattle, horses, and of everything available for the use of the enemy's army, and thwarted Gen. Clinton's plans. This raid gave rise to Maj. John André's poem of "The Cow Chase," which ended with the stanza:

"And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrio-drover Wayne
Should ever catch the poet."

As if by poetic justice, Wayne had command of the troops from whom the guard was drawn that attended André's execution. On 1 Jan., 1781, 1,300 men of the Pennsylvania line mutinied; but Wayne, by his tact, arranged the matter peaceably to the advantage of the government and the satisfaction of the troops. Soon afterward he was sent by Washington to join Lafayette, who was then operating against Lord Cornwallis in Virginia. At Jamestown Ford the British appeared to be falling back to avoid Lafayette, and Wayne attacked, by the latter's orders, but found himself confronted by the entire British force. Unable to retreat, he at once charged the enemy and fell back after disconcerting a projected manœuvre against Lafayette. This action at Green Springs on 6 July, 1781, demonstrated Wayne's great ability as a general, in that he turned an almost positive defeat into a success. Wayne was actively engaged in the investment and capture of Yorktown. The first parallel was opened by him and Gen. James Clinton with six regiments on 6 Oct., 1781, and five days later the second parallel was begun by the Pennsylvania and Maryland troops, covered by two battalions under the command of Wayne. In the attack on the 14th, Wayne supported the French troops with his Pennsylvania regiments. After the surrender he was sent to join Gen. Nathanael Greene in the south, and on the night of 23–24 June he was surrounded by a numerous body of Creek Indians under an able chief and a British officer. For a few moments they held possession of his artillery, but, mustering his forces, Wayne attacked the assailants so furiously in flank and rear with sword and bayonet alone, that they soon broke and fled. With his own hand Wayne cut down a Creek chieftain, and in the morning the dead body of Guistersigo, the principal warrior of the Creeks, and the bitterest enemy of the Americans among these Indians, was found on the battlefield. When Charleston, S. C., was evacuated by the British on 14 Dec., 1782, Gen. Wayne took possession of that city, which was the last military service he performed during the Revolutionary war. The brevet rank of major-general was conferred on him on 10 Oct., 1783. He then returned to Pennsylvania and resumed his civil life. In 1784 he was elected to the general assembly from Chester county, and also served in the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. Subsequently he settled in Georgia on a tract of land that the state gave him as a recompense for his military services, and was elected a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution in 1787. He was elected from Georgia to congress, and served from 24 Oct., 1791, to 21 March, 1792, when his seat was contested and congress declared it vacant. A new election was ordered, but he declined to be a candidate. He was nominated on Washington's recommendation to be general-in-chief of the U. S. army, with the rank of major-general, and was confirmed in that office on 3 April, 1792.

Certain of the Indian tribes of the northwest, instigated by the British, refused to cease hostilities after the peace of 1783, and previous attempts by Gen. Josiah Harmer and Gen. Arthur St. Clair at subjugating the savages had failed. Wayne collected an adequate force, and, conscious that failure in negotiating with the Indians would be followed by immediate hostilities on the frontiers, spent more than a year in drilling his troops and training them for the peculiar service for which they were required. In the autumn of 1793 he marched into the northwest, and near Greenville, Ohio, built a stockade which he called Fort Recovery. He pushed on during the following summer through the wilderness toward Maumee river, and at its junction with the Auglaize he built Fort Adams, as an intermediate post. In August he went down the Maumee with 1,000 men, and encamped near a British post at the foot of the Maumee rapids, called Fort Miami. Here Gen. Wayne, with a force ample to destroy the Indians in spite of British influence, offered them peace if they would lay down their weapons. On their refusal he advanced to the head of the rapids, and on 20 Aug., at Fallen Timbers, attacked and defeated the Indians. Almost all the dead warriors were found with British arms. After laying their country waste he moved up to the junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, where he built a strong fortification which he called Fort Wayne. He spent the winter in Greenville, where, on 3 Aug., 1795, was signed a treaty with the Indians, in which twelve tribes participated. A lasting peace followed, and a large territory was acquired by the United States. Wayne returned on a visit to Pennsylvania, and was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians of the northwest, and to take possession of all the forts that had been held by the British in that territory; but, while descending Lake Erie from Detroit, he died from an attack of the gout. Although Washington called him "prudent," Wayne's unexpected successes in perilous expeditions won for him his more popular appellation of "Mad Anthony Wayne." The title of "Dandy Wayne" was also applied to him, owing to his constant attention to dress, and in one of his letters to Wash-

ington he expressed himself in favor of an elegant uniform and soldierly appearance in preference to poorly clad troops with a greater amount of ammunition. He was called "Black Snake" by the Indians, perhaps because that reptile will attack any other species and rarely gets the worst of an encounter. After he defeated them in 1794 he was given the name of "Wind" or "Tornado," because "he was exactly like a hurricane, that drives and tears and prostrates everything before it." His body was removed from Presque Isle in 1809 by his son, and buried in Radnor churchyard in his native county, where the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati caused a marble monument to be erected, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on 4 July of that year. His portrait was painted by Charles Wilson Peale and by John Trumbull, from whose picture our vignette is copied. Wayne's residence at Easttown, Chester co., Pa., is represented in the accompanying illustration. See "Life of Anthony Wayne," by John Armstrong, in Sparks's "American Biography," and "Orderly Book of the Northern Army at Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence" (Albany, 1859).—His son, **Isaac,** b. in Warren county, Pa., in 1770; d. in Chester county, Pa., 25 Oct., 1852, received a public-school education, was graduated at Dickinson college, and acquired the title of colonel by his military experiences. He studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1795. In 1814 he was the Federal candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. He was elected to congress from Pennsylvania as a Federalist, and served from 1 Dec., 1823, to 3 March, 1825.—His great-nephew, **William,** b. 6 Dec., 1828, is the grandson of Gen. Wayne's daughter, and took the name of Wayne, being the representative of the family and the owner of Waynesborough. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, and during the civil war held the rank of captain in the 97th Pennsylvania volunteers. From 1881 till 1887 he served as a member of the Pennsylvania assembly.

WAYNE, Henry Constantine, soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., 8 Sept., 1815; d. there, 15 March, 1883. He was educated at Northampton and Cambridge, Mass., and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1838. He served on the northern frontier at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1838–'40, during the Canadian border disturbances; on the Maine frontier at Houlton in 1840–'1, pending the disputed-territory controversy, and at the U. S. military academy in 1841–'6 as assistant instructor of artillery and cavalry, of the sword-exercise and of infantry tactics, and as quartermaster. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 1st artillery, 16 May, 1842. He was on quartermaster duty during the war with Mexico, 1846–'7. He took part in the battles of Churubusco and Contreras, being brevetted major for gallant conduct in those engagements. From 1848 till 1855 he was in charge of the clothing bureau of the quartermaster-general's office at Washington, D. C. Soon after the annexation of the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico, the question of transportation coming up, Maj. Wayne suggested that camels should be used as a means of conveyance over the plains of Texas and New Mexico. The government adopted the suggestion, and Maj. Wayne was sent to Egypt to investigate and report upon the subject. On his return his recommendations were adopted, and he was employed in Texas in 1857–'8 in testing the adaptability of these animals for army transportation. He was again employed at the quartermaster-general's office from 1858 till 1860, when he resigned to become adjutant- and inspector-general of the state of Georgia under the Confederacy. He received in 1858 a first-class gold medal from the Société impériale zoologique d'acclimatation of Paris, for the successful introduction and acclimation of the camel in the United States. He was also the author of "The Sword Exercise, arranged for Military Instruction" (1856).

WAYNE, James Moore, jurist, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1790; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 July, 1867. He was graduated at Princeton in 1808, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began practice at Savannah. He served for two years in the state house of representatives, was elected mayor of Savannah in 1823, and chosen judge of the superior court in 1824, serving for five years. He was a member of congress in 1829–'35, took an active part as a debater, and was a supporter of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who appointed him, 9 Jan., 1835, associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. His opinions upon admiralty jurisprudence are cited as being of high authority. In congress he favored free-trade, opposed internal improvements by congress, except of rivers and harbors, and opposed a recharter of the U. S. bank, claiming that it would confer dangerous political powers upon a few individuals. He took an active part in the removal of the Indians to the west. Judge Wayne presided in two conventions that were held for revising the constitution of Georgia. Princeton college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1849.

WEAD, Charles Kasson, physicist, b. in Malone, N. Y., 1 Sept., 1848. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1872, afterward was appointed professor of physics in the Pittsburg (Pa.) high-school, and in 1877 accepted a similar chair in the University of Michigan, where he continued until 1885. Subsequently he settled in Hartford, and became an electrician. Since 1880 he has been a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He has prosecuted original experimental work in acoustics, the results of which he has contributed to the "American Journal of Sciences" and other periodicals. He has published "The Aims and Methods of the Teaching of Physics" (Washington, 1884).

WEAKLEY, Robert, pioneer, b. in Halifax county, Va., 20 July, 1764; d. near Nashville, Tenn., 4 Feb., 1845. He joined the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen, and served in it till the close of the war. He then emigrated to the country beyond the Alleghanies, taking with him his entire worldly possessions, a horse, saddled and bridled, and one dollar and seventy-five cents in currency. He soon rose to the rank of colonel in the force of riflemen with which James Robertson beat off the raids of the Creeks and Cherokees. When but twenty-two years of age he was chosen a member of the convention that North Carolina convened to ratify the Federal constitution, and subsequently he was a member of the Tennessee house of representatives. In 1809 he was elected to congress, and in 1811 he was chosen a member of the state senate, of which he was speaker from 1819 till 1821, and again from 1823 till 1825. His last office was that of member of the convention to revise the constitution of Tennessee in 1834. In early life he was a zealous member of the Methodist church, but, marrying a lady who was not a church member, he was called to account for thus violating the rules of the denomination. He was told that if he expressed his regret, no further action would be taken; but he refused to do so, and thenceforward was connected with no religious body.

WEARE, Meshech, jurist, b. in Hampton, N. H., 16 June, 1713; d. in Hampton Falls, N. H., 15 Jan., 1786. He was graduated at Harvard in 1735, admitted to the bar, and practised law, also sitting in the legislature for several years, and serving as speaker in 1752. In 1754 he was a commissioner to the colonial congress at Albany, and he was afterward a justice of the supreme court, and in 1777 became chief justice. He was also a member of the executive council, and chairman of the committee of safety at the outset of the Revolution. He was elected president of the state in 1776, and was annually re-elected during the war, and in 1784 under the new constitution. He was made fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1782. During the Revolution he rendered great services in raising and equipping the forces that were sent to the northern frontier of New Hampshire under Gen. John Stark to oppose the progress of Gen. John Burgoyne.

WEATHERSFORD, William, Indian chief, b. in the Creek settlement, Ala., about 1770; d. in Monroe county, Ala., in 1824. His father was a white trader, and his mother a Seminole Indian. William was a skilful hunter and warrior, and in the second war with Great Britain commanded the Creeks against the U. S. forces. On 14 April, 1814, he surrendered voluntarily to Gen. Andrew Jackson, and he afterward lived peaceably on his plantation at Little River, Monroe county, Ala.

WEAVER, George Sumner, author, b. in Rockingham, Vt., 24 Dec., 1818. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but, relinquishing law for theology, was ordained as a Universalist minister in 1848. He has published "Lectures on Mental Science according to the Philosophy of Phrenology" (New York, 1852); "Hopes and Helps for the Young of Both Sexes" (1853); "Aims and Aids for Girls" (1854); "The Ways of Life" (1855); "The Christian Household" (1855); "The Open Way" (1873); "Moses and Modern Science" (1874); "The Heart of the World" (1883); and "Lives and Graves of our Presidents" (1884).

WEAVER, James B., candidate for the presidency, b. in Dayton, Ohio, 12 June, 1833. He was graduated at the law-school of Ohio university, Cincinnati, in 1854. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 2d Iowa infantry, was elected a lieutenant, rose to be major on 3 Oct., 1861, and after the senior field-officers had fallen at Corinth was commissioned colonel, 12 Oct., 1862. He was brevetted brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865, for gallantry in action. After the war he resumed legal practice, was elected district attorney of the 2d judicial district of Iowa in 1866, and was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the 5th district of the state in 1867, serving six years. He became editor of the "Iowa Tribune," published at Des Moines, and was elected to congress, taking his seat on 18 March, 1879. In June, 1880, he was nominated for the presidency by the convention of the National Greenback-Labor party, and in the November election he received 307,740 votes. He was returned to congress after an interval of two terms by the vote of the Greenback-Labor and Democratic parties, taking his seat on 7 Dec., 1885, and in 1886 was re-elected.

WEAVER, Jonathan, bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, b. in Carroll county, Ohio, 23 Feb., 1824. He was brought up on a farm, educated at the common schools and at Hagerstown academy, and in 1845 began to preach. He was a pastor in 1847–'52, presiding elder in 1852–'7, and general agent for Otterbein university in 1857–'65. He was elected in 1865 a bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, has been re-elected five times, and was in the Ohio diocese in 1887. He received the degree of D. D. from Otterbein university in 1873. He has published "Discourses on the Resurrection" (Dayton, Ohio, 1871); "Ministerial Salary" (1872); "Divine Providence" (1873); and "Universal Restoration not sustained by the Word of God" (1878). He has written much for his church organ, the "Religious Telescope," published at Dayton, and is now preparing for the press a volume of sermons by different ministers of his denomination.

WEAVER, William Augustus, naval officer, b. in Dumfries, Va., in 1797; d. there in 1846. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 4 Feb., 1811, and made his first cruise in the "Chesapeake," which was captured by the frigate "Shannon" after a short engagement off Boston, 1 June, 1813. Midshipman Weaver was severely wounded in this battle and was taken to Halifax as a prisoner with the rest of the officers and crew who survived. He was promoted to lieutenant after the war and commanded the schooner "Tom Bowlin" in 1816 and the schooner "Spark" in 1817, in the Mediterranean squadron. He served in the ship "Franklin" in 1818–'24 in the Mediterranean and the Pacific squadrons. By a misunderstanding as to his leave of absence, he was obliged to abandon the naval service, 27 Nov., 1824, after which he was employed by the government in the state department, where his knowledge of modern languages made his services specially valuable. He was secretary of the commission to adjust the claims of the Spanish citizens, was commissioner to Mexico in 1834, and superintendent of the census of 1840.—His son, **Aaron Ward,** naval officer, b. in the District of Columbia, 1 July, 1832, was appointed a midshipman in the navy, 10 May, 1848, attended the naval academy in 1853–'4, was graduated, and became a passed midshipman, 15 June, 1854. He was commissioned lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855. He cruised in the sloop "Marion," on the coast of Africa, in 1858–'9, and came home in the prize slaver "Ardennes" in command. When the civil war opened he was assigned to the steamer "Susquehanna" on the blockade, in which he participated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Hatteras and Fort Clarke at Hatteras inlet, in the battle of Port Royal and capture of Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker, and in operations on the coast in command of the armed boats before the fall of Fort Pulaski. He was present at the engagements with batteries on Sewall's point and at the capture of Norfolk, Va. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and commanded the steam gun-boat "Winona," in the Western Gulf squadron, in 1862–'3. He participated in the engagements at Port Hudson in December, 1862, at Plaquemine, La., at the defeat of the Confederates when they attacked Donaldsonville, and in the engagements below that place after the capture of Port Hudson. He was highly commended by Admiral Farragut for his services. He had the gun-boat "Chippewa," in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1864, in which he took part in the first attack on Fort Fisher. He was transferred to command the monitor "Mahopac," in which he participated in the final attack and capture of Fort Fisher in January, 1865, and was recommended for promotion. He went to Charleston, S. C., and was in the advanced picket when the city surrendered and its forts were captured. He next took the "Mahopac" up James river, and was present at the fall of Richmond. After the war he served at the Boston navy-yard. He was promoted and ad-

vanced to the grade of commander, 25 July, 1866. He commanded the double-turreted monitor "Terror" in 1870–'1, in which he went to Havana under great difficulties, owing to defective boilers, and arrived in season on the occasion when the Spanish students were executed by order of the government. During the excitement and threatened war with Spain owing to the "Virginius" affair, he was selected to command the sea-going iron-clad "Dictator," then one of the most formidable vessels of the navy, in which he was for some time the senior officer of the forces in the harbor of Havana. He remained in command of the "Dictator" until May, 1877. He was commissioned captain, 8 Aug., 1876, was equipment-officer at the Norfolk navy-yard in 1879–'80, and captain of the yard in 1880–'1. He commanded the steam sloop "Brooklyn," on the South Atlantic station, in 1881–'4. He was a member of the naval examining and retiring board in 1885–'6, was promoted to commodore, 7 Oct., 1886, and is now president of the retiring-board.

WEBB, Charles, soldier, b. in Stamford, Conn., 13 Feb., 1724; d. after 1794. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1758, and was rechosen twenty-three times. He served in the French war, and attained the rank of captain in 1760, was sent by congress, in May, 1775, on a tour of inspection to Ticonderoga, and became colonel of the 19th regiment in July, 1775. He participated in the battles of Long Island, 27 Aug., 1776, White Plains, 28 Oct., 1776, and Whitemarsh, 5 Dec., 1777, in which his regiment suffered severely. He retired from the service in June, 1778.

WEBB, Charles Henry, author, b. in Rouse's Point, Clinton co., N. Y., 24 Jan., 1834. He received his preliminary education in his native place. In early youth he ran away to sea, was absent three years, and on his return went to Illinois, to which state his parents had removed in the mean time. He was editorially connected with the New York "Times" in 1860–'3 and with the San Francisco "Bulletin" in 1863–'4, and then edited "The Californian," a weekly, which he left in 1866. He had been engaged in business on the banks of Mississippi river from 1856 till 1860, dealt subsequently in wheat in Chicago, and at a later period was a banker and broker in Wall street, New York. In 1868 he invented and patented "Webb's adder," an adding-machine which was placed upon the market in that year; and in 1874 he invented, patented, and manufactured a cartridge-loading machine, the utility of which was recognized by the manufacturers of fire-arms and others. Mr. Webb is now engaged in constructing an improved adder. He has published "Liffith Lank, or Lunacy," a travesty of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt" (New York, 1867); "St. Twel'mo, or the Cuneiform Cyclopedist of Chattanooga," a travesty of Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's "St. Elmo" (1868); "John Paul's Book" (Hartford, 1874); "The Wickedest Woman in New York" (New York, 1875); "Parodies, Prose, and Verse" (1876); and "Sea-Weed and what we seed: my Vacation at Long Branch and Saratoga" (1876). In San Francisco he brought out two plays, "Our Friend from Victoria" (1865), and "Arrah-na-Poke," a burlesque of Dion Boucicault's "Arrah-na-Pogue" (1865). He edited, under the name of "John Paul," "The Celebrated Jumping Frog."

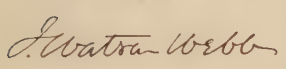
WEBB, George James, musician, b. near Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, 24 June, 1803; d. in Orange, N. J., 7 Oct., 1887. He studied music under Alexander Lucas in Salisbury, and became organist of the church at Falmouth. In 1830 he came to the United States, settling in Boston. He became well known as an organist and teacher, and was the friend and associate of Lowell Mason. When the Boston academy of music was founded, in 1833, he and Mason were appointed as musical directors. He also held office in the Handel and Haydn society, and other associations. In 1871 he resided in Orange, N. J., and his time after this was devoted principally to teaching his new method for treating the voice. He wrote, with Chester G. Allen, "Voice-Culture" (New York, 1871; revised ed., 1884), and edited collections of vocal music, most of them jointly with Lowell Mason.

WEBB, James, jurist, b. in Georgia in 1792; d. in Goliad, Tex., 1 Nov., 1856. He was educated at William and Mary college, studied law, and, removing to Georgia, practised his profession for a few years, after which he was made judge of the supreme court. While filling this office he was appointed U. S. district judge in the territory of Florida, which post he held for many years, when he resigned. In 1839 he removed to the republic of Texas, and was successively attorney-general and secretary of state under the administration of President Mirabeau B. Lamar. He served one term in the Texas senate, and after the annexation was reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, and secretary of state. At the time of his death he was judge of the 14th judicial district. With Thomas H. Duval he published "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, 1846–'8" (3 vols., Galveston, 1848–'51).

WEBB, John Russell, educator, b. in Brownville, Jefferson co., N. Y., 6 Aug., 1824; d. in Benton Harbor, Berrien co., Mich., 10 Sept., 1887. He was graduated at the New York state normal school at Albany among the first students in 1846. While still a pupil of David P. Page, he conceived the idea of teaching children to read by familiarizing them at once with the complete forms of words, without first compelling them to learn the letters of the alphabet. Soon after leaving school, and while teaching, he published a book to exemplify this method. He taught with success, went to Indianapolis in 1851, and soon afterward relinquished professional work on account of failing health, and settled in Minneapolis, Minn., removing in 1861 to Michigan. He published "John's First Book" (Watertown, N. Y., 1846) and "Webb's Word Method," in which he expounded his system of instruction (Detroit, 1864; revised ed., New York, 1885), besides a series of readers embodying the method.

WEBB, Samuel Blatchley, soldier, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 15 Dec., 1753; d. in Claverack, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1807. He was descended from Richard Webb, of Gloucestershire, England, who was made a freeman of Boston in 1632, and accompanied the Rev. Thomas Hooker in the settlement of Hartford, Conn., in 1635. He was a step-son and private secretary to Silas Deane, and took part at an early age in the movements that preceded the Revolution. In command of a company of light infantry he left Wethersfield for Boston on hearing of the battle of Lexington, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded, and was commended in general orders for gallantry. A letter that he wrote to his step-father describing that battle is now possessed by the Connecticut historical society at Hartford. He was soon afterward appointed aide to Gen. Israel Putnam, and on 21 June, 1776, was made private secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He wrote the order for promulgating the Declaration of Independence in New York city, 9 July, 1776, and was associated with Col. Joseph Reed a few days later in refusing to receive a let-

ter from Lord Howe that was addressed to "George Washington, Esq." He was present at the battle of Long Island, was wounded at White Plains and Trenton, and was engaged also at Princeton. He raised and organized, almost entirely at his own expense, the 3d Connecticut regiment, of which he assumed command in 1777. He took part with it in Gen. Samuel H. Parsons's unfortunate expedition to Long Island, was captured with his command by the British fleet, 10 Dec., 1777, and was not exchanged till 1780, when he took command of the light infantry, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He arranged the meeting between Washington and Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Conn., 19 May, 1781, and was a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783. When Washington took the oath of office as first president of the United States, Gen. Webb was selected to hold the Bible on which he was sworn. From 1789 till his death he resided at Claverack, Columbia co., N. Y.—His son, **James Watson,** journalist, b. in Claverack, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1802; d. in New York city, 7 June, 1884, was educated at Cooperstown, N. Y., entered the army as 2d lieutenant in 1819, and became 1st lieutenant in 1823, assistant commissary of subsistence in 1824, and adjutant of the 3d regiment in 1826. In 1827 he resigned and became editor of the New York "Courier," which had been established the same year, and in 1829 he purchased the "Enquirer," and united the two under the name of the "Morning Courier and New York Enquirer." To expedite the business of reporting, Mr. Webb established a daily horse-express between New York and Washington, with relays of horses every six miles of the way. This cost him $7,500 a month, but enabled him to obtain news twenty-four hours before his rivals. He owned and edited the "Courier and Enquirer" till June, 1861, when it was merged in the "World." During the existence of the Whig party his paper was the chief advocate of its principles. In June, 1842, he fought a duel with Thomas F. Marshall, a member of congress from Kentucky, concerning whom he had published an article, and was wounded. He was indicted by the New York grand jury in November "for leaving the state with the intention of giving or receiving a challenge," pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the full penalty under the law, but was pardoned after two weeks' detention. In 1843 he became engineer-in-chief of the state of New York with the rank of major-general, and in 1849 he was appointed minister to Austria, but was rejected by the senate. At the beginning of the civil war he applied for an appointment as major-general of volunteers, which was refused; but he was offered a brigadier-generalship, which he declined. He refused the mission to Turkey in 1861, but was immediately appointed minister to Brazil, in which office he secured the settlement of long-standing claims against that country, and, through his intimacy with Napoleon III., aided in procuring the withdrawal of the French from Mexico. He resigned the Brazilian mission in 1869 and returned to New York in 1870. He published "Altowan, or Incidents of Life and Adventure in the Rocky Mountains" (2 vols., New York, 1846); "Slavery and its Tendencies" (Washington, 1856); and a pamphlet on "National Currency" (New York, 1875).—James Watson's son, **Alexander Stewart,** soldier, b. in New York city, 15 Feb., 1835, was educated at private schools and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated 13th in a class of 34 in 1855, and assigned to the artillery. He served in Florida, Minnesota, and for three years as assistant professor at West Point, became 1st lieutenant in the 2d artillery, 28 April, 1861, captain in the 11th infantry, 14 May, and major of the 1st Rhode Island artillery on 14 Sept. He was present at Bull Run and in the defences of Washington until 1862, when he participated in the battles of the peninsula campaign of the Army of the Potomac and as chief-of-staff of the 5th corps during the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns till 23 June, 1863. He was then commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and placed in command of a brigade of the 2d corps, serving with great credit at the battle of Gettysburg. At the "angle" he met the famous charge of Pickett's Confederate division, and took the major part in its repulse. He was wounded while leading his men, and received from Gen. George G. Meade a bronze medal for "distinguished personal gallantry on that ever-memorable field." During the Rapidan campaign he commanded a division in the battle of Bristow Station and auxiliary affairs. Gen. Webb then returned to the command of his brigade, and led it with ability during the Wilderness campaign, being severely wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania in May, 1864. On his return from sick-leave he was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac in the operations before Petersburg. From June, 1865, till February, 1866, Gen. Webb was acting as inspector-general of the military division of the Atlantic, and then he was professor at the military academy till August, 1868. On the reorganization of the army he became lieutenant-colonel of the 44th infantry, 28 July, 1866, and commanded his new regiment in 1868–'9 and (with his brevet rank) the 5th military district in April, 1869, and was, at his own request, discharged the service, 3 Dec., 1870. He was brevetted major, U. S. A., 3 July, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services" at Gettysburg; lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., 11 Oct., 1863, for Bristow Station; colonel, U. S. A., 12 May, 1864, for Spottsylvania; major-general of volunteers, 1 Aug., 1864, "for gallant and distinguished conduct"; and brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. A., 13 March, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee." Gen. Webb has been since 21 July, 1869, president of the College of the city of New York, and in 1870 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hobart college. He has published "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862" (New York, 1882) and articles on the civil war, in the "Century" magazine.—Another son of Samuel Blatchley, **Henry Livingston,** soldier, b. in Claverack, N. Y., 6 Feb., 1795; d. in Makanda, Ill., 5 Oct., 1876, settled in southern Illinois in 1817, and was repeatedly a member of both houses of the legislature. He was a major of volunteers in the Black Hawk war, colonel of the 18th regiment, U. S. infantry, in the Mexican war, and was afterward a general of Illinois militia.



WEBB, Thomas, Methodist pioneer, b. in England in 1724; d. in Bristol, England, 20 Dec., 1796. He was a British officer, served in the royal American army, and was wounded at Louisburg and Quebec. He was converted to Methodism in 1765 by the preaching of John Wesley at Bristol, England, united with a Methodist society, was licensed to preach, and gave freely of his means to found societies, attending conferences, and preaching frequently with great fervor. Being ordered again to this country, he was stationed at first at Albany, N. Y., as barrack-master, and there conducted religious services in his house. When Barbara Heck established a society in New York city, he went thither, making his first appearance in the congregation about February, 1767. He preached in alternation with Philip Embury, always wearing regimentals, with his sword on the pulpit before him. He was the most active worker and the largest contributor for the erection of a meeting-house. On being placed on the retired list, with the rank of captain, he thenceforth travelled much as a missionary, preaching in Trenton, Burlington, and other New Jersey towns, where he founded societies, and holding regular services in Jamaica, L. I., which was his home. He began to visit Philadelphia as early as 1767, and there founded the first Methodist society, to which he ministered until the arrival of Wesley's itinerants in 1769. In that year he introduced Methodism into Delaware, preaching in Newcastle and Wilmington, and later he labored in Baltimore, Md. In 1772 he went to England, preached in Dublin, London, and other places, made appeals for missionaries and pecuniary aid at the conference in Leeds and elsewhere, and returned in the following year with two of the preachers that were sent in response to his solicitations. Repeating his visit, he gained other recruits for the itinerancy. Returning to England at the beginning of the Revolution, he spent the remainder of his life at Bristol, preaching there and in the neighborhood, visiting Winchester during the war, where he preached to the French prisoners in their own language, and addressing large congregations of soldiers and sailors at Portsmouth.

WEBB, Thomas Smith, Masonic author, b. in Boston, Mass., 30 Oct., 1771; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 6 July, 1819. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a printer in Boston, and he afterward removed to Keene, N. H., where he worked for some time at his trade. Here the three degrees of ancient craft Masonry were conferred upon him by Rising Sun lodge. In 1793 he removed to Albany and established a paper-staining factory. On 14 Sept., 1797, as appears from the copyright, he published "The Freemason's Monitor, or Illustrations of Masonry," and thus secured for himself fame as a Masonic ritualist and author. This small volume, which is now exceedingly rare, consisted of two parts, the second part containing an account of the "Ineffable Degrees of Masonry," together with several Masonic songs by the author. The publication of this work was followed by successively enlarged and improved editions in 1802, 1805, 1808, 1816, 1818, and by numerous editions after the author's decease. It is still regarded as a standard work. Mr. Webb has long been known as the founder of the American system of chapter and encampment Masonry. He presided over a convention of committees in Boston in October, 1797, for the formation of a general grand chapter of royal arch Masons, and at a meeting in Providence in January, 1799, he presented, as chairman of a committee, a constitution which was adopted. The formation of the grand encampment of the United States was the result of his Masonic work. The original draft of the constitution, with all the changes, additions, and interlineations in his own handwriting, is now on file among the archives of St. John's commandery, Providence. In 1799 he removed with his family to Providence, where he spent the greater part of his remaining years. His musical attainments were considerable, and he was the first president of the Psallonian society, an organization for the improvement of its members in sacred melody. In 1815, having changed his residence to Boston, he instituted, in connection with others, the Handel and Haydn society, of which he was the first president.

WEBB, Thomas T., naval officer, b. in Virginia about 1806; d. in Norfolk, Va., 11 April, 1853. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Jan., 1808, and was promoted to lieutenant, 19 Dec., 1814. He served in the navy during the war of 1812, cruised in the frigate "Macedonian" of the Mediterranean station in 1815–'18 during the Algerine war, was attached to the Norfolk navy-yard in 1818–'21, cruised in the sloop "John Adams" in the West Indies in 1821–'4, served in the receiving-ship "Alert" at Norfolk in 1825–'6, and at the navy-yard, Pensacola, 1828–'9. He commanded the schooner "Shark" in the West Indies in 1830–'2, was promoted to master-commandant, 8 March, 1831, and commanded the sloop "Vandalia" on the coast of Florida in 1833–'6. In 1837 he was on leave, and in 1838–'41 he commanded the receiving-ship at Norfolk. He was promoted to captain, 8 March, 1841, and was on waiting orders until his death.

WEBB, William Benning, lawyer, b. in Washington, D. C., 17 Sept., 1825. He was graduated at Columbian college in 1844, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and entered upon active practice, in which he was soon successful. When the civil war opened in 1861 he became captain of a company of District of Columbia volunteers, and when the district police force was reorganized about that time, Mr. Webb was appointed its superintendent. After holding the office for three years, and doing much good in the way of organization, he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession. He subsequently became counsel for the Washington gas-light company, for Adams express company, and the 1st national bank of Washington; was also a director in the first-named company, and was chosen president of the Washington bar association. In 1885 he became president of the board of district commissioners. He is the author of a codification of the laws of the Corporation of Washington, which is accepted as a standard authority (Washington, 1868).

WEBB, William Henry, ship-builder, b. in New York city, 19 June, 1816. He was educated privately and at Columbia college grammar-school, learned the ship-building trade in the yard of his father, Isaac, and after 1843 carried on the business alone. He has constructed many vessels of great speed and capacity, upon original plans, among them "The General Admiral," a steam frigate for the Russian navy, two steam screw-frigates for the Italian navy, and the iron-clad ram "Dunderberg" for the U. S. navy. He has declined all offers of public office. Mr. Webb purposes to erect in New York a building to be known as "Webb's free academy and home for ship-builders," and has in preparation a work on "Practical Ship-Building."

WEBBER, Charles Wilkins, author, b. in Russellville, Ky., 29 May, 1819; d. in Nicaragua, Central America, 11 April, 1856. He was the son of Dr. Augustine Webber, a well-known physician in

Kentucky, and inherited from his mother, who was the daughter of Gen. John Tannehill, a fondness for out-door life. In 1838 he went to Texas, then struggling for independence, and was for several years connected with the famous Texas rangers, with whom he saw much wild and adventurous life. He then returned to Kentucky and studied medicine; but this he soon relinquished, and in 1843 entered Princeton theological seminary with a view to the Presbyterian ministry. This he soon abandoned, and settled in New York city, where he devoted himself to a literary career and became connected with the "New World," the "Democratic Review," and the "Sunday Despatch." Subsequently he was joint proprietor and associate editor of the "Whig Review" for two years. In 1849 he organized an expedition to the region of Colorado and Gila rivers; but, for various reasons, the principal of which was the seizure of the horses by Comanche Indians, it failed. The difficulty in crossing the western deserts led to his efforts to form a camel company, for which he obtained a charter from the New York legislature in 1854. In the winter of 1855–'6 he left New York to join William Walker, who was then endeavoring to maintain himself in Central America. He took part with Walker's forces in the battle of Rivas, and fell in some chance rencontre or ambuscade in that engagement. In addition to many stories that he contributed to periodicals, he published "Old Hicks, the Guide, or Adventures in the Comanche Country in Search of a Gold-Mine" (New York, 1848); "Gold-Mines of the Gila" (1849); "The Hunter Naturalist, a Romance of Sporting" (Philadelphia, 1851); "Texan Virago, or the Tailor of Gotham" (1852); "Wild Girl of Nebraska" (1852); "Tales of the Southern Border" (part i., 1852; complete, 1853); "Spiritual Vampirism: the History of Ethered Softdown and her Friends of the New Light" (1853); "Shot in the Eye" (which was his most successful story) and "Adventures with Texas Rifle Rangers" (London, 1853); "Wild Scenes and Song Birds" (New York, 1854); and "History of Mystery" (Philadelphia, 1855).

WEBBER, Samuel, educator, b. in Byfield, Mass., in 1759; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 17 July, 1810. He was graduated at Harvard in 1784, taking high rank in mathematics, entered the ministry, and in 1787 was made tutor. In 1789 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, which he held till he was raised in 1804 to the presidency of the college. Dr. Webber was one of the commissioners that were appointed to settle the boundary-line between the United States and the British provinces. He was vice-president of the American academy, and Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1806. He was the author of a "System of Mathematics," which was intended for use in Harvard, and for a long time was almost the only text-book on that subject in New England colleges (2 vols., Boston, 1801), and a "Eulogy on President Willard" (1804). He also revised the introduction to Jedidiah Morse's "American Universal Geography" (1796). See a "Eulogy" by Henry Ware, D. D. (Cambridge, 1810).—His son, **Samuel,** physician, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 15 Sept., 1797; d. in Charlestown, N. H., 5 Dec., 1880, was graduated at Harvard in 1815, taught four years, at the same time studying medicine, and received his medical degree in 1822, after serving as assistant to the professor of chemistry at Harvard for eighteen months. During the rest of his life he resided at Charlestown, N. H., on Connecticut river, where he gave much attention to study, and was elected a fellow of the Royal society of northern antiquarians of Copenhagen, Denmark. He published several poems, including "Logan, an Indian Tale" (1821), and "War" (1824).

WEBER, Gustav C. E., physician, b. in Bonn, Prussia, 26 May, 1828. His father, Dr. M. I. Weber, became professor of anatomy in the University of Bonn on its foundation in 1818, and is the author of many professional works. The son studied at the university till the revolutionary movement of 1848 caused him to emigrate to the United States, where he settled near St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in farming. He afterward completed his studies in Vienna, Amsterdam, and Paris, and in 1853 began to practise medicine in New York city. In 1856–'63 he was professor of surgery in Cleveland medical college, and in 1861, as surgeon-general of the state, he organized a system for the better medical care of the troops in the field. In 1864 he organized Charity hospital medical college, where he became professor of clinical surgery and dean of the faculty, and he was also consulting surgeon to the Charity hospital, which had been founded chiefly through his efforts. The school subsequently became the medical department of the University of Wooster, Dr. Weber retaining his chair. He is the originator of a new method of closing large arteries in surgical operations without a ligature, and of a method for removing stone from the bladder. In 1859 Dr. Weber established the Cleveland "Medical Gazette," which he conducted for several years.

WEBER, Max, soldier, b. in Achern, Baden, 27 Aug., 1824. He was graduated at the military school of Carlsruhe, in 1843, as a lieutenant of infantry, and held a commission in the army of Baden until 1849, when he served with the revolutionists under Gen. Franz Sigel. He came to this country in the same year, settled in New York city, and on 16 May, 1861, became colonel of the 20th New York regiment. He was stationed at Fort Monroe and took part in the capture of Fort Hatteras, and from September, 1861, till May, 1862, commanded Camp Hamilton, near the former post, being commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862. He was at Newport News during the fight between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," in anticipation of a Confederate attack by land, took part in the capture of Norfolk in May, and then commanded at Suffolk till September, when he was ordered to the Army of the Potomac. He led a brigade at South Mountain and Antietam, where he received a wound that crippled his right arm for life. He served under Gen. David Hunter and Gen. Franz Sigel in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, and, while commanding at Harper's Ferry, repelled Gen. Jubal A. Early's attack of 4–7 July. Gen. Weber resigned his commission on 13 May, 1865. He was assessor of internal revenue in New York in 1870–'2, and then collector till April, 1883, when he resigned.

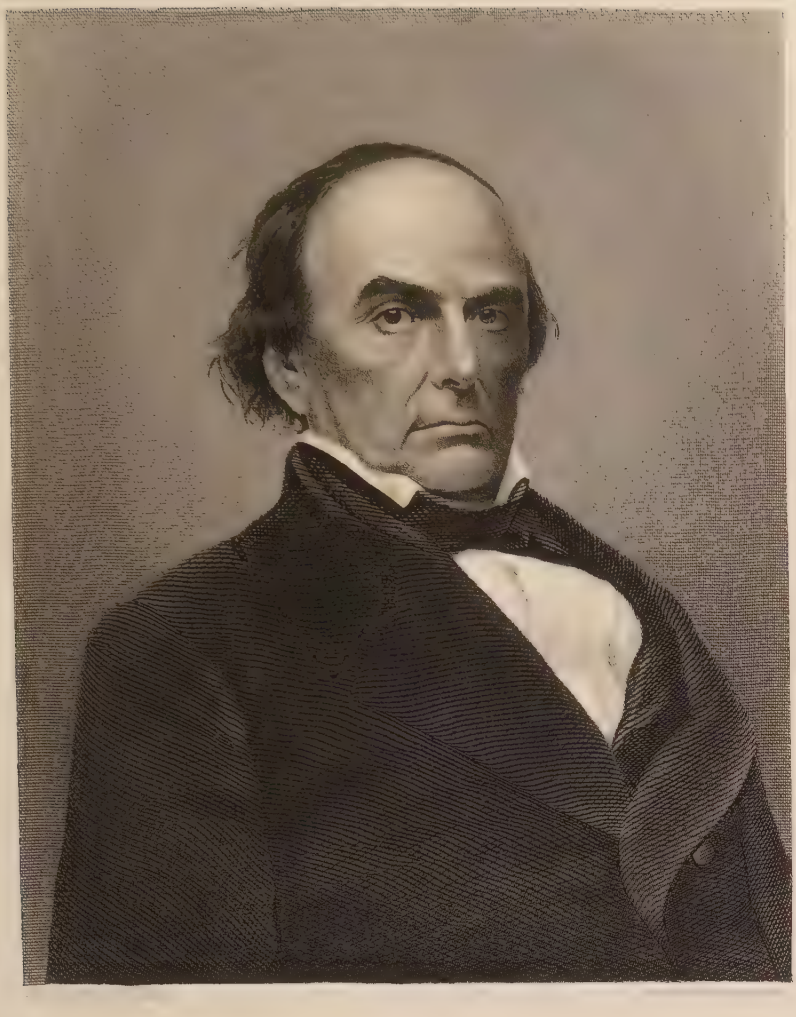
WEBER, Paul, German artist, b. about 1823. He studied art in Frankfort, and in 1848 came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. In 1858 he went to Darmstadt, where he was appointed court painter. Among those of his works that are owned in the United States are "A Scene in the Catskills," in the Corcoran gallery, Washington (1858); "Morning," in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts; and "Lake Chiemsee, in the Bavarian Highlands."

WEBSTER, Albert Falvey, author, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1848; d. at sea, 27 Dec., 1876. His father was a confectioner in Boston. After engaging for a short time in various kinds of business, he became a writer for the magazines, and

published many short stories in "Scribner's Monthly," "The Atlantic Monthly," and "Appletons' Journal," in which appeared his "Boarding-House Sketches." He also published a series of articles exposing abuses in the administration of criminal law and in the management of prisons. He was consumptive, went to California by way of the isthmus, and died on his way from San Francisco to Honolulu, and was buried in the Pacific. At the time of his death Mr. Webster was engaged to be married to Una, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He left an unfinished novel. His most notable stories are "Our Friend Sullivan," "My Daughter's Watch," "The Clytemnestra," and "An Operation in Money."

WEBSTER, Ebenezer, patriot, b. in Kingston, N. H., in 1739; d. in Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., in 1806. He served in the old French war under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and in 1761 was one of the first settlers in what is now Franklin, N. H., then the most northern of the New England settlements. There he became a farmer and also kept a tavern. At the opening of the Revolution he led the Salisbury militia to Cambridge, and subsequently saw much service till the close of the war, when he had attained the rank of colonel of militia. He was a member of the lower branch of the legislature for several years, served also in the state senate, and from 1791 till his death was judge of the court of common pleas of Hillsborough county, N. H.—His son, **Ezekiel,** lawyer, b. in Salisbury, N. H., 11 March, 1780; d. in Concord, N. H., 10 April, 1829, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, studied law, and rose to eminence at the bar. He was also a member for several years of the New Hampshire legislature. His death resulted suddenly from disease of the heart while he was trying a case.—Another son, **Daniel,** statesman, b. in Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., 18 Jan., 1782; d. in Marshfield, Mass., 24 Oct., 1852, was the second son of Ebenezer Webster by his second wife, Abigail Eastman. He seemed so puny and sickly as an infant that it was thought he would not live to grow up. He was considered too delicate for hard work on the farm, and was allowed a great deal of time for play. Much of this leisure he spent in fishing and hunting, or in roaming about the woods, the rest in reading. In later life he could not remember when he learned to read. As a child his thirst for knowledge was insatiable; he read every book that came within reach, and conned his favorite authors until their sentences were in great part stored in his memory. In May, 1796, he was sent to Exeter academy, where he made rapid progress with his studies, but was so overcome by shyness that he found it impossible to stand up and "speak pieces" before his school-mates. In spite of this timidity, some of his natural gifts as an orator had already begun to show themselves. His great, lustrous eyes and rich voice, with its musical intonations, had already exerted a fascination upon those who came within their range; passing teamsters would stop, and farmers pause, sickle in hand, to hear him recite verses of poetry or passages from the Bible. In February, 1797, his father sent him to Boscawen, where he continued his studies under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood. Although Ebenezer Webster found it difficult, by unremitting labor and strictest economy, to support his numerous family, he still saw such signs of promise in Daniel as to convince him that it was worth while, at whatever sacrifice, to send him to college. In view of this decision, he took him from school, to hasten his preparation under a private tutor, and on the journey to Boscawen he informed Daniel of his plans. The warm-hearted boy, who had hardly dared hope for such good fortune, and keenly felt the sacrifice it involved, laid his head upon his father's shoulder and burst into tears. After six months with his tutor he had learned enough to fulfil the slender requirements of those days for admission to Dartmouth, where he was duly graduated in 1801. At college, although industrious and punctual in attendance and soon found to be very quick at learning, he was not regarded as a thorough scholar. He had not, indeed, the scholarly temperament—that rare combination of profound insight, sustained attention, microscopic accuracy, iron tenacity, and disinterested pursuit of truth—which characterizes the great scientific discoverer or the great historian. But, while he had not these qualities in perfect combination—and no one knew this better than Mr. Webster himself—there was much about him that made him more interesting and remarkable, even at that early age, than if he had been consummate in scholarship. He was capable of great industry, he seized an idea with astonishing quickness, his memory was prodigious, and for power of lucid and convincing statement he was unrivalled. With these rare gifts he possessed that supreme poetic quality that defies analysis, but is at once recognized as genius. He was naturally, therefore, considered by tutors and fellow-students the most remarkable man in the college, and the position of superiority thus early gained was easily maintained by him through life and wherever he was placed. While at college he conquered or outgrew his boyish shyness, so as to take pleasure in public speaking, and his eloquence soon attracted so much notice that in 1800 the townspeople of Hanover selected this undergraduate to deliver the Fourth-of-July oration. It has been well pointed out by Henry Cabot Lodge that "the enduring work which Mr. Webster did in the world, and his meaning and influence in American history, are all summed up in the principles enunciated in that boyish speech at Hanover," which "preached love of country, the grandeur of American nationality, fidelity to the constitution as the bulwark of nationality, and the necessity and the nobility of the union of the states." After leaving college, Mr. Webster began studying law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson, of Salisbury, who was afterward U. S. senator. Some time before this he had made up his mind to help his elder brother, Ezekiel, to go through college, and for this purpose he soon found it necessary to earn money by teaching school. After some months of teaching at Fryeburg, Me., he returned to Mr. Thompson's office. In July, 1804, he went to Boston in search of employment in some office where he might complete his studies. He there found favor with Christopher Gore, who took him into his office as student and clerk. In March, 1805, Mr. Webster was admitted to the bar, and presently he began practising his profession at Boscawen. In 1807, having acquired a fairly good business, he turned it over to his brother, Ezekiel, and removed to Portsmouth, where his reputation grew rapidly, so that he was soon considered a worthy antagonist to Jeremiah Mason, one of the ablest lawyers this country has ever produced. In June, 1808, he married Miss Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H.

His first important political pamphlet, published that year, was a criticism on the embargo. In 1812, in a speech before the Washington benevolent society at Portsmouth, he summarized the objections of the New England people to the war just declared against Great Britain. He was immediately



Daniel Webster

afterward chosen delegate to a convention of the people of Rockingham county, and drew up the so-called "Rockingham Memorial," addressed to President Madison, which contained a formal protest against the war. In the following autumn he was elected to congress, and on taking his seat, in May, 1813, he was placed on the committee on foreign relations. His first step in congress was the introduction of a series of resolutions aimed at the president, and calling for a statement of the time and manner in which Napoleon's pretended revocation of his decrees against American shipping had been announced to the United States. His first great speech, 14 Jan., 1814, was in opposition to the bill for encouraging enlistments, and at the close of that year he opposed Sec. Monroe's measures for enforcing what was known as the "draft of 1814." Mr. Webster's attitude toward the administration was that of the Federalist party to which he belonged; but he did not go so far as the leaders of that party in New England. He condemned the embargo as more harmful to ourselves than to the enemy, as there is no doubt it was; he disapproved the policy of invading Canada, and maintained that our wisest course was to increase the strength of the navy, and on these points history will probably judge him to have been correct. But in his opinion, that the war itself was unnecessary and injurious to the country, he was probably, like most New Englanders of that time, mistaken. Could he have foreseen and taken into account the rapid and powerful development of national feeling in the United States which the war called forth, it would have modified his view, for it is clear that the war party, represented by Henry Clay and his friends, was at that moment the truly national party, and Mr. Webster's sympathies were then, as always, in favor of the broadest nationalism, and entirely opposed to every sort of sectional or particularist policy. This broad, national spirit, which was strong enough in the two Adamses to sever their connection with the Federalists of New England, led Mr. Webster to use his influence successfully to keep New Hampshire out of the Hartford convention. In the 13th congress, however, he voted 191 times on the same side with Timothy Pickering, and only 4 times on the opposite side. In this and the next congress the most important work done by Mr. Webster was concerned with the questions of currency and a national bank. He did good service in killing the pernicious scheme for a bank endowed with the power of issuing irredeemable notes and obliged to lend money to the government. He was disposed to condemn outright the policy of allowing the government to take part in the management of the bank. He also opposed a protective tariff, but, by supporting Mr. Calhoun's bill for internal improvements, he put himself on record as a loose constructionist. His greatest service was unquestionably his resolution of 26 April, 1816, requiring that all payments to the national treasury must be made in specie or its equivalents. This resolution, which he supported in a very powerful speech, was adopted the same day by a large majority, and its effect upon the currency was speedily beneficial. In the course of this session he declined, with grim humor, a challenge sent him by John Randolph.

In June, 1816, he removed to Boston, and at the expiration of his second term in congress, 4 March, 1817, he retired for a while to private life. His reason for retiring was founded in need of money and the prospect of a great increase in his law-practice. On his removal to Boston this prospect was soon realized in an income of not less than $20,000 a year. One of the first cases upon which he was now engaged was the famous Dartmouth college affair. While Mr. Webster's management of this case went far toward placing him at the head of the American bar, the political significance of its decision was such as to make it an important event in the history of the United States. It shows Mr. Webster not only as a great constitutional lawyer and consummate advocate, but also as a powerful champion of Federalism. In its origin Dartmouth college was a missionary school for Indians, founded in 1754 by the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, at Lebanon, Conn. After a few years funds were raised by private subscription for the purpose of enlarging the school into a college, and as the Earl of Dartmouth had been one of the chief contributors, Dr. Wheelock appointed him and other persons trustees of the property. The site of the college was fixed in New Hampshire, and a royal charter in 1769 created it a perpetual corporation. The charter recognized Wheelock as founder, and appointed him president, with power to name his successor, subject to confirmation by the trustees. Dr. Wheelock devised the presidency to his son, John Wheelock, who accordingly became his successor. The charter, in expressly forbidding the exclusion of any person on account of his religious belief, reflected the broad and tolerant disposition of Dr. Wheelock, who was a liberal Presbyterian, and as such had been engaged in prolonged controversy with that famous representative of the strictest Congregationalism, Dr. Joseph Bellamy. In 1793 Bellamy's pupil, Nathaniel Niles, became a trustee of Dartmouth, and between him and John Wheelock the old controversy was revived and kept up with increasing bitterness for several years, dividing the board of trustees into two hostile parties. At length, in 1809, the party opposed to President Wheelock gained a majority in the board, and thus became enabled in various ways to balk and harass the president, until in 1815 the quarrel broke forth into a war of pamphlets and editorial articles that convulsed the whole state of New Hampshire. The Congregational church was at that time the established church in New Hampshire, supported by taxation, and the Federalist party found its strongest adherents among the members of that church. Naturally, therefore, the members of other churches, and persons opposed on general principles to the establishment of a state church, were inclined to take sides with the Republicans. In 1815 President Wheelock petitioned the legislature for a committee to investigate the conduct of the trustees, whom he accused of various offences, from intolerance in matters of religion to improper management of the funds. Thus the affair soon became a party question, in which the Federalists upheld the trustees, while the Republicans sympathized with the president. The legislature granted the petition for a committee, but the trustees forthwith, in a somewhat too rash spirit of defiance, deposed Mr. Wheelock and chose a new president, the Rev. Francis Brown. In the ensuing state election Mr. Wheelock and his sympathizers went over to the Republicans, who thus succeeded in electing their candidate for governor, with a majority of the legislature. In June, 1816, the new legislature passed an act reorganizing the college, and a new board of trustees was at once appointed by the governor. Judge Woodward, secretary of the old board, went over to the new board, and became its secretary, taking with him the college seal. The new board proceeded to expel the old board, which forthwith

brought suit against Judge Woodward in an action of trover for the college seal. The case was tried in May, 1817, with those two great lawyers, Jeremiah Mason and Jeremiah Smith, as counsel for the plaintiffs. It was then postponed till September, when Mr. Webster was secured by the plaintiffs as an additional counsel. The plaintiffs contended that, in the case of a corporation chartered for private uses, any alleged misconduct of the trustees was properly a question for the courts, and not for the legislature, which in meddling with such a question plainly transcended its powers. Their chief reliance was upon this point, but they also contended that the act of legislature reorganizing the college was an act impairing the obligation of a contract, and therefore a violation of the constitution of the United States. The state court at Exeter decided against the plaintiffs, and the point last mentioned enabled them to carry up their case to the supreme court of the United States. As the elder counsel were unable to go to Washington, it fell to Mr. Webster to conduct the case, which was tried in March, 1818. Mr. Webster argued that the charter of Dartmouth college created a private corporation for administering a charity; that in the administration of such uses the trustees have a recognized right of property; that the grant of such a charter is a contract between the sovereign power and the grantees, and descends to their successors; and that, therefore, the act of the New Hampshire legislature, in taking away the government from one board of trustees and conferring it upon another, was a violation of contract. These points were defended by Mr. Webster with masterly cogency, and re-enforced by illustrations calculated to appeal to the Federalist sympathies of the chief justice. He possessed in the highest degree the art of so presenting a case that the mere statement seemed equivalent to demonstration, and never did he exhibit that art in greater perfection or use it to better purpose than in this argument. A few sentences at the close, giving utterance to deep emotion, left judges and audience in tears. The decision, rendered in the autumn, sustained Mr. Webster and set aside the act of the legislature as unconstitutional. It was one of those far-reaching decisions in which the supreme court, under John Marshall, fixed the interpretation of the constitution in such wise as to add greatly to its potency as a fundamental instrument of government. The clause prohibiting state legislation in impairment of contracts, like most such general provisions, stood in need of judicial decisions to determine its scope. By bringing under the protection of this clause every charter granted by a state, the decision in the Dartmouth college case went further perhaps than any other in our history toward limiting state sovereignty and extending the jurisdiction of the Federal supreme court.

Daniel Webster

In the Massachusetts convention of 1820 for revising the state constitution Mr. Webster played an important part. He advocated with success the abolition of religious tests for office-holders, and in a speech in support of the feature of property-representation in the senate he examined the theory and practice of bicameral legislation. His discussion of that subject is well worthy of study. In the same year, at the celebration of the second centennial of the landing of the Pilgrims, his commemorative oration was one of the noblest ever delivered. In 1825, on the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument (see illustration), he attained still higher perfection of eloquence; and one year later, on the deaths of Adams and Jefferson, his eulogy upon those statesmen completed a trio of historical addresses unsurpassed in splendor. The spirit of these orations is that of the broadest patriotism, enlightened by a clear perception of the fundamental importance of the Federal union between the states and an ever-present consciousness of the mighty future of our country and its moral significance in the history of the world. Such topics have often been treated as commonplaces and made the theme of vapid rhetoric; but under Daniel Webster's treatment they acquired a philosophical value and were fraught with most serious and earnest meaning. These orations were conceived in a spirit of religious devotion to the Union, and contributed powerfully toward awakening such a sentiment in those who read them afterward, while upon those who heard them from the lips of the majestic speaker the impression was such as could never be effaced. The historian must assign to them a high place among the literary influences that aroused in the American people a sentiment of union strong enough to endure the shock of civil war.

In 1822 Mr. Webster was elected to congress from the Boston district, and he was twice re-elected by a popular vote that was almost unanimous. When he took his seat in congress in December, 1823, the speaker, Henry Clay, appointed him chairman of the judiciary committee. In that capacity he prepared and carried through the "Crimes act," which was substantially a thorough remodelling of the criminal jurisprudence of the United States. The preparation of this bill showed in the highest degree his constructive genius as a legislator, while in carrying it through congress his parliamentary skill and persuasiveness in debate were equally conspicuous. In 1825 he prepared a bill for increasing the number of supreme court judges to ten, for making ten Federal circuits, and otherwise strengthening the working capacity of the court; but this bill, after passing the house, was lost in the senate. Of his two most celebrated speeches in congress during this period, the first was on the revolution in Greece. Mr. Webster moved, 19 Jan., 1824, the adoption of his own resolution in favor of making provision for a commissioner to Greece should President Monroe see fit to appoint one. In his speech on this occasion he set forth the hostility of the American people to the principles, motives, and methods of the "Holy Alliance," and their sympathy with such struggles for self-government as that in which the Greeks were engaged. The resolution was not adopted, but Mr. Webster's speech made a profound impression at home and abroad. It was translated into several European languages, and called forth much foreign comment. The other great speech, delivered on 1 and 2 April, 1824, was what is commonly called his "free-trade speech." A bill had been introduced for revising the tariff in such a way as to

extend the operation of the protective system. In this speech Mr. Webster found fault with the phrase "American policy," as applied by Mr. Clay to the system of high protective duties. "If names are thought necessary," said Mr. Webster, "it would be well enough, one would think, that the name should be in some measure descriptive of the thing; and since Mr. Speaker denominates the policy which he recommends a 'new policy in this country'; since he speaks of the present measure as a new era in our legislation; since he professes to invite us to depart from our accustomed course, to instruct ourselves by the wisdom of others, and to adopt the policy of the most distinguished foreign states—one is a little curious to know with what propriety of speech this imitation of other nations is denominated an 'American policy,' while, on the contrary, a preference for our own established system, as it now actually exists and always has existed, is called a 'foreign policy.' This favorite American policy is what America has never tried; and this odious foreign policy is what, as we are told, foreign states have never pursued. Sir, that is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor." After this exordium, Mr. Webster went on to give a masterly exposition of some of the elementary theorems of political economy and a survey, at once comprehensive and accurate, of the condition of American industry at the time. He not only attacked Mr. Clay's policy on broad national grounds, but also showed more specifically that it was likely to prove injurious to the maritime commerce in which the New England states had so long taken the lead; and he concluded by characterizing that policy as "so burdensome and so dangerous to the interest which has steadily enriched, gallantly defended, and proudly distinguished us, that nothing can prevail upon me to give it my support." Upon this last clause of his speech he was afterward enabled to rest a partial justification of his change of attitude toward the tariff. The other chief incidents in his career in the house of representatives were his advocacy of a national bankrupt law, his defence of William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, against sundry charges brought against him by Ninian Edwards (*q. v.*), lately senator from Illinois, and his defence of President Adams's policy in the matter of Georgia and the Creek Indians.

In politics Mr. Webster occupied at this time an independent position. The old Federalist party, to which he had formerly belonged, was completely broken down, and the new National Republican party, with its inheritance of many of the principles, motives, and methods of the Federalists, was just beginning to take shape under the leadership of Adams and Clay. Between these eminent statesmen and Mr. Webster the state of feeling was not such as to insure cordial co-operation, but in their views of government there was similarity enough to bring them together in opposition to the new Democratic party represented by Jackson, Benton, and Van Buren. With the extreme southern views of Crawford and Calhoun it was impossible that he should sympathize, although his personal relations with those leaders were quite friendly, and after the death of Calhoun, the noblest eulogium upon his character and motives was made by Mr. Webster. There is a sense in which all American statesmen may be said to be intellectually the descendants and disciples either of Jefferson or of Hamilton, and as a representative follower of Hamilton, Mr. Webster was sure to be drawn rather toward Clay than toward Jackson. The course of industrial events in New England was such as to involve changes of opinion in that part of the country, which were soon reflected in a complete reversal of Mr. Webster's attitude toward the tariff. In 1827 he was elected to the U. S. senate. In that year an agitation was begun by the woollen-manufacturers, which soon developed into a promiscuous scramble among different industries for aid from government, and finally resulted in the tariff of 1828. That act, which was generally known at the time as "the tariff of abominations," was the first extreme application of the protective system in our Federal legislation. When the bill was pending before the senate in April, 1828, Mr. Webster made a memorable speech, in which he completely abandoned the position he had held in 1824, and from this time forth he was a supporter of the policy of Mr. Clay and the protectionists. For this change of attitude he was naturally praised by his new allies, who were glad to interpret it as a powerful argument in favor of their views. By every one else he was blamed, and this speech has often been cited, together with that of 7 March, 1850, as proving that Mr. Webster was governed by unworthy motives and wanting in political principle. The two cases, as we shall see, are not altogether parallel. Probably neither admits of entire justification, but in neither case did Mr. Webster attempt to conceal or disguise his real motives. In 1828 he frankly admitted that the policy of protection to manufactures by means of tariff duties was a policy of which he had disapproved, whether as a political economist or as a representative of the interests of New England. Against his own opposition and that of New England, the act of 1824 had passed. "What, then, was New England to do? . . . Was she to hold out forever against the course of the government, and see herself losing on one side and yet make no effort to sustain herself on the other? No, sir. Nothing was left for New England but to conform herself to the will of others. Nothing was left to her but to consider that the government had fixed and determined its own policy; and that policy was *protection*." In other words, the tariff policy adopted at Washington, while threatening the commercial interests of New England, had favored the investment of capital in manufactures there, and it was not becoming in a representative of New England to take part in disturbing the new arrangement of things. This argument, if pushed far enough, would end in the doctrine—now apparently obsolete, though it has often been attacked and defended—that a senator is simply the minister of his state in congress. With Mr. Webster it went so far as to modify essentially his expressions of opinion as to the constitutionality of protective legislation. He had formerly been inclined to interpret the constitution strictly upon this point, but in 1828 and afterward his position was that of the loose constructionists. Here the strong Federalist bias combined with that temperament which has sometimes been called "opportunism" to override his convictions upon the economic merits of the question.

This tariff of 1828 soon furnished an occasion for the display of Mr. Webster's strong Federalist spirit in a way that was most serviceable for his country and has earned for him undying fame as an orator and statesman. It led to the distinct announcement of the principles of nullification by the public men of South Carolina, with Mr. Calhoun at their head. During President Jackson's first term the question as to nullification seemed to occupy everybody's thoughts and had a way of intruding upon the discussion of all other questions. In December, 1829, Samuel A. Foote, of Connecticut, presented to the senate a resolution inquiring into the expediency of limiting the sales of the public lands to those already in the market, besides suspending the surveys of the public lands and abolishing the office of surveyor-general. The resolution was quite naturally resented by the western senators as having a tendency to check the growth of their section of the country. The debate was opened by Mr. Benton, and lasted several weeks, with increasing bitterness. The belief in the hostility of the New England states toward the west was shared by many southern senators, who desired to unite south and west in opposition to the tariff. On 19 Jan., 1830, Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, attacked the New England states, accusing them of aiming by their protective policy at aggrandizing themselves at the expense of all the rest of the Union. On the next day Mr. Webster delivered his "first speech on Foote's resolution," in which he took up Mr. Hayne's accusations and answered them with great power. This retort provoked a long and able reply from Mr. Hayne, in which he not only assailed Mr. Webster and Massachusetts and New England, but set forth quite ingeniously and elaborately the doctrines of nullification. In view of the political agitation then going on in South Carolina, it was felt that this speech would work practical mischief unless it should meet with instant refutation. It was finished on 25 Jan., and on the next two days Mr. Webster delivered his "second speech on Foote's resolution," better known in history as the "Reply to Hayne." The debate had now lasted so long that people had come from different parts of the country to Washington to hear it, and on 26 Jan. the crowd not only filled the galleries and invaded the floor of the senate-chamber, but occupied all the lobbies and entries within hearing and even beyond. In the first part of his speech Mr. Webster replied to the aspersions upon himself and New England; in the second part he attacked with weighty argument and keen-edged sarcasm the doctrine of nullification. He did not undertake to deny the right of revolution as a last resort in cases with which legal and constitutional methods are found inadequate to deal; but he assailed the theory of the constitution maintained by Calhoun and his followers, according to which nullification was a right, the exercise of which was compatible with loyal adherence to the constitution. His course of argument was twofold; he sought to show, first, that the theory of the constitution as a terminable league or compact between sovereign states was unsupported by the history of its origin, and, secondly, that the attempt on the part of any state to act upon that theory must necessarily entail civil war or the disruption of the Union. As to the sufficiency of his historical argument there has been much difference of opinion. The question is difficult to deal with in such a way as to reach an unassailable conclusion, and the difficulty is largely due to the fact that in the various ratifying conventions of 1787–'9 the men who advocated the adoption of the constitution did not all hold the same opinions as to the significance of what they were doing. There was great divergence of opinion, and plenty of room for antagonisms of interpretation to grow up as irreconcilable as those of Webster and Calhoun. If the South Carolina doctrine distorted history in one direction, that of Mr. Webster probably departed somewhat from the record in the other; but the latter was fully in harmony with the actual course of our national development, and with the increased and increasing strength of the sentiment of union at the time when it was propounded with such powerful reasoning and such magnificent eloquence in the "Reply to Hayne." As an appeal to the common sense of the American people, nothing could be more masterly than Mr. Webster's demonstration that nullification practically meant revolution, and their unalterable opinion of the soundness of his argument was amply illustrated when at length the crisis came which he deprecated with such intensity of emotion in his concluding sentences. To some of the senators who listened to the speech, as, for instance, Thomas H. Benton, it seemed as if the passionate eloquence of its close concerned itself with imaginary dangers never likely to be realized; but the event showed that Mr. Webster estimated correctly the perilousness of the doctrine against which he was contending. For genuine oratorical power, the "Reply to Hayne" is probably the greatest speech that has been delivered since the oration of Demosthenes on the crown. The comparison is natural, as there are points in the American orator that forcibly remind one of the Athenian. There is the fine sense of proportion and fitness, the massive weight of argument due to transparent clearness and matchless symmetry of statement, and along with the rest a truly Attic simplicity of diction. Mr. Webster never indulged in mere rhetorical flights; his sentences, simple in structure and weighted with meaning, went straight to the mark, and his arguments were so skilfully framed that while his most learned and critical hearers were impressed with a sense of their conclusiveness, no man of ordinary intelligence could fail to understand them. To these high qualifications of the orator was added such a physical presence as but few men have been endowed with. Mr. Webster's appearance was one of unequalled dignity and power, his voice was rich and musical, and the impressiveness of his delivery was enhanced by the depth of genuine manly feeling with which he spoke. Yet while his great speeches owed so much of their overpowering effect to the look and manner of the man, they were at the same time masterpieces of literature. Like the speeches of Demosthenes, they were capable of swaying the reader as well as the hearer, and their effects went far beyond the audience and far beyond the occasion of their delivery. In all these respects the "Reply to Hayne" marks the culmination of Mr. Webster's power as an orator. Of all the occasions of his life, this encounter with the doctrine of nullification on its first bold announcement in the senate was certainly the greatest, and the speech was equal to the occasion. It struck a chord in the heart of the American people which had not ceased to vibrate when the crisis came thirty years later. It gave articulate expression to a sentiment of loyalty to the Union that went on growing until the American citizen was as prompt to fight for the Union as the Mussulman for his prophet or the cavalier for his king. It furnished, moreover, a clear and comprehensive statement of

the theory by which that sentiment of loyalty was justified. Of the men who in after-years gave up their lives for the Union, doubtless the greater number had as school-boys declaimed passages from this immortal speech and caught some inspiration from its fervid patriotism. Probably no other speech ever made in congress has found so many readers or exerted so much influence in giving shape to men's thoughts.

Three years afterward Mr. Webster returned to struggle with nullification, being now pitted against the master of that doctrine instead of the disciple. In the interval South Carolina had attempted to put the doctrine into practice, and had been resolutely met by President Jackson with his proclamation of 10 Dec., 1832. In response to a special message from the president, early in January, 1833, the so-called "Force bill," empowering the president to use the army and navy, if necessary, for enforcing the revenue laws in South Carolina, was reported in the senate. The bill was opposed by Democrats who did not go so far as to approve of nullification, but the defection of these senators was more than balanced by the accession of Mr. Webster, who upon this measure came promptly to the support of the administration. For this, says Benton, "his motives . . . were attacked, and he was accused of subserviency to the president for the sake of future favor. At the same time all the support which he gave to these measures was the regular result of the principles which he laid down against nullification in the debate with Mr. Hayne, and he could not have done less without being derelict to his own principles then avowed. It was a proud era in his life, supporting with transcendent ability the cause of the constitution and of the country, in the person of a chief magistrate to whom he was politically opposed, bursting the bonds of party at the call of duty, and displaying a patriotism worthy of admiration and imitation. Gen. Jackson felt the debt of gratitude and admiration which he owed him; the country, without distinction of party, felt the same. . . . He was the colossal figure on the political stage during that eventful time; and his labors, splendid in their day, survive for the benefit of distant posterity" ("Thirty Years' View," i., 334). The support of the president's policy by Mr. Webster, and its enthusiastic approval by nearly all the northern and a great many of the southern people, seems to have alarmed Mr. Calhoun, probably not so much for his personal safety as for the welfare of his nullification schemes. The story that he was frightened by the rumor that Jackson had threatened to begin by arresting him on a charge of treason is now generally discredited. He had seen enough, however, to convince him that the theory of peaceful nullification was not now likely to be realized. It was not his aim to provoke an armed collision, and accordingly a momentary alliance was made between himself and Mr. Clay, resulting in the compromise tariff bill of 12 Feb., 1833. Only four days elapsed between Mr. Webster's announcement of his intention to support the president and the introduction of this compromise measure. Mr. Webster at once opposed the compromise, both as unsound economically and as an unwise and dangerous concession to the threats of the nullifiers. At this point the Force bill was brought forward, and Mr. Calhoun made his great speech, 15-16 Feb., in support of the resolutions he had introduced on 22 Jan., affirming the doctrine of nullification. To this Mr. Webster replied, 16 Feb., with his speech entitled "The Constitution not a Compact between Sovereign States," in which he supplemented and re-enforced the argument of the "Reply to Hayne." Mr. Calhoun's answer, 26 Feb., was perhaps the most powerful speech he ever delivered, and Mr. Webster did not reply to it at length. The burden of the discussion was what the American people really did when they adopted the Federal constitution. Did they simply create a league between sovereign states, or did they create a national government, which operates

immediately upon individuals, and, without superseding the state governments, stands superior to them, and claims a prior allegiance from all citizens? It is now plain to be seen that in point of fact they did create such a national government; but how far they realized at the outset what they were doing is quite another question. Mr. Webster's main conclusion was sustained with colossal strength; but his historical argument was in some places weak, and the weakness is unconsciously betrayed in a disposition toward wire-drawn subtlety, from which Mr. Webster was usually quite free. His ingenious reasoning upon the meaning of such words as "compact" and "accede" was easily demolished by Mr. Calhoun, who was, however, more successful in hitting upon his adversary's vulnerable points than in making good his own case. In fact, the historical question was not really so simple as it presented itself to the minds of those two great statesmen. But in whatever way it was to be settled, the force of Mr. Webster's practical conclusions remained, as he declared in the brief rejoinder with which he ended the discussion: "Mr. President, turn this question over and present it as we will—argue it as we may—exhaust upon it all the fountains of metaphysics—stretch over it all the meshes of logical or political subtlety—it still comes to this: Shall we have a general government? Shall we continue the union of the states under a *government* instead of a league? This is the upshot of the whole matter; because, if we are to have a government, that government must act like other governments, by majorities; it must have this power, like other governments, of enforcing its own laws and its own decisions; clothed with authority by the people and always responsible to the people, it must be able to hold its course unchecked by external interposition. According to the gentleman's views of the matter, the constitution is a *league;* according to mine, it is a regular popular *government.* This vital and all-important question the people will decide, and in deciding it they will determine whether, by ratifying the present constitution and frame of government, they meant to do nothing more than to amend the articles of the old confederation." As the immediate result of the debates, both the Force bill and the Compromise tariff bill were adopted, and this enabled Mr. Calhoun to maintain that the useful and conservative character of nullification had been demonstrated, since the action of South Carolina had, without leading to violence, led to such modifications of the

tariff as she desired. But the abiding result was, that Webster had set forth the theory upon which the Union was to be preserved, and that the administration, in acting upon that theory, had established an extremely valuable precedent for the next administration that should be called upon to meet a similar crisis.

The alliance between Mr. Webster and President Jackson extended only to the question of maintaining the Union. As an advocate of the policy of a national bank, a protective tariff, and internal improvements, Mr. Webster's natural place was by the side of Mr. Clay in the Whig party, which was now in the process of formation. He was also at one with both the northern and the southern sections of the Whig party in opposition to what Mr. Benton called the "demos krateo" principle, according to which the president, in order to carry out the "will of the people," might feel himself authorized to override the constitutional limitations upon his power. This was not precisely what Mr. Benton meant by his principle, but it was the way in which it was practically illustrated in Jackson's war against the bank. In the course of this struggle Mr. Webster made more than sixty speeches, remarkable for their wide and accurate knowledge of finance. His consummate mastery of statement is nowhere more thoroughly exemplified than in these speeches. Constitutional questions were brought up by Mr. Clay's resolutions censuring the president for the removal of the deposits, and for dismissing William J. Duane, secretary of the treasury. In reply to the resolutions, President Jackson sent to the senate his remarkable "Protest," in which he maintained that in the mere discussion of such resolutions that body transcended its constitutional prerogatives, and that the president is the "direct representative of the American people," charged with the duty, if need be, of protecting them against the usurpations of congress. The Whigs maintained, with much truth, that this doctrine, if carried out in all its implications, would push democracy to the point where it merges in Cæsarism. It was now that the opposition began to call themselves Whigs, and tried unsuccessfully to stigmatize the president's supporters as "Tories." Mr. Webster's speech on the president's protest, 7 May, 1834, was one of great importance, and should be read by every student of our constitutional history. In another elaborate speech, 16 Feb., 1835, he tried to show that under a proper interpretation of the constitution the power of removal, like the power of appointment, was vested in the president and senate conjointly, and that "the decision of congress in 1789, which separated the power of removal from the power of appointment, was founded on an erroneous construction of the constitution." But subsequent opinion has upheld the decision of 1789, leaving the speech to serve as an illustration of the way in which, under the stress of a particular contest, the Whigs were as ready to strain the constitution in one direction as the Democrats were inclined to bend it in another. An instance of the latter kind was Mr. Benton's expunging resolution, against which Mr. Webster emphatically protested.

About this time Mr. Webster was entertaining thoughts of retiring, for a while at least, from public life. As he said, in a letter to a friend, he had not for fourteen years had leisure to attend to his private affairs, or to become acquainted by travel with his own country. This period had not, however, been entirely free from professional work. It was seldom that Mr. Webster took part in criminal trials, but in this department of legal practice he showed himself qualified to take rank with the greatest advocates that have ever addressed a jury. His speech for the prosecution, on the trial of the murderers of Capt. Joseph White, at Salem, in August, 1830, has been pronounced superior to the finest speeches of Lord Erskine. In the autumn of 1824, while driving in a chaise with his wife from Sandwich to Boston, he stopped at the beautiful farm of Capt. John Thomas, by the sea-shore at Marshfield. For the next seven years his family passed their summers at this place as guests of Capt. Thomas; and, as the latter was growing old and willing to be eased of the care of the farm, Mr. Webster bought it of him in the autumn of 1831. Capt. Thomas continued to live there until his death, in 1837, as Mr. Webster's guest. For the latter it became the favorite home whither he retired in the intervals of public life. It was a place, he said, where he "could go out every day in the year and see something new." Mr. Webster was very fond of the sea. He had also a passion for country life, for all the sights and sounds of the farm, for the raising of fine animals, as well as for hunting and fishing. The earlier years of Mr. Webster's residence at Marshfield, and of his service in the U. S. senate, witnessed some serious events in his domestic life. Death removed his wife, 21 Jan., 1828, and his brother Ezekiel, 10 April, 1829. In December, 1829, he married Miss Caroline Le Roy, daughter of a wealthy merchant in New York. Immediately after this second marriage came the "Reply to Hayne." The beginning of a new era in his private life coincided with the beginning of a new era in his career as a statesman. After 1830 Mr. Webster was recognized as one of the greatest powers in the nation, and it seemed natural that the presidency should be offered to such a man. His talents, however, were not those of a party leader, and the circumstances under which the Whig party was formed were not such as to place him at its head. The elements of which that party was made up were incongruous, the bond of union between them consisting chiefly of opposition to President Jackson's policy. In the election of 1836 they had not time in which to become welded together, and after the brief triumph of 1840 they soon fell apart again. In 1836 there was no general agreement upon a candidate. The northern Whigs, or National Republicans, supported by the anti-Masons, nominated Gen. William H. Harrison; the southern or "state-rights" Whigs nominated Hugh L. White; the legislature of Massachusetts nominated Mr. Webster, and he received the electoral vote of that state only. Over such an ill-organized opposition Mr. Van Buren easily triumphed. In March, 1837, on his way from Washington to Boston, Mr. Webster stopped in New York and made a great speech at Niblo's garden, in which he reviewed and criticised the policy of the late administration, with especial reference to its violent treatment of the bank. In the course of the speech he used language that was soon proved prophetic by the financial crisis of that year. In the summer he made a journey through the western states. In the next session of congress his most important speeches were those on the sub-treasury bill. The second of these, delivered 12 March, 1838, contained some memorable remarks on the course of Mr. Calhoun, who had now taken sides with the administration. No passage in all his speeches is more graphic than that in which, with playful sarcasm, he imagines Gen. Jackson as coming from his retirement at the Hermitage, walking into the senate-chamber, and looking across "to the seats on the other side."

The whole of that portion of the speech which relates to nullification is extremely powerful. Mr. Calhoun, in his reply, "carried the war into Africa," and attacked Mr. Webster's record. He was answered, 22 March, by a speech that was a model for such parliamentary retorts. Mr. Webster never sneered at his adversaries, but always rendered them the full meed of personal respect that he would have demanded for himself. He discussed questions on their merits, and was too great to descend to recriminations. His Titanic power owed very little to the spirit of belligerency. Never was there an orator more urbane or more full of Christian magnanimity.

In the summer of 1839 Mr. Webster with his family visited England, where he was cordially received and greatly admired. On his return in December he learned that the Whigs had this time united upon Gen. Harrison for their candidate in the hope of turning to their own uses the same kind of unreflecting popular enthusiasm that had elected Jackson. The panic of 1837 aided them still more, and Mr. Webster made skilful use of it in a long series of campaign speeches, during the summer of 1840, in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. He accepted the office of secretary of state in President Harrison's administration, and soon showed himself as able in diplomacy as in other departments of statesmanship. There was a complication of difficulties with Great Britain which seemed to be bringing us to the verge of war. There was the long-standing dispute about the northeastern boundary, which had not been adequately defined by the treaty of 1783, and along with the renewal of this controversy came up the cases of McLeod and the steamer "Caroline," the slave-ship "Creole," and all the manifold complications that these cases involved. The Oregon question, too, was looming in the background. In disentangling these difficulties Mr. Webster showed wonderful tact and discretion. He was fortunately aided by the change of ministry in England, which transferred the management of foreign affairs from the hands of Lord Palmerston to those of Lord Aberdeen. Edward Everett was then in London, and Mr. Webster secured his appointment as minister to Great Britain. In response to this appointment, Lord Ashburton, whose friendly feeling toward the United States was known to every one, was sent over on a special mission to confer with Mr. Webster, and the result was the Ashburton treaty of 1842, by which an arbitrary and conventional line was adopted for the northeastern boundary, while the loss thereby suffered by the states of Maine and Massachusetts was to be indemnified by the United States. It was also agreed that Great Britain and the United States should each keep its own squadron to watch the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave-trade, and that in this good work each nation should separately enforce its own laws. This clause of the treaty was known as the "cruising convention." The old grievance of the impressment of seamen, which had been practically abolished by the glorious victories of American frigates in the war of 1812–'15, was now formally ended by Mr. Webster's declaration to Lord Ashburton that henceforth American vessels would not submit themselves to be searched. Henceforth the enforcement of the so-called "right of search" by a British ship would be regarded by the United States as a *casus belli*. When all the circumstances are considered, this Ashburton treaty shows that Mr. Webster's powers as a diplomatist were of the highest order. In the hands of an ordinary statesman the affair might easily have ended in a war; but his management was so dexterous that, as we now look back upon the negotiation, we find it hard to realize that there was any real danger. Perhaps there could be no more conclusive proof or more satisfactory measure of his really brilliant and solid success.

While these important negotiations were going on, great changes had come over the political horizon. There had been a quarrel between the northern and southern sections of the Whig party (see Tyler, John), and on 11 Sept., 1841, all the members of President Tyler's cabinet, except Mr. Webster, resigned. It seems to have been believed by many of the Whigs that a unanimous resignation on the part of the cabinet would force President Tyler to resign. The idea came from a misunderstanding of the British custom in similar cases, and it is an incident of great interest to the student of American history; but there was not the slightest chance that it should be realized. Had there been any such chance, Mr. Webster defeated it by staying at his post in order to finish the treaty with Great Britain. The Whigs were inclined to attribute his conduct to unworthy motives, and no sooner had the treaty been signed, 9 Aug., 1842, than the newspapers began calling upon him to resign. The treaty was ratified in the senate by a vote of 39 to 9, but it had still to be adopted by parliament, and much needless excitement was occasioned on both sides of the ocean by the discovery of an old map in Paris, sustaining the British view of the northeastern boundary, and another in London, sustaining the American view. Mr. Webster remained at his post in spite of popular clamor until he knew the treaty to be quite safe. In the hope of driving him from the cabinet, the Whigs in Massachusetts held a convention and declared that President Tyler was no longer a member of their party. On a visit to Boston, Mr. Webster made a noble speech in Faneuil hall, 30 Sept., 1842, in the course of which he declared that he was neither to be coaxed nor driven into an action that in his own judgment was not conducive to the best interests of the country. He knew very well that by such independence he was likely to injure his chances for nomination to the presidency. He knew that a movement in favor of Mr. Clay had begun in Massachusetts, and that his own course was adding greatly to the impetus of that movement. But his patriotism rose superior to all personal considerations. In May, 1843, having seen the treaty firmly established, he resigned the secretaryship and returned to the practice of his profession in Boston. In the canvass of 1844 he supported Mr. Clay in a series of able speeches. On Mr. Choate's resignation, early in 1845, Mr. Webster was re-elected to the senate. The two principal questions of Mr. Polk's administration related to the partition of Oregon and the difficulties that led to war with Mexico. The Democrats declared that we must have the whole of Oregon up to the parallel of 54° 40′, although the 49th parallel had already been sug-

gested as a compromise-line. In a very able speech at Faneuil hall, Mr. Webster advocated the adoption of this compromise. The speech was widely read in England and on the continent of Europe, and Mr. Webster followed it by a private letter to Mr. Macgregor, of Glasgow, expressing a wish that the British government might see fit to offer the 49th parallel as a boundary-line. The letter was shown to Lord Aberdeen, who adopted the suggestion, and the dispute accordingly ended in the partition of Oregon between the United States and Great Britain. This successful interposition disgusted some Democrats who were really desirous of war with England, and Charles J. Ingersoll, member of congress from Pennsylvania and chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, made a scandalous attack upon Mr. Webster, charging him with a corrupt use of public funds. Mr. Webster replied in his great speech of 6 and 7 April, 1846, in defence of the Ashburton treaty. The speech was a triumphant vindication of his public policy, and in the thorough investigation of details that followed, Mr. Ingersoll's charges were shown to be utterly groundless.

During the operations on the Texas frontier, which brought on war with Mexico, Mr. Webster was absent from Washington. In the summer of 1847 he travelled through the southern states, and was everywhere received with much enthusiasm. He opposed the prosecution of the war for the sake of acquiring more territory, because he foresaw that such a policy must speedily lead to a dangerous agitation of the slavery question. The war brought Gen. Zachary Taylor into the foreground as a candidate for the presidency, and some of the Whig managers actually proposed to nominate Mr. Webster as vice-president on the same ticket with Gen. Taylor. He indignantly refused to accept such a proposal; but Mr. Clay's defeat in 1844 had made many Whigs afraid to take him again as a candidate. Mr. Webster was thought to be altogether too independent, and there was a feeling that Gen. Taylor was the most available candidate and the only one who could supplant Mr. Clay. These circumstances led to Taylor's nomination, which Mr. Webster at first declined to support. He disapproved of soldiers as presidents, and characterized the nomination as "one not fit to be made." At the same time he was far from ready to support Mr. Van Buren and the Free-soil party, yet in his situation some decided action was necessary. Accordingly, in his speech at Marshfield, 1 Sept., 1848, he declared that, as the choice was really between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass, he should support the former. It has been contended that in this Mr. Webster made a great mistake, and that his true place in this canvass would have been with the Free-soil party. He had always been opposed to the further extension of slavery; but it is to be borne in mind that he looked with dread upon the rise of an anti-slavery party that should be supported only in the northern states. Whatever tended to array the north and the south in opposition to each other Mr. Webster wished especially to avoid. The ruling purpose of his life was to do what he could to prevent the outbreak of a conflict that might end in the disruption of the Union; and it may well have seemed that there was more safety in sustaining the Whig party in electing its candidate by the aid of southern votes than in helping into life a new party that should be purely sectional. At the same time, this cautious policy necessarily involved an amount of concession to southern demands far greater than the rapidly growing anti-slavery sentiment in the northern states would tolerate. No doubt Mr. Webster's policy in 1848 pointed logically toward his last great speech, 7 March, 1850, in which he supported Mr. Clay's elaborate compromises for disposing of the difficulties that had grown out of the vast extension of territory consequent upon the Mexican war. (See Clay, Henry.) This speech aroused intense indignation at the north, and especially in Massachusetts. It was regarded by many people as a deliberate sacrifice of principle to policy. Mr. Webster was accused of truckling to the south in order to obtain southern support for the presidency. Such an accusation seems inconsistent with Mr. Webster's character, and a comprehensive survey of his political career renders it highly improbable. The "Seventh-of-March" speech may have been a political mistake; but one cannot read it to-day, with a clear recollection of what was thought and felt before the civil war, and doubt for a moment the speaker's absolute frankness and sincerity. He supported Mr. Clay's compromises because they seemed to him a conclusive settlement of the slavery question. The whole territory of the United States, as he said, was now covered with compromises, and the future destiny of every part, so far as the legal introduction of slavery was concerned, seemed to be decided. As for the regions to the west of Texas, he believed that slavery was ruled out by natural conditions of soil and climate, so that it was not necessary to protect them by a Wilmot proviso. As for the fugitive-slave law, it was simply a provision for carrying into effect a clause of the constitution, without which that instrument could never have been adopted, and in the frequent infraction of which Mr. Webster saw a serious danger to the continuance of the Union. He therefore accepted the fugitive-slave law as one feature in the proposed system of compromises; but, in accepting it, he offered amendments, which, if they had been adopted, would have gone far toward depriving it of some of its most obnoxious and irritating features. By adopting these measures of compromise, Mr. Webster believed that the extension of slavery would have been given its limit, that the north would, by reason of its free labor, increase in preponderance over the south, and that by and by the institution of slavery, hemmed in and denied further expansion, would die a natural death. That these views were mistaken, the events of the next ten years showed only too plainly, but there is no good reason for doubting their sincerity. There is little doubt, too, that the compromises had their practical value in postponing the inevitable conflict for ten years, during which the relative strength of the north was increasing and a younger generation was growing up less tolerant of slavery and more ready to discard palliatives and achieve a radical cure. So far as Mr. Webster's moral attitude was concerned, although he was not prepared for the bitter hostility that his speech provoked in many quarters, he must nevertheless have known that it was

quite as likely to injure him at the north as to gain support for him in the south, and his resolute adoption of a policy that he regarded as national rather than sectional was really an instance of high moral courage. It was, however, a concession that did violence to his sentiments of humanity, and the pain and uneasiness it occasioned is visible in some of his latest utterances.

On President Taylor's death, 9 July, 1850, Mr. Webster became President Fillmore's secretary of state. An earnest attempt was made on the part of his friends to secure his nomination for the presidency in 1852; but on the first ballot in the convention he received only 29 votes, while there were 131 for Gen. Scott and 133 for Mr. Fillmore. The efforts of Mr. Webster's adherents succeeded only in giving the nomination to Scott. The result was a grave disappointment to Mr. Webster. He refused to support the nomination, and took no part in the campaign. His health was now rapidly failing. He left Washington, 8 Sept., for the last time, and returned to Marshfield, which he never left again, except on 20 Sept. for a brief call upon his physician in Boston. By his own request there were no public ceremonies at his funeral, which took place very quietly, 29 Sept., at Marshfield. The steel engraving of Webster is from a portrait made about 1840, the vignette from a painting by James B. Longacre, executed in 1833. The other illustrations represent the Bunker Hill monument, his residence and grave at Marshfield, and the imposing statue by Thomas Ball, erected in the Central park, New York. See Webster's "Works," with biographical sketch by Edward Everett (6 vols., Boston, 1851); "Webster's Private Correspondence," edited by Fletcher Webster (2 vols., Boston, 1856); George Ticknor Curtis's "Life of Webster" (2 vols., New York, 1870); Edwin P. Whipple's "Great Speeches of Webster" (Boston, 1879); and Henry Cabot Lodge's "Webster," in "American Statesmen Series" (Boston, 1883).—Daniel's son, **Fletcher,** lawyer, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 23 July, 1813; d. near Bull Run, Va., 30 Aug., 1862, was graduated at Harvard in 1833, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar. He was private secretary to his father during part of the latter's service as secretary of state, secretary of legation in China under Caleb Cushing in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1847, and from 1850 till 1861 surveyor of the port of Boston. He became colonel of the 12th Massachusetts regiment, 26 June, 1861, served in Virginia and Maryland, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Besides editing his father's private correspondence, Col. Webster published an "Oration before the Authorities of the City of Boston, July 4, 1846."

WEBSTER, Harrison Edwin, educator, b. in Angelica, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1842. He served in the U. S. army during the civil war, and was graduated at Union in 1868. From 1869 till 1873 he was tutor in natural history and physical geography, and then until 1883 held the chair of natural history at Union. He then accepted the professorship of geology and natural history at the University of Rochester, where he remained until 1888, when he was elected president of Union. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1888, and he is a member of scientific societies. Prof. Webster has written several pamphlets on natural history subjects, especially on marine forms.

WEBSTER, Horace, educator, b. in Hartford, Vt., 21 Sept., 1794; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 12 July, 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1818, and was assistant professor of mathematics there till 1825, when he resigned his commission in the army. He was then professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Geneva (now Hobart) college till 1848, when he became principal of the Free academy in New York city. Here he held the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy from 1851, and in 1852 that of political philosophy was added. In 1866 the name of the academy was changed by law to "The College of the city of New York," and he continued at its head till 1869, after which he was emeritus professor till his death. He was eminently successful in his administration of the affairs of the college, and the impression he made on the students was lasting. From his precept and his example they learned thoroughness, devotion to duty, and regard for the best ideals of life. Columbia gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1849, and the University of Pennsylvania that of M. D. in 1850.

WEBSTER, James, British soldier, b. about 1743; d. in North Carolina in March, 1781. His father, Dr. Alexander Webster, was an eminent divine of Edinburgh. The son entered the army, became major of the 33d foot in February, 1771, and fought with credit in the American Revolution, becoming a lieutenant-colonel. He was active in the operations in New Jersey in 1777, at Verplanck's point in 1778, and in Cornwallis's campaign in the south. He commanded the British right wing at the battle of Guilford, N. C., 14 March, 1781, and there received a wound that resulted in his death.

WEBSTER, John Adams, naval officer, b. in Harford county, Md., 19 Sept., 1785; d. there, 4 July, 1876. He entered the merchant marine, but at the beginning of the war of 1812 became 3d lieutenant on the privateer "Rossie," under Com. Joshua Barney. Afterward he received a sailing-master's warrant in the navy, and was placed by Barney in command of a barge, of which he had charge till on the advance of the British on Washington he was transferred to shore duty. He commanded a detachment of sailors under Barney at Bladensburg, serving his guns till the powder was exhausted, and had charge of Battery Babcock, near Baltimore, during the attack on that place. This battery of six guns was old and dilapidated, the guns were corroded, the carriages rusty, and the trucks immovable, the earthworks were defective, and the place was overgrown with briers, but in forty-eight hours Webster had it ready for action. On the night of 13 Sept., Webster discovered the British landing-party, and opened fire on it, and his battery, together with Fort Covington, repelled the enemy after a brisk engagement, saving Baltimore. For this service he was specially mentioned in Com. John Rodgers's report to the secretary of the navy, and presented with swords by the citizens of Baltimore and the state of Maryland. On 22 Nov., 1819, he was commissioned captain in the revenue service, and during the Mexican war he commanded a fleet of eight cutters to co-operate in the campaign on Rio Grande river and before Vera Cruz. In 1865 he retired from active duty, and at his death he was the senior officer in the service.—His son, **John Adams,** b. in the homestead, Mount Adams, Harford co., Md., 26 June, 1823; d. in Ogdensburg, N. Y., 6 April, 1875, entered the revenue service in 1842, was promoted captain in 1860, and saved his vessel, the "Dobbin," from capture by the Confederates at Savannah and Hampton Roads. At the latter place she was the only U. S. vessel that escaped. While on the New England coast he received a

gold watch from the British board of trade for services to English seamen.

WEBSTER, John White, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 May, 1793; d. there, 30 Aug., 1850. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, and at its medical department in 1815. In 1824 he was appointed lecturer in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in that institution, and in 1827 he was elected to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy, which he then held until the year of his death. In 1842 Prof. Webster borrowed a sum of money from Dr. George Parkman, afterward increased to upward of $2,000, as security for which he gaves notes and mortgages on household property and collections. The mineral cabinets he secretly disposed of, and during an interview with Parkman, to whom he paid considerable money, the latter accused him of dishonesty in selling his collections, and threatened to foreclose the mortgages. An arrangement was made for a meeting on 23 Nov., 1849, at the college laboratory, at which Parkman was murdered. According to the confession made by Webster, at the time appointed Parkman arrived, and at once asked for the money, which not being forthcoming, he "called me a scoundrel and a liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets." Seizing a billet of wood, Webster struck Parkman a blow on the side of the head, which killed him. The concealment of the body at once presented itself as the only means of escaping the fatal effects of the crime, and Webster immediately dismembered it, burning such parts with the clothes as he could, and concealing the remaining parts for further treatment. As soon as Parkman's disappearance was noted, efforts were made to find him, and he was traced to the laboratory. Further search revealed parts of the cadaver, and Webster was arrested. On the trial, which lasted eleven days, the chain of circumstantial evidence was perfect in its conclusions as to the identity of the body. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jeffries Wyman, and others testified as to the anatomical proportions of the body. The teeth were identified beyond doubt by the dentist who had made them for Parkman. Webster was defended by John H. Clifford, and 116 witnesses were examined on the trial. Notwithstanding that every effort was made in his behalf, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was hanged. During 1823–'6 he was one of the editors with John Ware and Daniel Treadwell, of the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and Arts," and he published "Description of the Island of St. Michael" (Boston, 1821); "A Manual of Chemistry" (1826); and edited Playfair's "Liebig's Organic Chemistry" (Cambridge, 1841). Several reports of his trial were published, including one by George Bemis, one of the counsel (Boston, 1850).

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, soldier, b. in Old Hampton, N. H., 25 Aug., 1811; d. in Chicago, Ill., 12 March, 1876. His father, Josiah (1772–1837), was pastor at Hampton from 1808 until his death. The son was graduated at Dartmouth in 1832, and read law in Newburyport, Mass., but became a clerk in the engineer and war offices in Washington, was made a U. S. civil engineer in 1835, and on 7 July, 1838, entered the army as 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers. He served through the Mexican war, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in July, 1849, and captain in March, 1853, but resigned in April, 1854, and removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. He was president of the commission that perfected the remarkable system of sewerage for that place, and also planned and executed the operations whereby the grade of a large part of the city was made from two to eight feet higher, whole blocks being raised by jack-screws while new foundations were inserted. He entered the service of the state at the opening of the civil war, took charge of the construction of fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., in April, and was made paymaster, with rank of major, of U. S. volunteers on 1 June, but in February, 1862, he became colonel of the 1st Illinois artillery. He was chief of Gen. Grant's staff for several months, was present at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh was also chief of artillery. At the close of the first day's fight at Shiloh he occupied with all available artillery the ridge that covered Pittsburg Landing, thus checking the hitherto victorious Confederates. He received the highest commendation in Gen. Grant's official report, and continued to be his chief of staff till, in October, 1862, he was detailed by the war department to make a survey of the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, and, after serving for some time as military governor of Memphis, Tenn., and as superintendent of military railroads, was again Grant's chief of staff in the Vicksburg campaign, and from 1864 till the close of hostilities held the same post under Gen. William T. Sherman. He was with Gen. George H. Thomas at the battle of Nashville. Gen. Webster was given the brevet of major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, resigned on 6 Nov., and returned to Chicago, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was assessor of internal revenue in that city in 1869–'72, and then assistant U. S. treasurer there till July, 1872, when he became collector of revenue.

WEBSTER, Joseph Philbrick, musician, b. in Manchester, N. H., in 1820; d. in Elkhorn, Wis., 18 Jan., 1875. He acquired a good English education at Pembroke academy, and at ten years of age could play by ear upon the violin and flute. At twenty years of age he went to Boston, where for three years he was under the instruction of Dr. Lowell Mason and other teachers of music, and became known as a singer. At twenty-eight he lost his voice, after which he taught music in Connecticut, and from 1850 till 1855 in the south. While there he became a bitter foe to slavery, and this feeling was subsequently manifested in his many war songs. He afterward removed to Indianapolis, and then to Elkhorn, Wis., where he died. He composed a great number of sentimental songs. His cantata of "The Rebellion," in which is expressed his sorrow for the death of Lincoln, is one of his best efforts. His war songs were very popular in their day. Among his ballads are "Sweet By and By," "Lorena," and "The Golden Stair."

WEBSTER, Nathan Burnham, educator, b. in Unity, N. H., 13 June, 1821. He was educated at Norwich university, but left in 1840, without being graduated, to take charge of the Virginia literary, scientific, and military academy which had been established by Capt. Alden Partridge in Portsmouth. Two years later he resigned and established a similar school in Charleston, S. C. In 1844 he returned to the Virginia military academy, but in 1847 he taught in Richmond and lectured on physics in Richmond college. During 1848–'9 he was civil engineer in the U. S. navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., and then he founded the Virginia collegiate institute, and conducted it in Norfolk till 1862, when, owing to the civil war he removed to Ottawa, Canada, where he established a similar school. He opened the Webster institute in Norfolk in 1869, which he there continued till 1886. Prof. Webster invented the meteorograph, an automatic meteoro-

logical register, which he described in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1854," of which organization he has been a member since 1853 and a fellow since 1874. He was one of the founders, and for several years president, of the Ottawa natural history society. Prof. Webster has published addresses on educational and agricultural topics, and edited "Notes, Queries, and Answers," published in Manchester, N. H., during 1882–'3. He is the author of "Outlines of Chemistry" (New York, 1883).

WEBSTER, Noah, philologist, b. in Hartford, Conn., 16 Oct., 1758; d. in New Haven, Conn., 28 May, 1843. His father was a farmer, a descendant in the fourth generation of John Webster, who previous to 1660 was one of the magistrates and governor of Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth colony. Noah entered Yale in 1774, but his studies were interrupted by the war of independence, and in his junior year he served in his father's company of militia. He was graduated in 1778, in the same class with Joel Barlow, Uriah Tracy, and Oliver Wolcott. He became a teacher, gave his leisure hours to the study of law, and in 1781 was admitted to the bar. But the state of the country was unfavorable to law business, and he resumed teaching at Goshen, N. Y. Here he began the compilation of text-books, and published "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language" (3 parts, Hartford, 1783–'5). This consisted of a spelling-book, a grammar, and a reading-book; and so successful was the speller that for twenty years while he was at work on his dictionary it supported him and his family, though his royalty was less than one cent on a copy. It is still in use, and 62,000,000 copies have been published. After the war the question of giving the soldiers pay for five years beyond their term of enlistment was discussed under great excitement, and in Connecticut a convention was held to protest against the passage of a bill for that purpose. Mr. Webster published a series of articles, under the signature of "Honorius," favoring the bill, and they were said to have been the principal cause of a revulsion of popular feeling, as indicated in the next election. This turned his attention to governmental matters, and in 1784 he published a pamphlet entitled "Sketches of American Policy," in which he argued that a new system of government was necessary for the country, in which the people and congress should act without the constant intervention of the states. This is believed to have been the first movement toward a national constitution. In the spring of the next year Mr. Webster visited the southern states, to petition their legislatures for a copyright law, and at Mount Vernon gave Washington a copy of his pamphlet. In 1786 he delivered, in several cities, a course of lectures, which were published under the title "Dissertations on the English Language" (1789). In 1787 he was superintendent of an academy in Philadelphia, and after the adjournment of the Constitutional convention published a pamphlet on "The Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution." In 1788 he established in New York the "American Magazine," but it lived only twelve months, and the next year he settled in Hartford as a lawyer, and married a daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. His friend, John Trumbull, the poet, referring to the dullness of business, wrote: "I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." Yet he enjoyed a profitable practice for four years, when he removed to New York and established a daily paper, the "Minerva" (subsequently changed to "Commercial Advertiser"), to support Washington's administration. In 1794 he published a pamphlet on "The Revolution in France," which was widely circulated; and in 1795 he wrote ten of the twelve articles under the signature of "Curtius," to sustain the Jay treaty, which were said by Rufus King to have done more than anything else to render that treaty acceptable to the people. A little later he wrote a history of pestilences, containing a large collection of facts and his own theories (2 vols., New York and London, 1799). He had removed to New Haven in 1798, and devoted himself to literature. In 1802 he produced a treatise on blockade and rights of neutrals, and also "The Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices."

Noah Webster.

Mr. Webster had long been studying the origin and structure of his mother tongue, and in 1807 he published the first results of his special labors, under the title "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language." He objected to the ordinary English grammars, on the ground that they attempted to make the language conform to the Greek and Latin; but his book was never very successful. In the preceding year, 1806, he had published a vocabulary of words not contained in any existing lexicon, and he now began work upon his "American Dictionary of the English Language." To collect new words, and make fuller and more exact definitions, was the special work to which he devoted many years, and he made a "synopsis of words in twenty languages," which is still in manuscript. He also went to Europe in 1824 to consult literary men and examine works not to be found on this side of the Atlantic, and in the library of the University of Cambridge finished his dictionary, returning with the manuscript in June, 1825. In 1828 an edition of 2,500 copies was printed, followed by one of 3,000 in England. In 1840–'1 he published an enlarged edition, in two volumes. The first edition had contained 12,000 words and 40,000 definitions that were not to be found in any similar work, and in each successive edition the number has been increased. Just before his death he revised the appendix and added several hundred words. In that year also he published "A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects," which included a treatise "On the Supposed Change in the Temperature of Winter."

In 1812, for more economical living, he had removed to Amherst, Mass., where he was instrumental in founding Amherst college, and became the first president of its board of trustees. He was the centre of a small literary circle there, and his large library was always open to his neighbors. In 1822 he resumed his residence in New Haven, and the next year Yale gave him the degree of LL. D. He was for several years an alderman of New

Haven, was a judge of one of the Connecticut courts, and sat in the legislatures of that state and Massachusetts. He is described as a genial man, of great frankness, who rendered all the affairs of his household perfectly systematic, and never was in debt. He read the Bible thoroughly, believed fully in its inspiration, had deep religious convictions, and during the last thirty-five years of his life was a member of an orthodox Congregational church. He was tall and slender, but perfectly erect. His wife survived him four years. They had one son and six daughters. Dr. Webster's life has been written by one of his daughters, as an introduction to his great dictionary, and by Horace E. Scudder, in the "Men of Letters" series (Boston, 1882).

WEBSTER, Pelatiah, political economist, b. in Lebanon, Conn., in 1725; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1795. He was graduated at Yale in 1746, studied theology, and preached in Greenwich, Mass., in the winter of 1748–'9. About 1755 he engaged in business in Philadelphia, where he accumulated a small fortune, at the same time devoting himself to study and literary work. He was an active patriot during the Revolution, aiding the American cause with pen and purse, and in February, 1788, was seized by the British and confined for 132 days in the city jail. Part of his property, to the value of £500, was confiscated. He gave much time to the study of the currency, finance, and the resources of the country, and was often consulted on these matters by members of congress. In his first essay, in October, 1776, he strongly urged the laying of a tax to provide for the speedy redemption of the continental currency, and in 1779 he began in Philadelphia the publication of a series of "Essays on Free Trade and Finance," of which seven were issued, the last in 1785. His "Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America" (Philadelphia, 1783) is mentioned by James Madison as having an influence in directing the public mind to the necessity of a better form of government. Mr. Webster also published "Essay on Credit" (1786); "Reasons for repealing the Act of the Legislature which took away the Charter of the Bank of North America" (1786); and "Political Essays on the Nature and Operation of Money, Public Finances, and other Subjects, published during the American War" (1791).

WEBSTER, Richard, clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 14 July, 1811; d. in Mauch Chunk, Pa., 19 June, 1856. His father, Charles R. Webster (1763–1834), a bookseller of Albany, established and conducted the "Albany Gazette" (1784–1824), and published "Webster's Calendar" from 1784 till his death. The son was graduated at Union college in 1829 and at Princeton theological seminary in 1834, and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister, 29 April, 1835. After laboring for a short time at South Easton, Pa., he organized a church at Mauch Chunk, 1 Nov., 1835, and was its pastor till his death. He also did much work in all parts of the coal region, and aided in founding about a dozen churches. Defective sight and hearing induced him to give much time to historical studies, and, besides frequent contributions to current religious literature under the signature of "K. H.," he issued a "Digest of the Acts of the General Assembly," and left a "History of the Presbyterian Church in America from its Origin till the Year 1760, with Biographical Sketches of its Early Ministers," which was published after his death by the Presbyterian historical society, with a memoir of the author by Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., and a historical introduction by Rev. William Blackwood, D. D. (Philadelphia, 1857).

WEBSTER, Warren, surgeon, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 7 March, 1835. He was educated in New Hampshire and at medical schools in Boston and Paris, and graduated at the medical department of Harvard in 1860. Dr. Webster was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, 23 June, 1860, and after brief service on the frontier was ordered to Washington, where in 1861 he was placed in charge of Douglas general hospital, at the same time engaging in the organization and superintending the construction of other permanent military hospitals at Washington. He was on duty on the field at the second battle of Bull Run, and was made a medical inspector in the Army of the Potomac in 1862. Dr. Webster was present in the battle of Fredericksburg and active in the care of the wounded after Chancellorsville (1863), where he organized numerous field hospitals, passing to and fro for the purpose within the opposing lines under flag of truce. He was in charge of McDougall general hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., in 1863–'4, and then of De Camp general hospital, where in 1866, during the cholera epidemic, he greatly distinguished himself. He was promoted surgeon with rank of major, 28 July, 1866, was medical director of the 5th military district in 1868–'70, when he organized a quarantine system for the Texas coast, and afterward served at various military stations in California and the east. Dr. Webster was brevetted captain "for gallant and meritorious services" at Chancellorsville, major "for faithful and meritorious services" during the war, and lieutenant-colonel "for meritorious and distinguished services at Hart's and David's islands, New York harbor, where cholera prevailed." He is the author of "The Army Medical Staff" (Boston, 1865); "Regulations for the Government of De Camp General Hospital" (New York, 1865); "Quarantine Regulations, 5th Military District" (Austin, Tex., 1869); and "Sympathetic Diseases of the Eye," translated (New York, 1881).

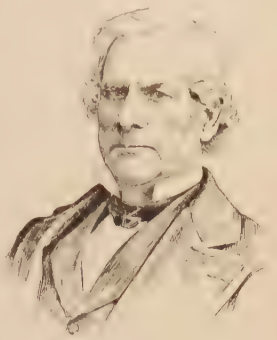
WEDDERBURN, Alexander, Baron Loughborough, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 13 Feb., 1733; d. in Bayles, Berkshire, England, 3 Jan., 1805. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, called to the Scottish bar at nineteen years of age, and was rapidly rising in his profession when he became offended by a rebuke that was administered by one of the judges, removed to London, and was admitted to the English bar in 1757. He soon gained high reputation, especially in the great Douglas case in 1768–'9, in which the succession in that family had become a subject of litigation among its several branches. He obtained a seat in parliament, and on 26 Jan., 1771, became solicitor-general in the ministry of Lord North, in which office he added to his reputation by his defence of Lord Clive, who was accused of maladministration in the affairs of India. In January, 1774, when the petition of Massachusetts for the removal of Thomas Hutchinson and Andrew Oliver was laid before the privy council, Wedderburn defended those functionaries in a speech in which he made a gross attack upon Benjamin Franklin, the agent of the petitioners, stigmatizing him as a "true incendiary." He violently opposed the claims of the American colonies, and throughout the Revolution was a strong supporter of Lord North's ministry. When, in 1776, Fox directed the attention of that ministry to the assumption of power on the part of the government to raise taxes in America, or annihilate charters at its pleasure, as the two principal grievances of the colonists that needed revision,

Wedderburn replied: "Till the spirit of independence is subdued, revisions are idle; the Americans have no terms to demand from your justice, whatever they may hope from your grace and mercy." He was burned in effigy in Philadelphia, and justly regarded as one of the most unscrupulous foes to the liberties of the people. He became attorney-general in 1778, chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1780, and the same year was raised to the peerage as Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough in the county of Leicester. In April, 1783, he assisted Lord North in forming the famous coalition ministry, in which he was the first commissioner of the great seal. After its dissolution he remained out of office till 27 Jan., 1793, when he became high chancellor under William Pitt. On his resignation of that office in April, 1801, he was created Earl Rosslyn, in the county of Mid-Lothian. When George III. heard that Wedderburn was dead, he remarked: "He has not left a greater knave behind him in my dominions." He published a "Treatise on English Poor Laws" and "Management of Prisons" (London, 1793).

WEED, Edwin Gardner, P. E. bishop, b. in Savannah, Ga., 23 July, 1837. He was graduated at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1870, ordered deacon, 24 Aug., 1870, and ordained priest, 29 Aug., 1871. He became rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Summerville, Ga., his first and only charge, which he held for fifteen years. He was consecrated third bishop of Florida in St. John's church, Jacksonville, Fla., 11 Aug., 1886. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred upon him by Racine college, Wis., and that of D. D. by the University of the south. He has taken great interest in the work of the church among the colored people of the south, and is an active member of the commission in charge of that work.

WEED, Stephen Hinsdale, soldier, b. in New York city in 1834; d. near Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July, 1863. He was graduated at the New York free academy in 1851, and at the U. S. military academy in 1854, and assigned to the artillery. After frontier duty in Texas, and service against the Seminoles in 1856–'7, he was engaged in quelling the Kansas disturbances in 1858, and then on the Utah expedition, participating in skirmishes with hostile Indians at Egan Cañon, 11 Aug., 1860, and Deep Creek on 6 Sept. He was promoted captain on 14 May, 1861, and served in the peninsular, northern Virginia, and Maryland campaigns, in command of a battery. From 3 Dec., 1862, till 23 Jan., 1863, he was chief of the artillery corps at Falmouth, Va. After a short leave of absence he took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and on 6 June, 1863, was made brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant conduct there. After 10 May, 1863, he commanded an artillery brigade in the 5th army corps. At Gettysburg, while holding the position on Little Round Top, he was mortally wounded, exclaiming as he fell: "I would rather die here than that the rebels should gain an inch of this ground." The point was essentially important to retain, and it is historically marked as "Weed's Hill."

WEED, Thurlow, journalist, b. in Cairo, Greene co., N. Y., 15 Nov., 1797; d. in New York city, 22 Nov., 1882. At twelve years of age he entered a printing-office in Catskill, N. Y. Soon afterward he removed with his father's family to the frontier village of Cincinnatus, Cortland co., N. Y., and aided in clearing the settlement and in farming, but in 1811 returned to the printing business, and was successively employed in several newspaper offices. At the beginning of the second war with Great Britain he enlisted as a private in a New York regiment, and served on the northern frontier. In 1815 he removed to New York city, where he was employed in the printing establishment of Van Winckle and Wiley. They were the publishers at that time of William Cobbett's "Weekly Register," and Weed became acquainted with the eccentric author by carrying proof-sheets to him. He went to Norwich, Chenango co., N. Y., in 1819, established the "Agriculturist," and two years afterward removed to Manlius, N. Y., where he founded the "Onondaga County Republican." In 1824 he became owner and editor of the "Rochester Telegraph," the second daily paper that was published west of Albany.



Thurlow Weed

While Mr. Weed was editing that journal Lafayette visited the United States, and Weed accompanied him in a part of his tour throughout the country. Difficulties arising out of the anti-Mason excitement caused Mr. Weed's retirement from the "Telegraph" in 1826, and in the same year he founded the "Anti-Mason Enquirer." He was a member of the legislature in 1825. In 1830 he established the Albany "Evening Journal," which took a conspicuous part in the formation of the Whig and the Republican parties, being equally opposed to the Jackson administration and to nullification. During the thirty-five years of his control of that organ it held an influential place in party journalism, and brought Mr. Weed into intimate relations with politicians of all parties. His political career began in 1824 in the presidential conflict that resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams. He succeeded in uniting the Adams and Clay factions, and was acknowledged by the leaders of his party to have contributed more than any other to their success in that canvass. He was active in the nomination of William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840, of Henry Clay in 1844, of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1852, and of John C. Frémont in 1856. In 1860 he earnestly advocated the nomination of William H. Seward for the presidency, but he afterward cordially supported Abraham Lincoln, whose re-election he promoted in 1864. He subsequently aided the regular nominations of the Republican party, and did good service in the canvass of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for the presidency. Especially in his own state he influenced the elections, and in the constitutional crisis that arose from the presidential election in 1876 he guided in a powerful degree the decisions of his party. He had visited Europe several times before the civil war, and in 1861 with Archbishop Hughes and Bishop McIlvaine he was sent abroad to prevail on foreign governments to refrain from intervention in behalf of the Confederacy. In this service he stoutly defended the national interests, and, through his influence with English and French statesmen, brought about a result that permanently affected the feeling of Europe toward the United States. His "Letters" from abroad were collected and published (New

York, 1866). He became editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" in 1867, but was compelled to resign that office the next year, owing to failing health, and did not again engage in regular work. Mr. Weed was tall, with a large head, overhanging brows, and massive person. He had great natural strength of character, good sense, judgment, and cheerfulness. From his youth he possessed a geniality and tact that drew all to him, and it is said that he never forgot a fact or a face. He was a journalist for fifty-seven years, and, although exercising great influence in legislation and the distribution of executive appointments, he refused to accept any public office. He was one of the earliest advocates of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, was a warm opponent of slavery, supported the policy of constructing and enlarging the state canals, and aided various railway enterprises and the establishment of the state banking system. He took an active part in the promotion of several New York city enterprises—the introduction of the Croton water, the establishment of the Metropolitan police, the Central park, the harbor commission, and the Castle Garden depot and commission for the protection of immigrants. He gave valuable aid to many charitable institutions, and devoted a large part of his income to private charity. He published some interesting "Reminiscences" in the "Atlantic Monthly" (1876), and after his death his "Autobiography," edited by his daughter, appeared (Boston, 1882), the story of his life being completed in a second volume by his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes (1884).

WEEDON, George, soldier, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., about 1730; d. there after 1790. He was an inn-keeper in his native town previous to the Revolution, and a zealous patriot. Dr. John D. F. Smythe, who made a tour of this country, of which he published an account (2 vols., London, 1784), says of him in 1772: "He was very active in blowing the seeds of sedition." Weedon was Dr. Smythe's host during his visit to Fredericksburg. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment in February, 1776, and in August of the same year was transferred with the same rank to the 1st Virginia regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general, 23 Feb., 1777, participated in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, in the former battle supporting the brigade in Gen. Nathanael Greene's division that rendered valuable service in arresting the British pursuit and rallying the routed army. In consequence of a question of supremacy in rank with Gen. William Woodford, Weedon retired from the service shortly after the battle of Germantown, but he resumed the command of a brigade in 1780, and during the siege of Yorktown in October, 1781, was in charge of the Virginia militia at Gloucester.

WEEKS, Edwin Lord, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1849. He studied under Jean L. Gérôme and Léon Bonnat in Paris, and has travelled through Egypt, Syria, and other oriental countries, where the scenes of most of his works are laid. He has exhibited frequently at the salon in Paris, receiving honorable mention in 1885. Among his paintings are "A Cup of Coffee in the Desert," "A Scene in Tangiers," "Pilgrimage to the Jordan," "Jerusalem to the Bethany Road," "Alhambra Windows," "They Toil not, neither do they Spin," "A Prayer in the Desert," and "A Blacksmith's Shop in Tangiers." His "An Arab Story-Teller" was at the Centennial exhibition (Philadelphia, 1876), "A Moorish Camel-Driver" at the salon of 1878, and his "Departure for the Hunt, India" (1884), is in the Corcoran gallery, Washington.

WEEKS, John M., inventor, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 22 May, 1788; d. in Salisbury, Vt., 1 Sept., 1858. He removed with his parents to Salisbury in 1789, was educated in that town, and subsequently resided there until his death. He was a constant contributor to agricultural journals, made a study of bees, and invented the "Vermont beehive." He is the author of a "Manual on Bees" (New York, 1854); and a "History of Salisbury, Vt., with a Memoir of the Author," by George A. Weeks (Middlebury, Vt., 1860). He left a "History of the Five Nations" in manuscript.

WEEKS, Robert Kelley, poet, b. in New York city, 21 Sept., 1840; d. there, 13 April, 1876. He was graduated at Yale in 1862 and at Columbia law-school in 1864, and was admitted to the bar of New York in the same year, but relinquished that profession and devoted himself thenceforth to literary pursuits. He published "Poems" (New York, 1866) and "Episodes and Lyric Pieces" (1870). A third volume of his poems appeared shortly after his death (1876).

WEEKS, William Raymond, clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, Conn., 6 Aug., 1783; d. in Oneida, N. Y., 27 June, 1848. He was graduated at Princeton in 1809, studied at Andover theological seminary, and was pastor of Presbyterian churches in New York state from 1812 till 1832, when he accepted a charge in Newark, N. J., which he held till 1846. Williams gave him the degree of D. D. in 1828. He is the author of "Nine Sermons" (1813), a series of tracts (1834–'41), and a posthumous volume entitled "Pilgrim's Progress in the Nineteenth Century" (1849).

WEEMS, Mason Locke, historian, b. in Dumfries, Va., about 1760; d. in Beaufort, S. C., 23 May, 1825. He studied theology in London, took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and for several years was rector of Pohick church, Mount Vernon parish, Va., of which Washington was an attendant. The necessities of Weems's large family compelled him to resign that charge about 1790, and he became a book agent for Mathew Carey, the Philadelphia publisher. He was remarkably successful in that employment, "travelling throughout the south with his books in his saddle-bags, equally ready for a stump, a fair, or a pulpit." He was eccentric in mind and manner, and whenever he heard of a public meeting he would attend it, and, collecting a crowd around him, urge on his hearers the merits of his books, interspersing his remarks with anecdotes and humorous sallies. With his temperance pamphlet, entitled the "Drunkard's Glass," illustrated with cuts, he would enter taverns, and, by mimicking the extravagances of the drunkard, so amuse and delight his audiences that he had no trouble in selling his wares. He was an expert violin-player, on which he performed for young people to dance, thereby causing much scandal in pious communities. On one occasion he had promised to assist at a merry-making, but, fearing for his clerical character, he decided to play behind a screen. In the course of the evening it was overturned, disclosing the parson to the jeers of the company. On another occasion he was obliged to pass through a dangerous district of South Carolina, which at that time was infested with robbers. Just at nightfall his wagon sank into a quagmire; two ruffians appeared and were about to seize him, when he took out his violin and so charmed them by his music that they lifted his wheels out of the mud and let him go. "I took precious care," says Weems, "to say nothing of my name. When they pressed the question my fiddle drowned their words and mine too." Of his tem-

perance tracts Bishop William Meade says in his "Old Churches and Old Families of Virginia": "They would be most admirable in their effects but for the fact that you know not what to believe of the narrative. There are passages of deep pathos and great eloquence in them." This charge of a want of veracity is brought against all Weems's writings, for it is probable he would have accounted it excusable to tell any good story to the credit of his heroes. Several of the most widely circulated anecdotes of the youth of Washington, especially the famous one of the hatchet, rest on his questionable authority. He obtained his material for the life of Gen. Francis Marion from Gen. Peter Horry, who disavowed all responsibility for the manner in which the narrative is told. An entertaining sketch of Weems's early pastorate is given in the "Travels in America" of John Davis (London, 1802). In this narrative he figures as a pious and devout preacher, devoted to good works. One of his pamphlets, "The Philanthropist," was somewhat mildly commended by Washington in an autograph letter to the author, who prefixed it to subsequent editions of the tract. His principal works are "Life of George Washington," which is still largely sold in the rural districts of many parts of this country, and is the most popular biography of that general in existence (Philadelphia, Pa., 1800; 11th ed., with additions, 1811); "Life of Gen. Francis Marion" (1805); "Life of Benjamin Franklin, with Essays" (1817); and "Life of William Penn" (1819).

WEIDEMEYER, John William, author, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., 26 April, 1819. His father was an officer in the life-guards of Jerome Bonapart, king of Westphalia, with whom at an early age he came to New York city. Among the son's first teachers was Alexander T. Stewart, and he completed his education at the Columbia college grammar-school. For several years he taught at various seminaries in Ohio, but subsequently settled in New York city, where he entered on a business career. He made collections of lepidoptera, and discovered several important species, among which was the Limenitis Weidemeyerii of the Adirondack mountains. His large collection was purchased by the museum in Ratisbon, Germany. In connection with the study of entomology, he published "Catalogue of North-American Butterflies" (Philadelphia, 1864). He contributed to the "Christian Inquirer" and the "Atlantic Monthly," and prepared political articles for various journals. In 1841 he wrote a play entitled "The Vagabonds," which was produced at the Franklin theatre in New York city and the Arch street theatre in Philadelphia, and he has in preparation "Cæsar and Cleopatra," an acting drama. Mr. Weidemeyer has also published "Real and Ideal: a Collection of Metrical Compositions by John W. Montclair" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Themes and Translations" (New York, 1867); "American Fish, and how to catch Them" (1885); and "From Alpha to Omega" (1889).

WEIDNER, Revere Franklin, clergyman, b. in Centre Valley, Lehigh co., Pa., 22 Nov., 1851. He was graduated at Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1869, at the Lutheran theological seminary at Philadelphia in 1873, and was ordained to the ministry in the latter year. In 1887 he received the degree of D. D. from Carthage college, Ill. He was tutor in Muhlenberg college in 1868–'9, pastor at Phillipsburg, N. J., in 1873–'8, professor of the English language and history at Muhlenberg college in 1875–'7, and pastor in Philadelphia in 1878–'82. He was director of the Theological seminary in Philadelphia in 1882, and has been a frequent delegate to the general council. Dr. Weidner was on the staff of "The Lutheran," in Philadelphia, in 1878–'80, and one of the editors of the "Lutheran Church Review" in 1882–'5. Since 1885 he has been professor of systematic theology and exegesis at Augustana Swedish-English theological seminary, Rock Island, Ill. He is a member of the American philological association, the American oriental society, the Society of biblical literature and exegesis, and other learned bodies. He has for several years been one of the instructors in the summer schools of Hebrew, under the directorship of Prof. William R. Harper, of Yale, and he has devoted much time to a careful and critical study of the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Bible, as well as to Sanskrit and other languages. He is a frequent contributor to theological and philological periodicals, and has published a critically revised translation of the book of Daniel in Dr. Joseph A. Seiss's "Voices from Babylon" (Philadelphia, 1879); "Luther's Small Catechism," with proof-texts, additions, and appendixes (1882); "Theological Encyclopædia," including "Part I., Exegetical Theology" (1885) and "Part II., Historical Theology" (Chicago, 1888); "Biblical Theology of the Old Testament" (Chicago, 1886); "System of the Dogmatic Theology of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Part I., Prolegomena" (Philadelphia, 1888); "Grammar of the New Testament Greek" (New York, 1888); "The Greek Text of St. John, according to the Critical Texts of Westcott and Hort, Tischendorf and Tregelles" (1888); "Method for the Study of the New Testament Greek" (1888); and "Commentary on the Hebrew Text of Obadiah" (Philadelphia, 1888).

WEIGHTMAN, Richard Hanson, soldier, b. in Maryland in 1818; d. near Wilson's creek, Mo., 10 Aug., 1861. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1837, but was expelled in the same year for cutting a comrade in the face in a personal encounter. With the same knife he afterward killed a Santa Fé trader in a quarrel. He was a captain in the Missouri light infantry volunteers in the Mexican war. He became an additional paymaster in the U. S. army in 1848, was honorably discharged in 1849, settled in New Mexico, and was chosen provisionally a senator, when in 1850 the territory unsuccessfully applied for admission into the Union. In 1851–'3 he served in congress, having been elected as a Democrat. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of a regiment of the Missouri state guard, participated in the battle of Carthage, 5 July, 1861, and was killed while commanding a brigade at Wilson's creek.

WEIGHTMAN, Roger C., librarian, b. in Alexandria, Va., in 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 Feb., 1876. He adopted the printing business, settled in Washington, D. C., and at one time was congressional printer. During the second war with Great Britain he was an officer of cavalry, and subsequently he became a general of District of Columbia militia. He was mayor of Washington in 1824–'7, became cashier of the Washington bank, and was for many years librarian of the patent-office. He commanded the troops that were quartered in that building during the civil war.

WEIR, Robert Walter, artist, b. in New Rochelle, N. Y., 18 June, 1803. He was engaged in commercial occupations until the age of nineteen, at which time he decided to adopt art as a profession and had some instruction from John Wesley Jarvis. After painting for several years in New York he went in 1824 to Florence, where he executed his "Christ and Nicodemus" and "The Angel relieving Peter," and thence, in 1825, to Rome.

In 1828 he became an associate member of the National academy, and the following year he was elected an academician. He succeeded Charles R. Leslie in 1832 as professor of drawing at the U. S. military academy at West Point, which post he held for forty-two years. He has recently resided in New York city. His portrait was painted by Daniel Huntington, and is in the library of the U. S. military academy. Prof. Weir is perhaps best known by his historical paintings, and was one of the first American artists to practise this branch of art. His numerous works, in many of which he was especially effective in the rendering of the accessories and still-life, include "The Belle of the Carnival" (1836); "The Bourbons' Last March"; "Landing of Henry Hudson" (1842); "Indian Captive"; "Taking the Veil"; "Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls, West Point," in the Corcoran gallery, Washington (1847); "Embarkation of the Pilgrims" (1845), in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington; "The Evening of the Crucifixion" (1867); "Virgil and Dante crossing the Styx" (1869); "Christ in the Garden" (1873); "The Portico of the Palace of Octavia, Rome" (1874); "Our Lord on the Mount of Olives" (1877); "Indian Falls" (1878); "Titian in his Studio"; "Last Communion of Henry Clay," in water-color; and "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca" (1884). He has also executed a number of portraits, including one of Red Jacket.—His son, **John Ferguson,** artist, b. in West Point, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1841, began to paint under his father. He opened a studio in New York in 1861, was elected an associate of the National academy in 1864, and an academician in 1866. In 1869 and again in 1880 he went abroad, and, after returning from his first trip in 1869, he became director of the School of fine arts at Yale. He was appointed judge of the fine arts at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876, and wrote the official report on his department. His two best-known pictures are "The Gun-Foundry," exhibited at the National academy in 1867, in Paris the same year, and in Philadelphia in 1876, and "Forging the Shaft" (1868). The latter was burned, but a replica was exhibited in Paris in 1878. Among his other works are "Sunset at West Point" (1859); "The Christmas Bell" (1860); "The Culprit Fay" (1861); "Tapping the Furnace" (1872); "The Confessional," shown at Philadelphia in 1876; "Venice" (1887); and various portraits, including those of the faculty of the Yale theological school (1882), and S. Wells Williams (1883). Of late years he has given some attention to sculpture, and has produced a statue of the elder Benjamin Silliman, which stands on the Yale college grounds (1884). —Another son, **Julian Alden,** artist, b. at West Point, N. Y., 30 Aug., 1852, studied under his father and Jean L. Gérôme. He is noted for his excellent portraits, and has also painted genre pieces with success. In Paris he received honorable mention at the salon of 1881, and in 1888 he

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was awarded the prize, at the exhibition of the American art association, for his "Idle Hours." His studio is in New York, where he was one of the founders of the Society of American artists, and was elected an associate of the National academy in 1885 and an academician the following year. Among his works are "A Brittany Interior" (1875); "Brittany Peasant-Girl" and "Study of an Old Peasant" (1877); "Breton Interior" (1878); "The Muse of Music" (1880); "Jeune Fille" and "The Good Samaritan" (1881); and portraits of Robert W. Weir (1880); Warren Delano and Olin L. Warner (1881); Richard Grant White (1883); Peter Cooper (1884); and John Gilbert (1888). Two of Prof. Robert W. Weir's sons, Gulian Verplanck and William Bayard, were in the regular army and served through the civil war, while Henry C. served in the volunteer army and attained the brevet rank of colonel. Another son, Robert, was in the navy.

WEISS, or **WEITZIUS, George Michael** (wys), clergyman, b. in the Palatinate of the Rhine, Germany, in 1697; d. near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1762. He was ordained to the ministry at Heidelberg in 1725, and two years afterward emigrated to this country with 400 settlers. He went with them to Pennsylvania, organized a Reformed Dutch church at Skippack, returned to Holland, and collected funds for its support. He became pastor of German congregations in Schoharie and Dutchess counties, N. Y., in 1731, and labored there fourteen years, but was compelled to fly to Pennsylvania to escape the attacks of the Indians. From about 1746 until his death he preached in Old Gosenhoppen and Great Swamp, Pa. He published "An Account and Instruction relating to the Colony and Church of Pennsylvania, made up by the Deputies of the Synod of South Holland" (Amsterdam, 1730); a pamphlet concerning his arrangements with the classis of Amsterdam to care for the Germans in Pennsylvania (1731); and an "Account of the Indians" (1743).

WEISS, John, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 28 June, 1818; d. there, 9 March, 1879. His father, a German Jew, was a barber in Worcester, Mass. John was graduated at Harvard in 1837, and at the divinity-school in 1843, meanwhile studying abroad. He then was settled over the Unitarian church in Watertown, Mass., but withdrew on account of his anti-slavery opinions, and was pastor at New Bedford a short time, resigning on account of the failure of his health. After several years of study and travel he resumed his pastorate in Watertown, and preached there in 1859–'70. Mr. Weiss was an ardent Abolitionist, an advocate of women's rights, a rationalist in religion, and a disciple of the transcendental philosophy. He delivered courses of lectures on "Greek Religious Ideas," "Humor in Shakespeare," and "Shakespeare's Women." Of his lectures on Greek religious ideas, Octavius B. Frothingham says: "They were the keenest interpretation of the ancient myths, the most profound, luminous, and sympathetic, I have met with." He is the author of many reviews, sermons, and magazine articles on literary, biographical, social, and political questions, "Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker" (2 vols., New York, 1864), and "American Religion" (1871). He also edited and translated "Henry of Afterdingen," a romance by Friedrich Van Hardenberg (Boston, 1842); "Philosophical and Æsthetic Letters and Essays of Schiller," with an introduction (1845); and "Memoir of Johann G. Fichte," by William Smith (1846).

WEISS, Lewis, jurist, b. in Berlin, Prussia, 28 Dec., 1717; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Oct., 1796. He was educated at Lindheim, near Frankfort-on-

the-Maine, came to Pennsylvania in December, 1755, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was one of the founders of the German society, and its president in 1783–'4. He was commissioned by the executive council of the province, 20 May, 1786, a justice of the peace, and on 26 May a justice of the court of common pleas. He edited "Collection of the Laws of Pennsylvania" (1760–'2). Horace Binney says of this collection: "It is valuable for several old laws not to be found in other editions, and especially for many proceedings in the privy council of England, repealing or disallowing certain of the laws of the province."

WEISS, Susan Archer Talley, poet, b. in Hanover county, Va., 14 Feb., 1835. Her father, Thomas Talley, a lawyer, removed in 1842 to Richmond, where she went to school for one year. At the age of eleven she became deaf, and afterward educated herself. During the civil war she was accused by the National authorities of being a spy, and was arrested and imprisoned at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. While there in 1863 she married Col. von Weiss, a German officer, who died in 1869. She has thrown new and favorable light on Poe's domestic character in a paper published in "Scribner's Monthly" in March, 1876.

WEISSE, John Adam (wys), philologist, b. in Ropperville, Lorraine, 3 Dec., 1810; d. in New York city, 12 Jan., 1888. He was graduated in classics and natural sciences at the college in Bitsche, and in chemistry and philosophy at the seminary in Metz, and subsequently became professor of French in the Imperial school in Vienna. He emigrated to this country in 1840, and during an eight-years' residence in Boston published a "Key to the French Language." He went to Brussels in 1849, was graduated in medicine there in 1850, and settled in New York city, where he passed the remainder of his life. He retired from active practice several years previous to his death, devoting his later life to literary pursuits and lecturing before learned societies. He was president of the New York philological society. He published "Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language and Literature," which was favorably criticised by William E. Gladstone and Max Müller (New York, 1873), and "The Obelisk and Freemasonry" (1881).

WEISSENFELS, Frederick H, Baron de, soldier, b. in Prussia in 1738; d. in New Orleans, La., 14 May, 1806. During his early life he was an officer in the British service, but he emigrated to this country, and in 1763 settled in Dutchess county, N. Y. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d New York battalion in 1776, and afterward commanded the 2d New York battalion at White Plains, Trenton, the surrender of Burgoyne, and the battle of Monmouth. He accompanied Gen. John Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations in 1779, and fought at Newton. The war left him impoverished, and at the time of his death he filled a minor office in New Orleans.

WEITZEL, Godfrey, soldier, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 Nov., 1835; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 March, 1884. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, became 1st lieutenant of engineers in 1860, and was attached to the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler as chief engineer of the Department of the Gulf. After the capture of New Orleans he became assistant military commander and acting mayor of the city. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Aug., 1862, routed a large force of the enemy at Labadieville, La., in October of that year, and was brevetted major in the U. S. army for that service. He became captain of engineers, 3 March, 1863, commanded the advance in Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's operations in western Louisiana in April and May, 1863, a division at the siege of Port Hudson, La., and a division in the 19th army corps in the Lafourche campaign. On 8 July, 1863, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Port Hudson." He joined in the western Louisiana campaign, and from May till September, 1864, was chief engineer of the Army of the James, being engaged at Swift's Creek, the actions near Drury's Bluff, and in constructing the defences of Bermuda Hundred, James River, and Deep Bottom. In August, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers "for meritorious and distinguished services during the civil war." He commanded the 18th army corps from September till December, 1864, was brevetted colonel in the U. S. army "for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Harrison, 30 Sept., 1864," became full major-general of volunteers on 7 Nov., was second in command of the first expedition to Fort Fisher, and in March and April, 1865, was in charge of all troops north of Potomac river during the final operations against Gen. Robert E. Lee's army, taking possession of Richmond, 3 April, 1865. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for services in that campaign, and major-general in the same rank "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the civil war." He commanded the Rio Grande district, Texas, in 1865–'6, and was mustered out of volunteer service on 1 March of the latter year. He became major of engineers in 1866, and lieutenant-colonel in 1882, and from that date was in charge of various works of improvement in and near Philadelphia, and chairman of the commission advisatory to the board of harbor commissioners of that city.

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WELBY, Amelia B. Coppuck, poet, b. in St. Michael's, Md., 3 Feb., 1819; d. in Louisville, Ky., 3 May, 1852. She removed with her parents to Kentucky in childhood, and, after residing in Lexington and Louisville, married in 1838 George B. Welby, a merchant of the latter city. She began in 1837 to contribute poems to the Louisville "Journal," under the name of "Amelia," by which she gained some reputation. They were highly praised by George D. Prentice, Rufus W. Griswold, Edgar A Poe, and other critics. A small collection (Boston, 1844) passed through several editions, and a larger one was afterward published, with illustrations, by Robert W. Weir (New York, 1850).

WELCH, Adonijah Strong, senator, b. in East Hampton, Conn., 12 April, 1821. He removed to Michigan in 1839, and was graduated at the State university in 1846, after serving as principal of its preparatory department from 1844. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, but in that year became principal of Jonesville high-school. He went to California in 1849, and on his return in 1851 took charge of the

Michigan normal school at Ypsilanti, where he remained till 1865. In that year he removed to Florida and settled in Jacksonville, where he was chairman of the State Republican committee during the canvass of 1868, which brought Florida back into the Union. He was then chosen U. S. senator, serving from 2 July, 1868, till 3 March, 1869. In 1869–'83 he was president of Iowa state agricultural college, where he is still a professor. It gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1873, and he received the same from Michigan university in 1879. He was president of the first teachers' association of Michigan in 1851. In 1882 he was sent to Europe by the commissioner of agriculture to inspect colleges of that science, and his report was published by the U. S. government. Dr. Welch is the author of "Analysis of the English Sentence" (New York, 1850); "Object Lessons" (1861); "Talks on Psychology" (1888); and "The Teachers' Psychology" (1888).

WELCH, John, jurist, b. in Harrison county, Ohio, 28 Oct., 1805. He was graduated at Franklin college in 1828, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was prosecuting attorney from 1834 till 1839, sat in the Ohio senate in 1846–'7, and in 1850 was elected to congress, serving one term. He was a member in 1852 of the national convention that nominated Winfield Scott for the presidency, and in 1856 was an elector on the Frémont ticket. He was a judge of the court of common pleas in 1863–'5, and was then raised to the supreme bench, serving thirteen years. He resumed practice, but retired after seven or eight years, and has since devoted himself to literary pursuits. The degree of LL. D. was given him by Franklin college in 1867. Judge Welch has invented a new method of computing interest, and is the author of "Mathematical Curiosities" (Athens, Ohio, 1883); "Index-Digest of Ohio Decisions" (Cincinnati, 1886); and lectures and essays on "Thomas Ewing," "Mob Law," "History of the Ohio University," and other subjects.—His brother, **Johnson,** b. in Harrison county, Ohio, 15 Sept., 1809; d. in New Athens, Ohio, 1 April, 1837, became a minister of the Presbyterian church, adhering to the Scotch or Seceding party, and at the time of his death was president of Franklin college.

WELCH, Moses Cook, clergyman, b. in Mansfield, Conn., 22 Feb., 1754; d. there, 21 April, 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1772. After teaching and then studying law for a year, he gave some attention to medicine, but abandoned it and again engaged in teaching. At the opening of the Revolution he was associated with Samuel Nott in making saltpetre for the powder-supply of the army. Afterward he studied theology, and was ordained, 2 June, 1784, serving as his father's successor in the pastorate of his native place till his death. He published various discourses and pamphlets, including "Eulogy on Benjamin Chaplin" (1795), and "The Addresser Addressed," a reply to Hon. Zephaniah Swift (1796).

WELCH, Ransom Bethune, clergyman, b. in Greenville, N. Y., about 1825. He was graduated at Union college in 1846, studied two years at Andover theological seminary, and then at Auburn, where he was graduated in 1852. In 1853–'4 he arranged a system of colportage in Mississippi for the American tract society. He was ordained in December, 1854, as pastor of the Dutch Reformed church at Gilboa, N. Y., remained there till 1856, and was then in charge of a congregation at Catskill till 1859. He was professor of logic, rhetoric, and English literature at Union college in 1860–'76, and since the latter date has occupied the chair of Christian theology in Auburn theological seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of the city of New York and Rutgers in 1868, and that of LL. D. from Maryville college, Tenn., in 1872. He was a delegate to the Presbyterian alliance at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, and London in 1888, and to the centennial conference of Foreign missions at London in the latter year. In 1886 he became vice-president of the American institute of Christian philosophy. Prof. Welch is the author of "Faith and Modern Thought," with an introduction by Prof. Tayler Lewis (New York, 1876); "Outlines of Christian Theology" (1881); separate addresses; and contributions to current religious literature. In 1881 he became an associate editor of the "Presbyterian Review."

WELD, Horatio Hastings, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 Feb., 1811; d. in Riverton, N. J., 27 Aug., 1888. He became a printer and then edited newspapers in Lowell, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, but in 1845 took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was rector successively of St. James's, Downingtown, Pa.; Trinity, Morristown, N. J.; and Christ church, Riverton, N. J. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Andalusia college, Pa., in 1868. Dr. Weld has published "Corrected Proofs," a volume of sketches (Boston, 1837); "Life of Christ" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Scripture Quotations" (1850); and "Sacred Poetical Quotations" (1851), and has edited "Scenes in the Lives of the Apostles" (Philadelphia, 1846); "Scenes in the Lives of the Patriarchs and Prophets" (1847); "Women of the Scriptures" (1848); "Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography, with a Narrative of his Public Life and Services" (New York, 1849); "Sacred Poetical Quotations" (1851); and "The Star of Bethlehem" (1852).

WELD, Isaac, British traveller, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 15 March, 1774; d. near Bray, County Dublin, 4 Aug., 1856. His father, Isaac Weld, of Dublin, was a personal friend of Charles James Fox. The son travelled extensively on this continent, and was for fifty-six years connected with the Royal society of Dublin, of which he was long secretary and vice-president. His journey in this country was prompted by the idea that the Irish people would afterward be led to emigrate hither in great numbers. Arriving in Philadelphia in September, 1795, he made his way, on horseback, on foot, or in a canoe, through dense forests and along rivers, trusting often to friendly Indians for safe conduct. In the cities he saw much of the best society, and made the acquaintance of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. The result of his trip was his "Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada during the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797" (London, 1799, many later editions; French translation, 3 vols., Paris, 1800; German translation, 3 vols., The Hague, 1801–'2). Mr. Weld wrote also "Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney and the Surrounding Country" (1807).—His half-brother, **Charles Richard,** English traveller, b. in Windsor, England, in 1818; d. in Bath, 15 Jan., 1869, was for many years assistant secretary of the Royal society, and the author, among many other works, of "A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada" (London, 1855).

WELD, Lewis, educator, b. in Hampton, Conn., 17 Oct., 1796; d. in Hartford, Conn., 30 Dec., 1853. He was graduated at Yale in 1818, and became a teacher in the American asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, of which, on the resignation of Thomas H. Gallaudet in 1830, he was made principal. Previously he served

from 1822 as principal of the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, at Philadelphia. His success in these offices gave him a wide reputation in his own field. For the last few years of his life he was a sufferer from a chronic disease.

WELD, Theodore Dwight, reformer, b. in Hampton, Conn., 23 Nov., 1803. He entered Phillips Andover academy in 1819, but was not graduated, on account of failing eyesight. In 1830 he became general agent of the Society for the promotion of manual labor in literary institutions, publishing afterward a valuable report (New York, 1833). He entered Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833, but left that institution on the suppression of the Anti-slavery society of the seminary by the trustees. Mr. Weld then became well known as an anti-slavery lecturer, but in 1836 he lost his voice, and was appointed by the American anti-slavery society editor of its books and pamphlets. In 1841–'3 he labored in Washington in aid of the anti-slavery members of congress, and in 1854 he established at Eagleswood, N. J., a school in which he received pupils irrespective of sex and color. In 1864 he removed to Hyde Park, near Boston, and devoted himself to teaching and lecturing. Mr. Weld is the author of many pamphlets, and of "The Power of Congress over the District of Columbia" (New York, 1837); "The Bible against Slavery" (1837); "American Slavery as it Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses" (1839); and "Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade in the United States" (London, 1841).—His wife, **Angelina Emily Grimké,** reformer, b. in Charleston, S. C., 20 Feb., 1805, is the daughter of Judge John F. Grimké, of South Carolina, but in 1828, with her sister, Sarah M. Grimké (*q. v.*), she joined the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, afterward emancipating the slaves that she inherited from her parents in 1836. She was the author of an "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," which was republished in England with an introduction by George Thompson, and was associated with her sister in delivering public addresses under the auspices of the American anti-slavery society, winning a reputation for eloquence. The controversy that the appearance of the sisters as public speakers caused was the beginning of the woman's rights agitation in this country. She married Mr. Weld on 14 May, 1838, and was afterward associated with him in educational and reformatory work. Besides the work noticed above, she wrote "Letters to Catherine E. Beecher," a review of the slavery question (Boston, 1837).

WELDE, Thomas, b. in England about 1590; d. there, 23 March, 1662. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1613, became a minister of the established church, and had charge for some time of a parish in Terling, Essex; but his Puritan opinions caused him to emigrate to Boston, where he arrived on 5 June, 1632. In July he became minister of the 1st church in Roxbury, Mass., where, after the following November, John Eliot, the "apostle," was associated with him. He was active in opposition to Anne Hutchinson and her doctrines, took a conspicuous part in her trial, and afterward wrote "A Short Story of the Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Antinomians, Familists, and Libertines that infested the Churches of New England" (London, 1644; 2d ed., 1692). A shorter version, entitled "Antinomians and Familists Condemned," which appeared about the same time, may be the original; and some authorities maintain that Gov. John Winthrop was the chief author. The book was answered by Rev. John Wheelwright in his "Mercurius Americanus" (1645). Welde was also associated with John Eliot and Richard Mather in preparing, by request of the authorities, the translation of the Psalms in metre that is usually called the "Bay Psalm-Book," and is entitled "The Whole Book of Psalms Faithfully translated into English Metre" (Cambridge, 1640). This was the first volume that was printed in New England. Welde was sent with Hugh Peters to England in 1641 as an agent of the colony, but was dismissed in 1646, and requested to return. He did not comply, but remained in England, and was minister of a church at Gateshead, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He accompanied Lord Forbes to Ireland, and, after residing there for some time, returned to England, where he was ejected from his living for non-conformity in 1662. Besides the works already noticed, Welde was the author of "An Answer to W. R., his Narration of Opinions and Practices of the New England Churches" (1644). With three other clergymen he wrote "The Perfect Pharisee under Monkish Holiness," an attack on the Quakers (1654), and "The False Jew Detected."—One of his sons, Thomas, remained in New England, and was in the general court in 1676–'7.

WELDON, Charles Wesley, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Richibucto, New Brunswick, 27 Feb., 1830. He was the eldest son of John W. Weldon, judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick. He was graduated at King's college, Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1847, was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick in 1852, became a queen's counsel in 1852, and was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1878, 1882, and 1887. He opposed the confederation of the provinces, and is opposed to the national policy and the present (1889) administration. He is president of the Law society of St. John, a governor of King's college, and president of the New Brunswick electric telegraph company, and is connected with several other financial corporations.

WELDON, Richard Chapman, educator, b. in Sussex, New Brunswick, 19 Jan., 1849. He was graduated at Wesleyan college, Sackville, New Brunswick, and received the degree of Ph. D. at Yale in 1872. He afterward studied international law at Heidelberg, and was called to the bar of New Brunswick. He was a professor in the Wesleyan college, 1875–'83, and since the latter date has been professor of constitutional law in Dalhousie university, Halifax, and is also dean of the law faculty there. He was elected to the Dominion parliament in February, 1887, for Albert county, New Brunswick.

WELLBOON, Marshall Johnson, lawyer, b. in Putnam county, Ga., 29 May, 1808; d. in Columbus, Ga., 16 Oct., 1874. After passing through the junior year in the University of Georgia, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at nineteen years of age by special act of the legislature. At twenty-one he was elected to the legislature of Georgia, and in 1842 he became judge of the superior court of the Chattahoochee circuit. Subsequently, after a prolonged trip in Europe, he served one term in congress in 1849–'51, having been chosen as a Democrat. In 1858 he began to think seriously on religious subjects, and in 1864 was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Columbus, Ga. From that time until his death he was pastor of various churches, serving them without compensation. In the earlier part of his life he was a brilliant, accomplished, and successful man of the world, and in his later years, by the consent of all who knew him, a man of truly apostolic devoutness and zeal.

WELLER, George, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Nov., 1790; d. in Raymond, Miss., 9 Nov., 1841. He received a good English education in the public schools of his native city, but his parents were unable to send him to college. He learned the trade of a book-binder, and while pursuing his studies opened a small book-store in Newark, N. J., and subsequently in Danbury, Conn. While preparing for the ministry in the Episcopal church in Norwalk, Conn., he officiated as lay reader in Bedford, N. Y., in 1814–'16. He was ordained deacon in St. Matthew's church, Bedford, 16 June, 1816, by Bishop Hobart, and priest in St. Paul's church, East Chester, N. Y., 2 April, 1817, by the same bishop. In November, 1817, he became rector of Great Choptank parish, Cambridge, Md., which post he filled for five years. In 1822 he accepted a call to St. Stephen's church, Cecil county, Md., where he served acceptably for three years. At this date Bishop White was desirous of finding a competent editor for a new journal in the interests of the Episcopal church. He accordingly invited Mr. Weller to occupy this post, and the offer was accepted. The first number of "The Church Register" was issued on 7 Jan., 1826. After three years' service as its editor, and occupying himself in other literary labors, he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where during his ministrations the first church for Episcopal worship was consecrated in 1831. He received the degree of D. D. from Nashville university in 1834. In addition to his pastoral labors he gave instruction to candidates for orders, and opened a school for girls, which met with great success. His health was seriously impaired by work, but, after resting, he accepted a call to Calvary church, Memphis, Tenn., in 1838, and the following year became rector of Christ church, Vicksburg, Miss. In 1841 the yellow fever broke out with great virulence, and he deemed it his duty to remain at his post and minister to the sick. He was attacked by the malady, which proved fatal. In addition to contributions to church journalism, Dr. Weller published a "Vindication of the Church," being a defence of Anglican ordinations against the aspersions of Roman Catholics, and "Two Letters in Reply to Certain Publications of the Rev. Samuel Miller, of Princeton, N. J." (1835), the object of which was to support episcopacy chiefly by early patristic testimony. He also issued the first American collection of "Bishop Heber's Poems" (Philadelphia, 1828), with a short memoir; and republished treatises by eminent Anglican divines in convenient form: these are known as "The Weller Tracts," and are still regarded with favor.

WELLER, John B., senator, b. in Ohio in 1812; d. in New Orleans, La., 7 Aug., 1875. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving in 1839–'45, was lieutenant-colonel of an Ohio regiment in the Mexican war, becoming its commander on the death of its colonel at Monterey, and a commissioner to Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Afterward he removed to California and was elected U. S. Senator, holding his seat from 17 March, 1852, till 3 March, 1857. He was governor of the state in 1858–'60, U. S. minister to Mexico from 7 Nov., 1860, till 14 May, 1861, and a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1864.

WELLES, Edward Randolph, P. E. bishop, b. in Waterloo, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1830; d. there, 19 Oct., 1888. He was graduated at Hobart in 1850, ordered deacon, 20 Dec., 1857, and served as tutor in De Veaux college, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., also officiating in Lewiston, Lockport, and Suspension Bridge. He was ordained priest, 12 Sept., 1858, began work at Red Wing, Minn., where he organized the parish of Christ church, and became its rector, holding this post until his election to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine college in 1874. Dr. Welles was consecrated bishop of Wisconsin in St. Thomas's church, New York, 24 Oct., 1874. In the course of the year following, the northeastern part of the state was erected into a separate jurisdiction, under the name of the diocese of Fond du Lac, and Bishop Welles elected to remain in the old diocese. He published sermons and addresses.

WELLES, Noah, clergyman, b. in Colchester, Conn., 25 Sept., 1718; d. in Stamford, Conn., 31 Dec., 1776. He was graduated at Yale in 1741, remained there a year as dean's scholar, and then took charge of Hopkins grammar-school at Hartford, at the same time studying theology. He was a tutor at Yale in 1745–'6, and in the latter year received a call to Stamford, where he remained till the day of his death, the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination. He took an active part in the discussion of the validity of Presbyterian ordination and in relation to the proposed American episcopate, and at the opening of the Revolution advocated from his pulpit resistance to the mother country. In 1774 he was chosen a fellow of Yale, and in the same year Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. On the resignation of Dr. Thomas Clap from the presidency of Yale in 1766, Dr. Welles was a prominent candidate for the office. President Timothy Dwight, who was his nephew by marriage, says: "His imagination was vivid and poetical, his intellect vigorous, and his learning extensive. His manners, at the same time, were an unusual happy compound of politeness and dignity." Dr. Welles published "The Real Advantages which Ministers and People may enjoy, especially in the Colonies, by conforming to the Church of England," a clever anonymous attack on the Episcopalian party, which has been attributed also to Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield (Boston, 1762); "The Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination Asserted" (New York, 1763); "Patriotism Described and Recommended," the annual "election sermon" (New London, 1774); and "Vindication of the Validity and Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination, as set forth in Dr. Chauncy's Sermon, and Mr. Welles's Discourse in Answer to the Exceptions of Mr. Jeremiah Leaming" (New Haven, 1767). He was also the author of a poem addressed to his class-mate and friend, Gov. William Livingston, which is prefixed to the latter's "Philosophic Solitude" (New York, 1747).

WELLES, Thomas, governor of Connecticut, b. in England in 1598; d. in Wethersfield, Conn., 14 Jan., 1660. He came to this country before 1636 and settled in Hartford, Conn., where he was magistrate from 1637 till his death. In 1639 he became first treasurer of the colony, and he held that office till 1651. He was secretary of Connecticut in 1640–'8, and was commissioner of the united colonies in 1649 and again in 1654. During the absence of Gov. Edward Hopkins in England in 1654 he was elected moderator of the general court, and in the same year he was chosen deputy governor. In 1655 he was elected governor, but after two years he returned to the office of deputy governor. He was chosen governor for a second time in 1658, and in 1659 again held the office of deputy governor. Gov. Welles possessed the full confidence of the people, and many of the most important of the early laws and papers pertaining to the founding of the colony were drafted by him. The

successful issue of Connecticut from her difficulty concerning the fort erected at Saybrook on one side and the Dutch encroachments on the other was largely due to his skill and wisdom.—His descendant, **Gideon,** secretary of the navy, b. in Glastonbury, Conn., 1 July, 1802; d. in Hartford, Conn., 11 Feb., 1878, entered Norwich university, Vt., but, without being graduated, began to study law. In 1826 he became editor and part owner of the Hartford "Times," with which he remained connected till 1854, though he retired from the responsible editorship in 1836. He made his paper the chief organ of the Democratic party in the state. It was the first to advocate the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency, and earnestly upheld his administration. Mr. Welles was a member of the legislature in 1827–'35,

Gideon Welles

and both in that body and in his journal attacked with severity the proposed measure to exclude from the courts witnesses that did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. He also labored for years to secure the abolition of imprisonment for debt, opposed special and private legislation, and secured the passage of general laws for the organization of financial corporations. He began an agitation for low postage before the subject had begun to attract general attention. He was chosen comptroller of the state by the legislature in 1835, and elected to that office by popular vote in 1842 and 1843, serving as postmaster of Hartford in the intervening years. From 1846 till 1849 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the navy department at Washington. Mr. Welles had always opposed the extension of slavery. He identified himself with the newly formed Republican party in 1855, and in 1856 was its candidate for governor of Connecticut. In 1860 he labored earnestly for the election of Abraham Lincoln, and on the latter's election Mr. Welles was given the portfolio of the navy in his cabinet. Here his executive ability compensated for his previous lack of special knowledge, and though many of his acts were bitterly criticised, his administration was popular with the navy and with the country at large. His facility as a writer made his state papers more interesting than such documents usually are. In his first report, dated 4 July, 1861, he announced the increase of the effective naval force from forty-two to eighty-two vessels. This and the subsequent increase in a few months to more than 500 vessels was largely due to his energy. In the report that has just been mentioned he also recommended investigations to secure the best iron-clads, and this class of vessels was introduced under his administration. In the cabinet Mr. Welles opposed all arbitrary measures, and objected to the declaration of a blockade of southern ports, holding that this was a virtual acknowledgment of belligerent rights, and that the preferable course would be to close our ports to foreign commerce by proclamation. By request of the president, he presented his ideas in writing; but the cabinet finally yielded to the views of Sec. Seward. Early in the war, on 25 Sept., 1861, he ordered that the negro refugees that found their way to U. S. vessels should be enlisted in the navy. He held his post till the close of President Johnson's administration in 1869. In 1872 he acted with the Liberal Republicans, and in 1876 he advocated the election of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward taking strong grounds against the electoral commission and its decision. After his retirement from office he contributed freely to current literature on the political and other events of the civil war, and provoked hostile criticism by what many thought his harsh strictures on official conduct. In 1872 he published an elaborate paper to show that the capture of New Orleans in 1862 was due entirely to the navy, and in 1873 a volume entitled "Lincoln and Seward."

WELLING, James Clarke, educator, b. in Trenton, N. J., 14 July, 1825. He was graduated at Princeton in 1844, and, after studying law, renounced that profession in 1848 to become associate principal of the New York collegiate school. In 1850 he was secured by Joseph Gales and William W. Seaton as literary editor of the "National Intelligencer" at Washington, and he was afterward associated with them in the political conduct of that journal, becoming charged in 1856 with its chief management, for which post he was qualified by his accurate scholarship, his facility in writing, and his judicial temperament. His editorship continued through the crisis of the civil war. Adhering to the old-line Whigs as against the Republican and the Democratic parties, he supported the Bell-Everett ticket for president and vice-president in 1860. Steadfastly resisting the disunion movement at the south in all its phases, he gave to the war for the Union his loyal support. He advocated Lincoln's proposition of emancipation with compensation to loyal owners, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and its abolition throughout the Union by constitutional amendment; but he questioned the validity of the emancipation proclamation, and strenuously opposed the constitutionality of military commissions for the trial of citizens in loyal states, which practice was subsequently condemned by the supreme court. The discussions of the "Intelligencer" during this period often took the form of elaborate papers on questions of constitutional or international law, and exercised an acknowledged influence on public opinion. Some of them have been republished, and are still cited in works of history and jurisprudence. Dr. Welling withdrew from journalism in 1865, and spent the following year travelling in Europe for health and study. He had been previously appointed a clerk of the U. S. court of claims, and served in that office till 1867, when he was chosen president of St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. During his presidency the number of students advanced from 90 to 250. In 1868 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbian college, Washington. In 1870 he was appointed professor of belles-lettres in Princeton, but he resigned the post in the following year to accept the presidency of Columbian college (now university). Under his administration that institution has been enlarged, has received a new charter from congress, erected a building in the heart of Washington (see illustration), added new professional schools, and laid the foundation of a free endowment. At the same time he has been connected with many literary, historical, and scientific societies. As president of the board of trustees of the Corcoran gal-

lery of art since 1877 he has devoted much time to its development, visiting in 1887 the studios of the chief artists of Europe in its interest. In 1884 he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian institution, and soon afterward he was elected chairman of its executive committee. He is an active member of the Philosophical and Anthropological societies of Washington, was chosen in 1884 president of the former, and has contributed valuable memoirs to the published proceedings of both bodies. He is president of the Copyright league of the District of Columbia. For many years he has been a contributor to periodicals.

WELLINGTON, Arthur Mellen, civil engineer, b. in Waltham, Mass., 20 Dec., 1847. He was graduated at the Boston Latin-school, and was about to enter Harvard when his eyesight failed, and he turned his attention to civil engineering, studying under Prof. John B. Henck in Boston. On the completion of his studies he engaged actively in the work, and among other places has held those of chief engineer of the Interoceanic railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico and assistant general manager of the Mexican Central railway. He devised a plan for multiplying the traffic facilities of the Brooklyn bridge fivefold, which was recommended in 1887 by the board of experts in preference to all others. Mr. Wellington has been a member of the American society of civil engineers since 1881. In addition to his professional work, he is editor of the "Engineering News" in New York city, and has published "Computation from Diagrams of Railway Earthworks" (New York, 1878); "Economic Theory of the Location of Railways" (1878; enlarged ed., 1887); "Car-Builders' Dictionary" (New York, 1884); and "Field Work of Railway Location and Laying out of Works" (1889).

WELLS, Clark Henry, naval officer; b. in Reading, Pa., 22 Sept., 1822; d. in Washington, D. C., 28 Jan., 1888. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy, 25 Sept., 1840, attended the naval academy at Annapolis in 1846, and became a passed midshipman on 11 July of that year. During the Mexican war he served in the brig "Somers," which was capsized and sunk in a squall off Vera Cruz, after which he joined the "Petrel," in which he participated in covering the landing of Scott's army and in the bombardment of Vera Cruz. He also took part in the expeditions that captured Tampico and Tuspan in 1846–'7. He was promoted to master, 1 March, 1855, and to lieutenant, 14 Sept., 1855, served in the steam frigate "Niagara," laying the first Atlantic submarine cable in 1857. When the civil war opened he was appointed executive of the steamer "Susquehanna," in which he participated in the capture of Port Royal, S. C. He led several boat expeditions in engagements with batteries in the inland coast waters of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and was present at the capture of Fernandina. He commanded the sloop "Vandalia," on the blockade of Charleston, and took the sloop "Dale" home in 1862. He was commissioned a lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, was executive of the Philadelphia navy-yard in 1863, and commanded the wooden steamer "Galena" in the Western Gulf blockading squadron in 1863–'4. He participated in the battle of Mobile, in which his vessel was lashed to the "Oneida." When they were passing the forts a shell from the ram "Tennessee" exploded in one of the "Oneida's" boilers, and he towed her along, in command of both vessels because the commander of the "Oneida" had been wounded. He was highly commended by Admiral Farragut in his official report and by a special letter. He served in the Eastern Gulf squadron for a few months, was refitted at Philadelphia and joined Admiral Porter's fleet at Hampton Roads, where he remained until the close of the war. He commanded the steamer "Kansas" on the Brazil station in 1865–'6, where he rendered assistance to a British gun-boat that was stranded in the river Plate, and also to a British merchant-vessel, for which he received a letter of thanks from the British government through the president. He was commissioned a commander, 25 July, 1866, captain, 19 June, 1871, and with the "Shenandoah" rendered valuable assistance to the iron-clad "Compt de Verde" which had broken from her moorings at Spezia. He received the decoration of the Legion of honor from President Thiers of France for this service. He was chief signal officer of the navy in 1879–'80, was promoted to commodore, 22 Jan., 1880, and on 1 Aug., 1884, to rear-admiral, and he was placed on the retired list, 22 Sept., 1884.

WELLS, Darius, inventor, b. in Johnstown, N. Y., 26 April, 1800; d. in Paterson, N. J., 27 May, 1875. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade in his native place, and after serving for six years removed to Amsterdam, N. Y., where, with William Childs, he established the first newspaper. In 1826 he went to New York, and continued the printing business. At that time the largest metal type that was made was only twelve-line pica, and it cost more than the average printer could afford to pay. This led to his making large type from wood, and he followed the method of engravers by using cross-grained sections. The advantage of wood-type having been established, it was found necessary to devise means of manufacturing it with greater rapidity and less labor. Mr. Wells found that by using a vertical revolving cutter a more speedy removal of the superfluous wood could be effected. This device, improved by various modifications, is known as the routing machine. Subsequently he engaged in the business of furnishing wooden type, and also made a specialty of preparing boxwood for engravers. This was gradually extended to include printers' materials, and in 1840 he established a factory at Paterson, N. J. He continued in this occupation until 1856, when he retired. During 1861–'74 he was postmaster of Paterson, except that he was removed from office by President Johnson in 1866, but restored a short time later through the efforts of Charles Sumner.

WELLS, David Ames, economist, b. in Springfield, Mass., 17 June, 1828. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Welles, governor of Connecticut, and, on his mother's side, of David Ames, who built and established the National armory in Springfield. In 1847 he was graduated at Williams, and, with others, published a "History and Sketches of Williams College" (Springfield, 1847). For a time during 1848 he was on the editorial staff of the "Springfield Republican." While thus engaged, he suggested the idea, and was associated in the invention, of folding newspapers and books by ma-

chinery in connection with power printing-presses. The first machine that was ever constructed and successfully operated was built at his expense, and worked under his direction, in the office of the "Republican." He then sold his interest, and entered the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, where he became a special pupil of Louis Agassiz, and was graduated in 1851. Mr. Wells continued at Harvard as assistant, and was lecturer on physics and chemistry at Groton academy, Mass. In Cambridge he began, with George Bliss, in 1849, the publication of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," which he continued until 1866. He invented in 1856 improvements in preparing textile fabrics. During 1857–'8 he was a member of the publishing-firm of G. P. Putnam and Co., New York. He compiled "Science of Common Things" (New York, 1857); "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (1857); "Principles and Applications of Chemistry" (1858); and "First Principles of Geology" (1861), of which works two were translated into Chinese, and that on chemistry was adopted as a text-book at the U. S. military academy. In 1864 he issued an essay on "Our Burden and our Strength," which was considered "one of the most original and startling brochures of political literature." The Loyal publication society of New York reprinted it, and it was published in England. French and German translations were issued abroad, and its entire circulation probably exceeded 200,000 copies. In 1865 he was called to Washington, and made chairman of a commission to consider the subject of raising by taxation the necessary revenue to supply the wants of the government. On the completion of his report in January, 1866, he was appointed special commissioner of the revenue, which office was created for him, and later under his direction the bureau of statistics was formed. He visited Europe in 1867, under a government commission, and investigated industries competitive with those of the United States. Although he was originally a believer in the economic system of protection, his experience resulted in his acceptance of free-trade doctrines. His term of office expired in 1870, and he was appointed chairman of a commission to examine the laws relating to local taxation in the state of New York. In 1872 he was invited to lecture on political science in Yale. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1872 and 1880, and in 1876 was a candidate for congress from Connecticut. He was appointed by the U. S. court in 1876 one of the trustees and receivers of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and in fourteen months rescued the corporation from bankruptcy, and expended a considerable sum for improvements and repairs, without incurring an additional dollar of indebtedness. In 1877 he was appointed by the state board of canal commissioners chairman of a commission to consider the subject of tolls on the New York canals, and in 1878 made an exhaustive report. He was one of the trustees of the bondholders that bought, under foreclosure and sale, and reorganized the Erie railway. In 1879 he was elected by the associated railways of the United States a member of the board of arbitration, to which they agreed to refer all disputes and arrangements for "pooling" or apportioning their respective earnings. Mr. Wells was invited to deliver the annual address before the Cobden club in 1873, and in 1874 was elected a foreign associate of the French academy of political science, also in 1877 a foreign associate of the Accademia dei Lincei of Italy, receiving its medal of honor in 1863. The degree of M. D. was given him by Berkshire medical college in 1863, that of LL. D. by Williams in 1871, and that of D. C. L. by Oxford in 1874. He was president of the American social science association in 1875–'9, president of the New London county (Conn.) historical society in 1880, and of the American free-trade league in 1881. He has been a prolific writer of pamphlets on economic subjects; some of the best known of which are "The Creed of the Free-Trade" (1875); "Production and Distribution of Wealth" (1875); "Why we Trade and How we Trade" (1878); "The Silver Question, or the Dollar of the Fathers *vs.* the Dollar of the Sons" (1878) and "Principles of Taxation" (1886). In book-form he has published "Year-Book of Agriculture" (Philadelphia, 1856); "Wells's Science of Common Things" (New York, 1856); "Report of U. S. Revenue Commission" (Washington, 1866), "Reports U. S. Special Commissioners of Revenue" (4 vols., 1866–'9); "Robinson Crusoe's Money" (New York, 1876); "Our Merchant Marine: how it Rose, Increased, became Great, Declined, and Decayed" (1882); "A Primer of Tariff Reform" (1884); "Practical Economics, a Collection of Essays" (1885); "A Study of Mexico" (1887); "A Short and Simple Catechism" (1888) and "Relation of the Tariff to Wages" (1888). He has edited Charles Knight's "Knowledge is Power" (Boston, 1856); Richard F. Burton's "Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah" (New York, 1857); "Things not Generally Known" (1857); and Sir Benjamin C. Brodie's "Psychological Inquiries," with notes (1857).

WELLS, Erastus, congressman, b. in Jefferson county, N. Y., 2 Dec., 1823. He received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen, being thrown on his own resources, removed to St. Louis, Mo. He established the first omnibus line in that city, and subsequently the first street railroad, was for fifteen years a member of the city council, served as president of the Missouri railroad company, and was a director of several corporations. He was afterward chosen to congress as a Democrat, and served through four successive terms, from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1877.

WELLS, Henry, expressman, b. in New Hampshire, 12 Dec., 1805; d. in Glasgow, Scotland, 10 Dec., 1878. He early entered the express business, becoming an agent for Henry F. Harnden, and in 1841 suggested to George Pomeroy the desirability of establishing an express from Albany to Buffalo. Subsequently Crawford Livingston acted on the proposition, and weekly trips were made between the two points. Beginning in 1843, railroad communication having been established between the two cities, trips were made daily. The firm-name was at first Pomeroy and Co., but was altered to Livingston, Wells and Pomeroy, and, on the retirement of the latter, became Livingston and Wells. In 1845 the business was extended westward from Buffalo to Chicago, with William G. Fargo in charge of that division, under the name of Wells and Co. Meanwhile they established a letter express to carry communications from New York to Buffalo for six cents, while the government charge for the same distance was twenty-five cents. Every means was taken by the National authorities to destroy the practice, but without success. In 1846 a European express was established, with offices in London and Paris. Competition by various companies resulted in the consolidation of the different organizations in 1850, and the formation of the American express company, of which Mr. Wells was elected president. In 1832 he was associated with William G. Fargo and others in forming the firm of Wells, Fargo and Co., for conduct-

ing the express business in the far west, and he continued an active officer of that company until its management was transferred to western capitalists after the completion of the Transcontinental railroad. In 1860 the American express company was reorganized with a capital of $1,000,000, and he acted as its president until 1868. He gave $150,000 to found and endow Wells female college at Aurora, N. Y., one of the first collegiate institutions to be established in this country for the higher education of women.

WELLS, Henry Horatio, lawyer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1823. He was educated at Romeo academy, Mich., studied law in Detroit with Theodore Romeyn, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1854–'6 was a member of the legislature. He entered the army in September, 1862, as colonel of the 26th Michigan infantry, and served until September, 1866. In February, 1863, he was made provost-marshal-general of the defences south of Potomac river, which office he held until the close of the war. In May, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers, and, settling in Virginia in 1868–'9, was military governor of that state. He was the Republican candidate for governor in the latter year, but was defeated by Gilbert C. Walker. On the assassination of President Lincoln, he took charge of the investigation in Washington that resulted in the capture of the conspirators, and afterward he was associate counsel in the criminal proceedings against Jefferson Davis for treason. In 1870–'1 he was counsel, with Henry A. Wise, in the Chohoon and Ellyson mayoralty case, during the trial of which he was almost fatally injured by the falling of a gallery, crowded with people, in the capitol at Richmond. In 1871–'2 he was U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, and he then removed to Washington, where, in 1875–'80, he was U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

WELLS, Horace, dentist, b. in Hartford, Vt., 21 Jan., 1815; d. in New York city, 24 Jan., 1848. He was educated at New England academies, and in 1834 began the study of dentistry in Boston. In 1836 he opened an office in Hartford, Conn., where he soon gained a lucrative practice. His attention was early turned to the desirability of preventing pain during the extraction of teeth. After unsuccessfully experimenting with various narcotics he expressed his belief in the efficacy of nitrous oxide in 1840; but it was not until 1844, when that agent had been administered publicly in Hartford to several persons by Dr. Gardiner Q. Colton in his lecture on laughing-gas, that he became convinced of the practicability of its use. On the following day, 11 Dec., 1844, he had a tooth extracted from his own mouth without experiencing any pain while under the influence of the gas, and he at once began to use it in the extraction of teeth from other persons. Subsequently other dentists in Hartford became convinced of its value and used it. He went to Boston in January, 1845, for the purpose of laying his discovery more prominently before the profession, and communicated his experience to Dr. William T. G. Morton, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and Dr. John C. Warren. Dr. Warren invited him to lecture before his class at the Harvard medical school and to administer the gas to a patient; but the experiment failed, as the subject was only partially anæsthetized, and in consequence Mr. Wells was hissed by the students, who pronounced him a charlatan and his gas a humbug. Dr. Morton had been his pupil in Hartford, and by his aid established himself in Boston. Subsequently, when he and Dr. Jackson laid claim to the discovery of anæsthesia and in 1846 applied for a patent, Mr. Wells remonstrated, stating the results of his own experiments and introducing the testimony of the medical profession in Hartford; but to no avail, for a patent was issued to Dr. Morton in November, 1846. Later, when Dr. Jackson and Dr. Morton submitted their claims to the Institute of France, Mr. Wells at once sailed for Europe in order to present his statement before that body also; but without success. He removed to New York city in 1847, where he tried to impress on the community the validity of his discovery. Mr. Wells was arrested on a charge of throwing vitriol on the clothes of women in the street, and this so aggravated a mental disorder with which he had been attacked that he committed suicide. He published a pamphlet entitled "A History of the Application of Nitrous-Oxide Gas, Ether, and other Vapors to Surgical Operations" (1847). A bronze statue by Truman H. Bartlett has been erected to his memory by the citizens of Hartford in Bushnell park. Charles T. Jackson, Crawford W. Long, William T. G. Morton, and Horace Wells are the claimants for the discovery of anæsthesia. See "An Examination of the Question of Anæsthesia" (Boston, 1859) and "An Inquiry into the Origin of Modern Anæsthesia" (Hartford, 1867).

WELLS, John, lawyer, b. in Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., in 1770; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Sept., 1823. Owing to the massacre of his entire family by the Indians in Cherry Valley, he was in 1778 placed in charge of his aunt, who took him to New York city, and he was graduated at Princeton in 1788. He then studied law with Edward Griswold, was admitted to the bar in 1791, and in 1797 was appointed an associate justice of the peace by Gov. John Jay. About this time James Cheetham attacked the Federalists with vigor in "The American Citizen" and Mr. Wells replied in the "Evening Post." The ability with which his task was performed led to the belief that Alexander Hamilton was the author, and so well pleased was the latter with their strength that he sought the acquaintance of the younger man. Subsequently Mr. Wells had charge of bringing out the papers known as "The Federalist," although for final revision they passed through the hands of Hamilton. In 1804 Mr. Cheetham attacked the conduct and character of William S. Smith, son-in-law of President John Adams, in his journal, in consequence of which an action for libel was brought against him in the supreme court. Mr. Cheetham secured the services of Mr. Wells as counsel, and, although the latter failed to win the case, his conduct gained for him considerable reputation. After the war of 1812 his argument in the case of Griswold *vs.* Waddington, in which he took the ground that the war was a dissolution of partnership between the two brothers Waddington, one of whom was a resident of Liverpool and the other of New York, was regarded as one of his best efforts. He was a trustee of the General

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theological seminary and of Columbia college in 1815–'23. The degree of LL. D. was given him by Princeton. A bust was erected by the bar of New York in Grace church, of which he was a vestryman, and upon the removal of the church it was placed in St. Paul's chapel, where it still remains. See "Memorial of the Life and Character of John Wells" (printed privately, New York, 1874).

WELLS, John Sullivan, senator, b. in Durham, N. H., 18 Oct., 1803; d. in Exeter, N. H., 1 Aug., 1860. His mother was a niece of Gen. John Sullivan. He studied law, teaching to support himself, was admitted to the bar, and practised for five years in Guildhall, Vt., and after 1846 at Exeter, N. H. Mr. Wells filled various local offices, was for many years a member of the lower house of the legislature, serving in 1841 as its speaker, and was president of the state senate in 1852–'3. He was also attorney-general of the state in 1847. In 1854 he was Democratic candidate for U. S. senator, but was defeated by five votes on account of his approval of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Shortly afterward he was appointed a U. S. senator to fill the vacancy that was caused by the death of Moses Norris, holding his seat from 22 Jan. till 3 March, 1855. He was again a candidate in that year and in 1860. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1856–'7, and sat in two National conventions.—His brother, **Samuel,** jurist, b. in Durham, N. H., 15 Aug., 1801; d. in Boston, Mass., 15 July, 1868, was self-educated, became a lawyer, and in 1836–'7 sat in the Maine legislature. From 1847 till 1854 he was on the supreme bench of the state, and in 1855–'6 he was governor.

WELLS, Robert, printer, b. in Scotland in 1728; d. in London, England, in 1794. He removed to Charleston, S. C., in 1758, and established himself as a book-seller and publisher. He was the chief book-seller in the Carolinas for many years, and published a paper called "The South Carolina and American General Gazette." At the opening of the Revolution he resigned his business to his son John and returned to Europe. His estate was confiscated in 1782. Mr. Wells acquired a fortune in England, but lost most of it. While in Charleston he wrote and published a "Travestie of Virgil."—His son, **William Charles,** scientist, b. in Charleston, S. C., in May, 1757; d. in London, England, 18 Sept., 1817, was placed at school in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1767, and entered Edinburgh university in 1770, but returned to Charleston in 1771, and in 1775, refusing to sign the "Association," a patriotic paper, embarked for London. He then resumed medical studies at Edinburgh, and in 1780 received his degree. After a short service as surgeon of a Scottish regiment in Holland he went back to Charleston in 1781 to arrange his family affairs. There he was a printer, book-seller, and merchant, and wrote a paper to show that Whigs of rank that appeared in arms after being sent home on parole should be put to death. He also published about this time a description of Henry Laurens under the signature of "Marius." When the British evacuated Charleston in December, 1782, Dr. Wells accompanied them to St. Augustine, Fla., where he edited the first weekly paper in the province, was captain of a military company, and managed a theatre that was established by young officers for the benefit of loyalist refugees. In 1784 he established himself in practice in London, where in 1788 he was admitted as a licentiate of the College of physicians, in 1790 elected physician to Finsbury dispensary, and in 1800 a physician of St. Thomas's hospital. His reputation as a scientist rests principally on his celebrated "Essay on Dew and Several Appearances connected with It" (London, 1814), by which he is chiefly known. This was the first announcement of a comprehensive theory of dew, and its conclusions, which were drawn from a series of ingenious experiments, are accepted to-day with slight modifications. His experimental work on this subject was remarkable for patient research, close reasoning, and the simplicity of the means that he employed. He was the first to show the relation of radiation to the deposition of dew and to explain the true origin and nature of the latter, which had generally been misunderstood. His essay on "Single Vision with Two Eyes," which had appeared previously (1792), had gained him an election in 1793 to the Royal society of London, which in 1816 awarded him the gold and silver Rumford medals. He also was chosen to the Royal society of Edinburgh in 1814. In 1813 Dr. Wells read before the Royal society a paper in which, says Charles R. Darwin, "he distinctly recognizes the principle of natural selection, and this is the first recognition that has been indicated." A volume containing his essays and an autobiographical sketch appeared after his death (Edinburgh, 1818).

WELLS, Samuel Roberts, phrenologist, b. in West Hartford, Conn., 4 April, 1820; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1875. He studied medicine, and obtained his degree, but never practised. He early became interested in phrenology, and was also one of the first advocates of an exclusively vegetable diet. In 1845 he became a partner in the publishing-house of O. S. and L. N. Fowler in New York city, the firm-name being Fowlers and Wells, and in 1865 he became sole proprietor. Mr. Wells edited the "Water-Cure Journal" in 1850–'62, the "Phrenological Journal" from 1863 till his death, and the "Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy" after 1865. He accompanied Lorenzo N. Fowler in phrenological lecturing tours in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and was the author, among other works, of "The New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character" (New York, 1866); "How to read Character" (1869); and "Wedlock, or the Right Relations of the Sexes" (1869).—His wife, **Charlotte Fowler,** b. in Cohocton, Steuben co., N. Y., 14 Aug., 1814, is a sister of the Fowler brothers. She was educated at Franklin academy, Prattsburg, N. Y., and in 1834 became interested in phrenology, which she taught as early as 1835. She joined her brothers in their New York enterprise in 1837, married Mr. Wells in 1844, and after her husband's death succeeded to the management of his business.

WELLS, Walter, author, b. in Salisbury, N. H., in November, 1830; d. in Portland, Me., 21 April, 1881. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1852, and then taught in the high-school at Augusta, Me., for several years. Subsequently he lectured on scientific subjects, and was connected with the Western university of Pennsylvania, where he was invited to take charge of the chair of physical geography in the scientific department. In 1867 he was appointed to the hydrographic survey of Maine, and he published in connection with that work "The Water-Power of Maine" (Augusta, 1869). Subsequently he became connected with the Fairbanks scale company, and then was in the employ of various railroads. He was appointed in 1869 secretary of the National association of cotton manufacturers and planters in Boston, and made an exhaustive report on the tariff in relation to the growth and manufacture of cotton in this country. Mr. Wells also contributed papers to the periodical press, and prepared an elementary physi-

cal geography. He was engaged in literary work at the time of his death.

WELLS, William, soldier, b. in Kentucky about 1770; d. near Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), Ill., 15 Aug., 1812. When he was twelve years of age he was taken captive by the Miami Indians and adopted by Little Turtle, their chief. He served with the Indians at the opening of hostilities in 1790, and was at the battle when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. Realizing that he was fighting against his own kindred, he informed Little Turtle that he was going to his own people, set out for Gen. Anthony Wayne's army, and was made a captain of a company of scouts. He remained in the army till the treaty of Greenville in 1795, after which he settled upon a farm near Fort Wayne, where his wife, Little Turtle's daughter, joined him. He was Indian agent and justice of the peace, and rendered effective service to Gen. William Henry Harrison. When it was announced in 1812 that Fort Dearborn was to be evacuated, he set out at once with thirty friendly Miami Indians as a body-guard for the people on their route to Fort Wayne. He arrived at the fort (Chicago) on 13 Aug., but too late to prevent its evacuation, which he was certain would result in a massacre. On the morning of 15 Aug. the gates of the fort were opened and Capt. Wells, with blackened face, at the head of fifteen of his trusted Indians, the other fifteen bringing up the rear, set out on their journey for Fort Wayne. They had not gone more than a mile and a half when about 500 Indians sprang from their ambush behind the sand-hills on the bank of Lake Michigan and began an indiscriminate slaughter of soldiers, women, and children. Capt. Wells was pierced by half a dozen bullets, his head was cut off, and his heart was taken out by the infuriated savages.

WELLS, William, soldier, b. in Waterbury, Vt., 14 Dec., 1837. He attended academies in Vermont and New Hampshire, and became a merchant, but in September, 1861, enlisted in the 1st Vermont cavalry, becoming 1st lieutenant on 14 Oct., captain on 18 Nov., 1861, and major, 30 Oct., 1862. He took part in Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's Shenandoah campaign, and Gen. John Pope's Virginia campaign in 1862, and then served in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac till the close of the war, except from August, 1864, till March, 1865, when he was under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He became colonel of his regiment, 4 June, 1864, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 22 Feb., 1865, received his full commission on 19 May, and was brevetted major-general on 30 March. Gen. Wells commanded the 2d brigade of the 3d cavalry division in the Army of the Potomac, and for some time was temporarily at the head of that division. After June, 1865, till he was mustered out, 15 Jan., 1866, he commanded the 1st separate brigade of the 2d army corps at Fairfax Court-House. His regiment took part in numerous battles and skirmishes, and he was twice wounded. Gen. Wells was in the Vermont legislature in 1865–'6, adjutant-general and inspector-general of the state in 1866–'72, collector of internal revenue in 1872–'85, and state senator in 1886–'7.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, b. in Tolland, Conn., 27 Feb., 1812; d. in Chicago, Ill., 21 Jan., 1885. He lived on the home farm till 1829, and, after attending school for a short time, became a teacher. He taught in the Teachers' seminary at Andover, Mass., in 1836–'47, and was principal of Putnam free school, Newburyport, Mass., in 1848–'54, and of the State normal school at Westfield, Mass., in 1854–'6. He then removed to Chicago, where he was superintendent of public schools from 1856 till 1864. Mr. Wells was an organizer of the Massachusetts state teachers' association, one of the first editors of the "Massachusetts Teacher," and at different times a member or officer of numerous educational and learned societies. He was vice-president of the Chicago astronomical society, a director of the public library of that city, and an organizer and life-long friend of the Washingtonian home of Chicago. Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1845. He was the author of several schoolbooks and "Historical Authorship of English Grammar" (Chicago, 1878), contributed to educational journals, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

WELLS, William Hill, senator, b. in Pennsylvania about 1760; d. in Millsboro', Del., 11 March, 1829. He engaged in mercantile business in Dagsboro' and Millsboro', Del., and also practised law in Georgetown, but late in life he removed to Dover. He was chosen to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Joshua Clayton, deceased, and served from 4 Feb., 1799, till 6 May, 1804, when he resigned. On the resignation of James A. Bayard he was elected again, holding his seat from 10 June, 1813, till 3 March, 1817. Senator Wells became the owner, through his wife, of vast tracts of land in lower Sussex county, including what is known as the Cypress Swamp.

WELLS, William Vincent, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Jan., 1826. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and became a sailor and then an officer in the merchant marine. Afterward he engaged in mining and commercial enterprises, and was an agent for American capitalists in obtaining grants from foreign governments. In these capacities he has travelled since boyhood in various parts of the world, and has been four times shipwrecked. He went to California in 1849, where he built and commanded the first steamboat in that state, and he was afterward consul-general of Honduras in the United States. Mr. Wells has owned and edited several newspapers in San Francisco, has corresponded with various journals from different parts of the globe, and is the author of a narrative of "Walker's Expedition to Nicaragua, a History of the Central American War" (New York, 1856); "Explorations and Adventures in Honduras" (1857); and the "Life and Public Services" of his great-grandfather, Samuel Adams, with extracts from his correspondence, state papers, and political essays (3 vols., Boston, 1865).

WELLSTOOD, John Geikie, engraver, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 18 Jan., 1813. He came to New York in 1830, and engaged with the firm of Rawdon, Wright and Co., with whom he remained until 1847, when he entered business for himself. His firm in 1858 was merged into what is now the American bank-note company, and he remained with this company until 1871. In that year he founded in Washington, D. C., the Columbian bank-note company. While he was president of this company he modelled and partially engraved the backs of all the U. S. treasury-notes. When this printing passed into the hands of the government, he returned to the American bank-note company in 1879, and is still (1889) employed by them as a script-engraver. He is the oldest living bank-note engraver in this country, and has made many improvements in that class of work. —His brother, **William,** engraver, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 19 Dec., 1819, came to the United States with his parents in 1830, and when about sixteen years old began to work as a letter-en-

graver in New York. He afterward devoted himself entirely to pictorial work, and was especially successful in his landscapes. He has been employed by the Western Methodist book concern (1846–'74) and by various firms in New York. Among his plates, executed in the line manner, are portraits of Florence Nightingale (1857), Ulysses S. Grant, and Henry W. Longfellow, the latter after Alonzo Chappel, and the landscapes "Coast of Mount Desert," after William Hart (1862); "Mount Washington," after Sanford R. Gifford (1862); Albert F. Bellows's "A Quiet Nook" (1864); "Life's Day," three subjects (1865); Thomas Moran's "Florida" (1878); and Walter Satterlee's "Tempus Fugit" (1880).—William's son, **James,** engraver, b. in Jersey City, N. J., 20 Nov., 1855; d. there, 14 March, 1880, followed the profession of his father, whose pupil he was. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of William Wellstood and Co., and was a successful and promising engraver. His principal plates were "The Pointer," and "Safe in Port," after Thomas Moran.

WELSER, Bartholomeus, Prince, German banker, b. in Augsburg about 1475; d. there in 1559. He was the head of the banking-firm of Welser Brothers, who claimed descent from the Byzantine general Belisarius. They possessed great riches, and Bartholomeus was created a prince of the empire and made privy councillor to the emperor, to whom he lent large sums, for the repayment of which he was granted, in 1527, the newly discovered province of Venezuela. He was to conquer the country at his own expense, enlist only Spanish and Flemish troops, fit out two expeditions of four vessels, and build two cities and three forts within two years after taking possession. As the country was reputed to contain gold-mines, he later obtained permission to send out 150 German miners. In virtue of this contract, Welser armed a fleet, which sailed from San Lucar de Barrameda early in 1528, under the command of Ambrosio Alfinger (*q. v.*), whom he appointed captain-general. After Alfinger's death in 1531, Georg von Speier (*q. v.*) became captain-general, and fitted out a new expedition, which sailed in 1534. After Speier's death in 1540 the crown of Spain claimed the right to appoint the governor, and finally, in 1546, Charles V. revoked Welser's charter. Welser did much to establish trade between the Low Countries, Germany, and South America. His enterprise has been commended by many writers, and is eulogized by Henry Ternaux-Compans in his collection, but it was detrimental to the interests of the banker, whose losses in his colonization schemes were estimated to reach the sum of 3,000,000 florins. Welser's banking-house still exists, as does also the old family mansion, which is one of the curiosities of the city of Augsburg.

WELSH, Alfred Hix, educator, b. in Fostoria, Ohio, 7 Sept., 1850. He spent his early life in manual labor, contributing to the support of his widowed mother and sisters. He was graduated at Baldwin university, Ohio, in 1872, was professor of mathematics the following three years in Buchtel college, became teacher of rhetoric in the Columbus high-school in 1876, and since 1885 has been professor of English literature in Ohio state university. Prof. Welsh is well known for his series of school-books on rhetoric, grammar, and mathematics. He has also published "The Conflict of Ages" (Columbus, 1877); "The Development of English Literature and Language" (Chicago, 1882); and "Man and His Relations" (Cincinnati, 1888). He has in preparation a "Manual of English Literature."

WELSH, John, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Nov., 1805; d. there, 10 April, 1886. His father, of the same name, was a Philadelphia merchant. The son received a collegiate education, but was not graduated. After conducting a mercantile business of his own, he entered, in 1874, into partnership with his brothers in the West India trade, and was at the time of his death the senior member of the firm, which had been established since 1834. For many years he was active in public affairs, giving largely of his time and means, from his first service as member of the select council of Philadelphia. For twenty years he was a member of the sinking fund commission, and for the same length of time a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was also a patron. He was president of the Philadelphia board of trade and of the Merchants' fund for fifteen years. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal hospital and its largest contributor. In 1862 he was appointed commissioner of Fairmount park. During the civil war he was active in measures of relief, and in 1864 he became president of the executive committee of the sanitary fair, which disbursed over $1,000,000 for the use of army hospitals and ambulances. His best-known work was as president of the Centennial board of finance, to which he was elected in April, 1873. The success of the exhibition was in a great measure due to his executive ability, in recognition of which he was presented by the city with a gold medal and with $50,000. With this sum he endowed the John Welsh chair of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Welsh was an active Republican, and in 1878 was appointed minister to England, but he resigned within two years. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, and by Washington and Lee in 1880, and many foreign decorations were given him for courtesies that he extended during the Centennial exhibition.—His brother, **William,** philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia about 1810; d. there, 11 Feb., 1878, was also a merchant in his native city, where he occupied many public posts, among them those of president of the board of trusts, director of Girard college, and trustee of Wills hospital. He was also largely identified with the philanthropic interests of the city, especially as a member of the Indian peace commission during Gen. Grant's administration, which place he resigned upon meeting with difficulties in the Indian bureau. For several years he was proprietor of the "North American" and the "Philadelphia Gazette," which he had purchased in order to elevate the morals of the daily press. Mr. Welsh published, besides various papers, "Lay Co-operation in St. Mark's Church" (Philadelphia, 1861); "Letters on the Home Missionary Work of the Protestant Episcopal Church"

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(1863); "The Bishop Potter Memorial House" (1868); and "Taopi and his Friends, or Indians' Wrongs and Rights," with Bishop Henry B. Whipple and the Rev. Samuel Dutton Hinman (1869).

WELSH, Thomas, soldier, b. in Columbia, Pa., 5 May, 1824; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 14 Aug., 1863. He received a common-school education, and engaged in the lumber trade. Enlisting as a private for the Mexican war, he was wounded at Buena Vista, and promoted lieutenant for gallantry. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a company, was mustered into the volunteer service as captain, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, which served in the Shenandoah valley until it was disbanded at the end of three months. He re-entered the service as colonel of the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, and commanded a brigade at South Mountain and Antietam, as also at Fredericksburg, where he won promotion by his services on the right centre, being commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1863. He was transferred to the west with the 9th army corps, and, after doing duty for some time in Kentucky, was sent to Vicksburg. After the fall of that place he marched with Gen. William T. Sherman to Jackson, Miss., and contracted a malarial fever, from which he died while travelling homeward.

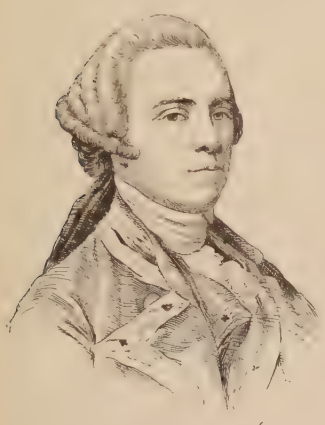
WELTON, Richard, English non-juring bishop, b. in England about 1675; d. in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1726. He was rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London, and in 1722 was consecrated to the episcopate by Dr. Ralph Taylor, one of the non-juring bishops. A short time afterward he assisted Dr. Taylor in consecrating Rev. John Talbot, then on a visit to England, who for many years had urged the establishment of episcopacy in the North American colonies. In 1723 the vestry of Christ church, Philadelphia, which was without a rector, prayed the bishop of London to send them "such a gentleman as may be a credit to our communion, an ornament to the profession, and a true propagator of the gospel." Six months having passed without an appointment being made, on 27 July, 1724, they invited Dr. Welton, who had arrived in town a month before, to take charge of the church. He entered at once upon his duties, served with great acceptance for two years, when he was commanded to return to England. Receiving a testimonial of his conduct from the churchwardens, he sailed for Lisbon in Jan., 1726, where he died in the autumn, refusing to commune with the English clergy. It is said that among his effects was found "an episcopal seal which he had made use of in Pensilvania," where "he assumed and exercised privily and by stealth the character and functions of a bishop." Dr. Francis L. Hawks asserts, in his "Ecclesiastical Contributions," that "there is direct evidence from the letters of some of the missionaries that both he and Dr. Talbot administered confirmation and wore the robes of a bishop." It was believed in the provinces that Dr. Welton also ordained clergymen, and these secret acts occasioned his recall.

WEMYSS, Francis Courtney, theatrical manager, b. in London, 13 May, 1797; d. in New York city, 5 Jan., 1859. He appeared at the Adelphi, London, in April, 1821, and at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in December, 1822, as Vapid in "The Dramatist," and afterward in the principal cities of the United States. He was subsequently for many years a manager of theatres in Washington, Wheeling, Va., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia. He was one of the founders and a director of the American dramatic fund association of New York city, and its secretary from 1852 till his death. He was the author of "Twenty-six Years as an Actor and Manager" (2 vols., New York, 1847); "Chronology of the American Stage, 1752–1852" (1852); and "Theatrical Biography" (New York); and edited "The Minor Drama," to which he also contributed (7 vols., 1848–'52).

WENDELL, John Lansing, lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 2 Jan., 1785; d. in Hartford, Conn., 19 Dec., 1861. He was a descendant of one of the Dutch families of New York. He was educated in Albany and Cambridge, N. Y., his family having removed to the latter place about 1795. He there entered the law-office of his brother, Gerritt Wendell, became a member of the Albany bar, subsequently judge of Washington county, and was for many years reporter of the supreme court of the state of New York. He published "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Judicature of New York, 1828–'41" (26 vols., Albany, 1829–'42), and "Digest of Cases, Supreme Court of New York, 1828–'35" (1836); and edited "Starkie's Law of Slander" (2 vols., Albany, 1843), and "Blackstone's Commentaries" (4 vols., New York city, 1847).

WENTWORTH, William, colonist, b. in Alford, Lincolnshire, England, in 1615; d. in Dover, N. H., 16 March, 1697. He was a follower of the Rev. John Wheelwright, came with him to Massachusetts in 1636, and was associated with him in his difficulties with the Massachusetts government respecting his Antinomian opinions. With Wheelwright and thirty-three others he signed, on 4 Aug., 1639, "A combination for a government at Exeter, N. H.," of which town he was an early settler. Subsequently he removed to Wells, Mass., but he afterward settled in Dover, N. H., where he was a ruling elder in the church and often preached. He supplied the pulpit in Exeter, after Wheelwright's return to England, as late as 1693. In 1689 he was instrumental in saving a garrison from destruction by the Indians. All the Wentworths in the United States are descended from him.—His grandson, **John,** lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 16 Jan., 1671; d. there, 12 Dec., 1730, became a captain in the merchant marine, was appointed by Queen Anne a councillor for New Hampshire in 1711, made a justice of the common pleas in 1713, and in 1717 became lieutenant-governor of the province, which was then dependent on Massachusetts.—William's great-great-grandson, **Joshua,** soldier, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1742; d. there, 19 Oct., 1809, was colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment in 1776, was elected to the legislature, served for four years as state senator, and was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress, but did not attend.—William's great-great-great-grandson, **Tappan,** lawyer, b. in Dover, N. H., 24 Sept., 1802; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 June, 1875, received a public-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practised in Great Falls, N. H. In 1833 he removed to Lowell, where he was a member of the town council in 1836–'41. He served in the legislature as a Whig in 1851 and as a Republican in 1859 and 1863–'4, and in the state senate in 1848–'9 and 1865–'6. He was elected to congress as a Whig, and served from 4 March, 1853, till 3 March, 1855.—John's son, **Benning,** governor of New Hampshire, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 24 July, 1696; d. there, 14 Oct., 1770, was graduated at Harvard in 1715, and became a merchant in Portsmouth, which town he represented in the assembly. On 12 Oct., 1734, he was appointed a king's councillor, and when New Hampshire was made a distinct province in 1741 he be-

came its governor on 13 Dec., and held this post until 1767. He was authorized by the crown to grant patents of unoccupied land, and in 1749 began to make grants in what is now southern Vermont. This land was considered by the colonial governor of New York as lying within his domain, and the collision, famous in the history of Vermont, respecting the "New Hampshire grants," ensued. A proclamation was made by the governor of New York on 28 Dec., 1763, claiming the territory under the grant from Charles II. to the Duke of York and ordering the sheriff to make returns of the names of those that had settled west of Connecticut river under titles that were derived from New Hampshire. Gov. Wentworth issued a counter-proclamation on 13 March, 1764, declaring these claims obsolete and maintaining the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. Gov. Wentworth exacted heavy fees for his grants of land, and thus accumulated a large property. In each of them he stipulated for the reservation of a lot for an Episcopal church. After his resignation as governor he gave to Dartmouth 500 acres of land, on which the college buildings were erected. He was fond of display. His splendid coach with its retinue of servants became a feature of Portsmouth, and in his spacious mansion he assumed what was then looked upon as almost regal state. The town of Bennington, Vt., was named in his honor. His first wife was Abigail, the daughter of John Ruck, of Boston, who died on 8 Nov., 1755, and his second was his young housekeeper, who had been brought up in his family. His marriage to her, which took place on 15 March, 1760, is the subject of Longfellow's poem, "Lady Wentworth." She was made sole heir of the governor's extensive property, and after his death married Col. Michael Wentworth, of the British army. Her only child, Martha, became the wife of Gov. John Wentworth's nephew, John Wentworth, author of "Special Pleading."—Benning's nephew, Sir **John**, bart., governor of New Hampshire and afterward of Nova Scotia, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 9 Aug., 1737; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 8 April, 1820, was the son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, a councillor of New Hampshire, with whom he was associated as a merchant after his graduation at Harvard in 1755. He went to England in 1765 as agent of the province, and through the influence of Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, obtained the appointment of governor of New Hampshire, succeeding his uncle, and serving from 1767 till 1775. To this office was added that of surveyor-general of the king's woods in North America, with a salary of £700 and perquisites. He landed in Charleston, S. C., in March, 1768, and, travelling northward by land, registered his commission as surveyor in each of the colonies through which he passed. He entered on his duties as governor in June, 1768, was popular, and an excellent public man in every particular. In business he was prompt and efficient, and aided greatly in encouraging education. He gave Dartmouth college its charter and endowed it with 44,000 acres of land, and also gave a piece of land to each member of the first graduating class. (See WHEELOCK, ELEAZAR.) He did much to encourage agriculture and to promote the settlement of New Hampshire, and labored zealously to increase its wealth and importance. When the Revolution began, his efforts to prevent a rupture were unwearied, and he was popular with the people until Gen. Thomas Gage applied to him to procure workmen in New Hampshire to aid in the erection of barracks for the British troops in Boston. He endeavored to comply with this request, which gave the death-blow to his authority, and he was forced to abandon his post. The indignation of the people compelled him to take refuge first in Fort William and Mary and then on board a British ship. His last official act was performed at the Isles of Shoals, where he prorogued the assembly. He embarked for Boston in the ship-of-war "Scarborough" on 24 Aug., 1775, and soon sailed for England, where he remained until peace was declared. Although he was regarded with especial favor by the king, he seems to have held no office. In 1778 he was in Paris, and John Adams records meeting him as he was leaving his box in the theatre. "At first," says Adams, "I was somewhat embarrassed and knew not how to behave toward him. As my classmate and friend at college and ever since, I could have pressed him to my bosom with cordial affection; but we now belonged to two different nations at war with each other, and consequently we were enemies." During their interview "not an indelicate expression to us or to our country or our ally escaped him. His whole behavior was that of an accomplished gentleman." In 1792 he was appointed governor of Nova Scotia, which office he held until 1808, when he retired with a pension of £500 per annum, and was succeeded by Sir George Prevost. He also resumed his post of surveyor of the king's woods. In 1795 he was created a baronet. In 1799 the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, visited Halifax, and Sir John gave a dinner and ball of princely magnificence in his honor at the government house. After his retirement he went with Lady Wentworth to England, but returned to Nova Scotia in 1810 and was accorded a public welcome. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard and Princeton in 1763, and that of LL. D. from Oxford in 1766 and Dartmouth in 1773. Gov. Wentworth owned a large farm in Wolfsborough, N. H., on which he erected in 1773 a mansion 100 feet in length and 45 feet in width and out-buildings of a corresponding size. His entire estate was confiscated and this house was burned in the year of his death. His house in Pleasant street, Portsmouth, was occupied for many years by a kinsman, Ebenezer Wentworth, at one time a cashier of the branch Bank of the United States, who died in 1860. He preserved the parlor in the same style in which its old occupant left it at the time of the Revolution. Many distinguished visitors from abroad have had curiosity to view the premises and his valuable collection of family paintings.—His wife, **Frances Deering**, was a native of Boston and died in England in 1813. Her maiden name was Wentworth, and, although her earliest attachment was for John Wentworth, during his first visit to England, she married Theodore Atkinson, a kinsman of both. On 11 Nov., 1769, after the death of her first husband, she married Gov. Went-



Wentworth

worth. She was beautiful, accomplished, and gay, and when abroad was conspicuous at court. Her portrait by John Singleton Copley is considered an "excellent likeness and a rare picture." The towns of Francestown, Deering, and Wentworth, N. H., perpetuate her name.—Their son, CHARLES MARY, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1775; d. in Hingsand, Devonport, England, in April, 1844, was long private secretary to the Earl of Fitzwilliam. He was appointed a member of the council of Nova Scotia in 1801, and died unmarried. His property descended to his maternal cousin, Mrs. Catherine Frances Gore, the novelist.—William's great-grandson, **John,** jurist, b. in Dover, N. H., 30 March, 1719; d. in Somersworth, N. H., 17 May, 1781, was a member of the legislature from 1768 till 1775, serving as speaker in 1771, in 1773 became chief justice of the court of common pleas, and on 17 Jan., 1776, was made one of the judges of the supreme court, although he had never studied nor practised law. He was president of the first Revolutionary convention in Exeter, N. H., on 21 July, 1774, and was also chairman of the Revolutionary committee of correspondence. He was usually called Colonel John, or Judge John, to distinguish him from others of the same name.—The third John's son, **John,** lawyer, b. in Somersworth, N. H., 17 July, 1745; d. in Dover, N. H., 10 Jan., 1787, was graduated at Harvard in 1768, and studied law, which he practised in Dover. From 1776 till 1780 he served in the legislature, and was appointed by Gov. John Wentworth register of probate for Stratford county, which office he held until his death. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778–'9, and was a member of the state council in 1780–'4, of the state senate in 1784–'7, and of the New Hampshire committee of safety, which administered the government during the recess of the legislature. He was an ardent patriot, and signed, in behalf of New Hampshire, the original articles of confederation.—The second John's nephew, **John,** lawyer, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1768; d. in Paris, France, in 1816, was taken to England about 1775 and educated as a lawyer. He was appointed attorney-general of Prince Edward island, and removed to Portsmouth, where he married Martha Wentworth. In 1816 he returned to Europe. He was the author of a "System of Pleading" (10 vols., London, 1797).—The fourth John's grandson, **John,** journalist, b. in Sandwich, N. H., 5 March, 1815; d. in Chicago, Ill., 16 Oct., 1888, was a son of Paul Wentworth, and the grandson on his mother's side of Col. Amos Cogswell, a Revolutionary officer. After graduation at Dartmouth in 1836, he settled in Illinois in 1836, attended the first meeting to consider the propriety of organizing the town of Chicago into a city, did much to procure its charter, and voted at its first city election in May, 1837. He studied law at Chicago, attended lectures at Harvard law-school, and was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1841. While studying law he conducted the Chicago "Democrat," which he soon purchased and made the chief daily paper of the northwest and of which he was publisher, editor, and proprietor until 1861. Being elected to congress as a Democrat, he served from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1851, and again from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1855. He introduced in that body the first bill favoring the establishment of the present national warehouse system, was instrumental in securing the grant of land to the state of Illinois out of which was constructed the present Illinois Central railroad. He was one of the Democrats and Whigs in congress that assembled at Crutchet's, at Washington, the morning after the repeal of the Missouri compromise passed the house, and resolved to ignore all party lines and form an anti-slavery party. Out of this grew the present Republican party, with which he afterward acted. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1857 and again in 1860, and was the first Republican mayor elected in the United States after the formation of the party, and issued the first proclamation after Fort Sumter was fired upon, calling on his fellow-citizens to organize and send soldiers to the war. He introduced the first steam fire-engine, "Long John," in Chicago in 1857, and later two others, the "Liberty" and "Economy." Upon each occasion of his assumption of the mayor's office he found a large floating debt, and left money in the treasury for his successor. In 1861 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Illinois, and he was a member of the board of education in 1861–'4 and in 1868–'72. He served again in congress from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1867, was a member of the committee of ways and means, and was an earnest advocate of the immediate resumption of specie payments. Mr. Wentworth had been a member of the Illinois state board of agriculture, and was the largest real estate owner in Cook county. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth, to which college he gave $10,000, and was elected president of its alumni in 1883. Owing to his extreme height he was called "Long John" Wentworth. In addition to lectures and writings upon the early history of Chicago, and historical contributions to periodicals, he was the author of "Genealogical, Bibliographical, and Biographical Account of the Descendants of Elder William Wentworth" (Boston, 1850), and "History of the Wentworth Family" (3 vols., 1878).

John Wentworth

WERDEN, Reed, naval officer, b. in Delaware county, Pa., 28 Feb., 1818; d. in Newport, R. I., 13 July, 1886. He was appointed from Ohio a midshipman in the navy, 9 Jan., 1834, became a passed midshipman, 16 July, 1840, was commissioned lieutenant, 27 Feb., 1847, and served in the sloop "Germantown" during the Mexican war in 1847–'8, in which he commanded a detachment of men from that ship in the expeditions against Tuspan and Tampico. When the civil war began he was attached to the steam frigate "Minnesota," in which he participated in the attacks on the forts at Hatteras Inlet and operations in the sounds of North Carolina in Stringham's squadron. He commanded the steamers "Yankee" and "Stars and Stripes" on the North Atlantic blockade in 1861–'2, and in the latter led the first division in the capture of Roanoke island. He was commissioned commander, 16 July, 1862, had charge of the steamer "Conemaugh," on the South Atlantic blockade, in 1862–'3, was fleet-captain of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron in 1864–'5, and commanded

the steamer "Powhatan," in which he blockaded the Confederate ram "Stonewall" in the port of Havana, Cuba, until she was surrendered by the Spanish authorities. He was commissioned a captain, 25 July, 1866, promoted to commodore, 27 April, 1871, was made rear-admiral, 4 Feb., 1875, and commander-in-chief of the South Pacific station in 1875–'6. He was then placed on the retired list at his own request.

WEREAT, John, patriot, b. about 1730; d. in Bryan county, Ga., in 1798. He was an early and decided advocate of colonial rights, was a member of the Provincial congress of Georgia in 1775, its speaker in 1776, and after the fall of Savannah in 1779, as president of the executive council, was at the head of the state government till the next election. In 1788 he was president of the Georgia convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1782 Mr. Wereat exerted himself to relieve the wants of the suffering population west of Augusta, employing his negroes and boats in carrying food to them.

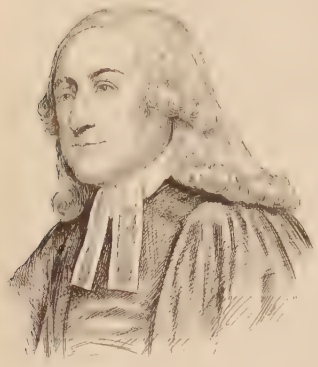
WERNICKE, Gottlieb (vair-nick-eh), known also as Miguel de Faria, German adventurer, lived in the first half of the 18th century. He was a merchant, trading in Brazil, and made several expeditions to the interior. About 1720 he discovered rich gold-mines at the foot of the peak of Itabira, and a few years later he organized a new expedition to explore the mountains north of Itambe. He found a rich gold-mine, which he opened and worked for several years, acquiring great wealth; but the governor of the province of Goyaz claimed that Wernicke had never obtained a grant of the mine. Soldiers took possession of Wernicke's establishments, and he was taken prisoner; but the complaints of his friends secured his release, and he went to Portugal to lodge a complaint against the governor, but died before obtaining justice. His defence, written originally in Portuguese, was translated into French under the title "Exposé des explorations et de la découverte des mines du district d'Itabira, par Gottlieb Wernicke, et de leur exploitation, avec un résumé de ses contestations avec les autorités de la province de Goyaz" (Amsterdam, 1736).

WERNWAG, Lewis, civil engineer, b. in Alteburg, Würtemberg, Germany, 4 Dec., 1769; d. in Harper's Ferry, Va., 12 Aug., 1843. On leaving school, in order to evade military service, he was secreted by a shepherd in the mountains, who directed his attention to the study of astronomy, natural history, and other scientific subjects. In 1786 he made his way to Amsterdam and thence to Philadelphia. His earliest venture in this country was the building of a machine for making whetstones. Soon afterward he began to build power-mills and bridges. While conducting this business he purchased land containing large quantities of white oak and pine timber in New Jersey, from which he got out, about 1809, the keel for the first U. S. frigate built at the Philadelphia navy-yard. In 1810 he erected a bridge across Neshaminy creek, on the road between Philadelphia and New York, and the next year one across Frankford creek. His third bridge of wood was built across the Schuylkill river in 1812 at Philadelphia. This structure, known as the "Colossus of Fairmount," consisted of a single arch, the span of which was 340 feet. In consideration of its length of span (it being the longest ever erected), solidity, and strength, the bridge was regarded as one of the wonders of the world. From that time until 1834 he built twenty-nine additional bridges. In 1813 he removed to Phœnixville, Pa., where he took an interest in and charge of the Phœnix nail-works, and there invented the first machine for cutting and heading spikes from four to seven inches in length. The other machinery was also remodelled and greatly improved by him. He purchased coal-lands near Pottsville, which led to his experimenting toward the use of anthracite coal. At first he found it almost impossible to ignite it, but he discovered that, by closing the furnace-doors and introducing air from beneath, combustion was possible. He was sanguine of its ultimate use for fuel, and while the Philadelphians drove from the city the person that offered to sell it, believing he offered stone for coal, he invented and used in his own residence a stove for burning it. The canal of the Schuylkill navigation company, one of the first in the United States, was partially constructed by him, and the Fairmount water-works and dam at Philadelphia were erected in accordance with his plans. In 1819 he removed to Conowingo, Md., where he built a bridge and double saw-mill, and prepared the timber for many bridges. Five years later he removed to Harper's Ferry and purchased the Isle of Virginius, where he continued his business of preparing timber for bridges. His last bridge was across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and was built in 1833.

WERTMÜLLER, Adolph Ulric, artist, b. in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1751; d. near Marcus Hook, Pa., 5 Oct., 1811. He worked for some time in France, where he became a member of the academy in 1782, and in 1787 he was made court-painter in Sweden. In 1794 he came to the United States, remaining a year or two, and in 1797 he settled finally in this country. During his first visit he painted several portraits of Washington. Though the work of an excellent artist, they are hardly successful as portraits, for Wertmüller belonged to that ideal French school, which usually sacrificed truth to nature for elegance in execution. Elizabeth B. Johnston, in her "Original Portraits of Washington" (Boston, 1882), speaks of five portraits of Washington by Wertmüller, of which one, executed in 1797, was purchased by the U. S. government in 1878, and another is owned by the Historical society of Pennsylvania. Among his other portraits are those of Gustavus III. and his queen, and Gustavus IV. His "Marie Antoinette and her Children" (1785) is in the museum at Stockholm. He was noted especially for his vivid coloring, "Danäe" being a good example of his powers in that respect. When this picture was first exhibited in the United States great indignation was expressed, for public taste and sentiment at that time were against the nude in art.

WESLEY, John, founder of Methodism, b. in Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, 17 June, 1703; d. in London, 2 March, 1791. He was graduated at Christ church college, Oxford, in 1727, and the same year he was ordained presbyter and was his father's curate at Epworth, but he returned to Oxford as tutor in 1729, and became the head of the society that had been founded by his brother Charles and others for personal purification by means of "prayer, fastings, alms, and labors among the poor," the members of which in derision were called "Methodists." In 1735 he accompanied Gen. James Oglethorpe to Georgia as a missionary to the Indians. He began his labors in Savannah, preached and read the liturgy daily, forded rivers, crossed swamps, slept on the ground, fasted, and went barefooted among the children at school to encourage those who had no shoes. His preaching was at first successful, but his rigorous discipline

became distasteful alike to settlers and Indians, and at length, on becoming the subject of enmity and persecution, through his attempt to influence the secular affairs of the colony, he relinquished his work and returned to England in 1738. Shortly after his return he formed the first Methodist society in London, and in the following year, the established churches being closed against him, he joined George Whitefield in his open-air preaching. The number of societies increased, and in May he laid the foundation of the first Methodist chapel in the world at Bristol. At first there was no design to form a new denomination, his desire being rather to promote a revival within the established church. About 1740 differences with Whitefield on doctrinal questions caused the division of the societies into the Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists. He employed laymen in 1741 to take charge of the societies during his travels, assigned them circuits, thus forming the Methodist itineracy, and convened the first annual conference on 25 June, 1744. In 1760 some of his followers sailed for America from Ireland, and became the pioneers of Methodism in the New World. (See EMBURY, PHILIP; HECK, BARBARA; and STRAWBRIDGE, ROBERT.) In 1769 Wesley, in response to an appeal from New York, sent over his first missionaries, who were followed by others in 1771. (See ASBURY, FRANCIS.) In 1780 Mr. Wesley, having been importuned by his missionaries for an ordained ministry, petitioned Bishop Lowth, of London, to ordain a presbyter to administer the sacraments in America. Being refused, he conferred with Thomas Coke, a presbyter of the Church of England, and with others, and on 2 Sept., 1784, he ordained Coke bishop, after ordaining Thomas Vasey and Richard Whatcoat as presbyters, with his assistance and that of another presbyter. Bishop Coke immediately sailed for this country, and established the Methodist Episcopal church. This same year Wesley issued his "Deed of Declaration," by which the government of the church was assigned to the conference of 100 members and their successors forever. Wesley had sent by Bishop Coke an abridgment of the English liturgy, entitled "The Sunday Services of the Methodists in North America" (London, 1784), with a "Collection of Psalms and Hymns for the Lord's Day," by John and Charles Wesley (1784). The liturgy soon fell into disuse. He abridged the "Articles of Religion" from the Forty-nine articles of the English church, and the "Discipline of American Methodism" (1785) from his "Large Minutes"; and his "General Rules" for membership was adopted by the conference. His works number about 200 volumes. Collections of his writings have appeared in London (32 vols., 1771–'4; 16 vols., 1806). The first American edition was published in Philadelphia (10 vols., 1826).



John Wesley

The best is a corrected edition by Rev. Thomas Jackson, D. D. (7 vols., New York, 1831). His life was written by Dr. Thomas Coke and Henry Moore, to whom all his manuscripts were left (London, 1792); by Robert Southey (2 vols., London, 1820); and by Rev. Luke Tyerman (3 vols., London, 1870–'1). See also "History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century," by Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D. (3 vols., New York, 1859–'62); "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America," by the same (4 vols., New York, 1864–'7; abridged ed., 1868); the "Living Wesley," by Dr. James Harrison Rigg (London, 1875); and "Journal of John Wesley," in his works, edited by John Emory (7 vols., New York, 1835).—His brother, **Charles,** clergyman, b. in Epworth, England, 18 Dec., 1708; d. in London, 29 March, 1788, was graduated at Oxford in 1732, and in 1729 was the founder of the society there which, under the leadership of John, was the beginning of Arminian Methodism. After being ordained, he sailed with his brother for Georgia, as Gen. Oglethorpe's secretary, and preacher to the colonists. But the latter refused to conform to the severity of his discipline, and, after an unsuccessful effort in Frederica, he went to Savannah, thence to Charleston, and returned home in 1736. Two years later he joined his brother's itinerancy, meeting with great success, and spent the last years of his life in London. He is best known as a hymn-writer, standing second only to Dr. John Watts. He wrote 7,000 hymns, most of which possess great merit, 625 being in use by the Wesleyans. A volume of his sermons, with a memoir, was published in 1816; a "Journal," with notes, by Rev. Thomas Jackson (2 vols., London, 1841); and a "Poetical Version of the Psalms of David," edited by the Rev. Henry Fish (Nashville, Tenn., 1854). See "Memorials of the Wesley Family" (London, 1876).

WESSELLS, Henry Walton, soldier, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 20 Feb., 1809. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, assigned to the 2d infantry, and was in the war with the Seminole Indians in 1837–'40, being promoted 1st lieutenant on 7 July, 1838. He served in the Mexican war, taking part in Scott's campaign, and was promoted captain, 16 Feb., 1847. At Contreras, Capt. Wessells, though wounded, seized the regimental flag on the death of the color-sergeant, and led his men against the enemy. For gallant conduct there and at Churubusco he was brevetted major, and on his return from Mexico the state of Connecticut presented him with a jeweled sword "for distinguished services at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco." He served on the Pacific coast in 1849–'54, and on the northwestern frontier in 1855–'61, being engaged in the Sioux expedition of 1855. He was promoted major, 6 June, 1861, and from 22 Aug. till 15 Feb., 1862, was colonel of the 8th Kansas volunteers, being engaged on the Missouri border. In March, 1862, he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and on 25 April he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. After serving in the peninsular campaign, being wounded at Fair Oaks, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and commanding the rear-guard from Haxall's to Harrison's landing, 2–3 July, 1862, he engaged in the defence of Suffolk, Va., from 20 Sept. till 9 Dec., and afterward took part in the operations in North Carolina. He was at Kinston and Goldsboro', and in the defence of New Berne, 21 Dec., 1862, till 1 May, 1863, and on 3 May was placed in command of the sub-district of the Albemarle. On 17 April, 1864, the town of Plymouth, N. C., which Gen.

Wessells held with a garrison of 1,600 men, was attacked by Gen. Robert F. Hoke with about 7,000 Confederates, assisted by the iron-clad ram "Albemarle." After a fight of four days, in which the enemy was driven back repeatedly, and one refusal to capitulate, Gen. Wessells finally surrendered, with 1,600 troops, 25 cannon, and 2,000 small-arms, besides valuable stores. After the destruction of the "Albemarle" the town fell again into the hands of the National troops. After confinement at Richmond, Danville, Macon, and Charleston, where he was placed under the fire of the National batteries on Morris island, Gen. Wessells was exchanged on 3 Aug., and from 11 Nov., 1864, till 31 Jan., 1865, was commissary of prisoners. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 16 Feb., 1865, and received the brevet of colonel, 20 April, 1864, for "gallant and meritorious services during the rebel attack on Plymouth, N. C.," and that of brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for services during the war. Gen. Wessells then served on the northwestern frontier till his retirement, 1 Jan., 1871, since which time he has resided in his native place. He has two sons in the army, one of whom, Henry Walton, a captain in the 3d cavalry, has attained note as an Indian fighter.—Gen. Wessells's brother, Leverett Ward, who was colonel of the 19th Connecticut regiment in 1862 and a provost-marshal in 1863, has served as sheriff, and in 1879–'80 was quartermaster-general of Connecticut.

WEST, Benjamin, astronomer, b. in Rehoboth, Mass., in March, 1730; d. in Providence, R. I., 13 Aug., 1813. He settled in Providence in 1753, and became a book-seller, which occupation he followed until the beginning of the Revolution. His attention was then directed to the manufacture of clothing for the Continental army. Meanwhile he diligently prosecuted scientific studies, especially that of astronomy. In 1784 he was called upon to teach mathematics in the Protestant Episcopal seminary in Philadelphia, and in 1786 he returned to Providence, accepting the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Brown university, which he held until 1799. In 1812–'13 he was postmaster of Providence. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Brown and Harvard in 1770 and by Dartmouth in 1782, and that of LL. D. was given him by Brown in 1792. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1781, and published an "Account of the Observation of Venus upon the Sun, June 3, 1769" (Providence, 1769). From 1763 till 1793 he issued almanacs, including "The Ninth American Calendar."

WEST, Benjamin, artist, b. near Springfield, Chester co., Pa., 10 Oct., 1738; d. in London, England, 11 March, 1820. It is said that before the age of seven he made a pen-and-ink sketch of his sister sleeping in a cradle, and his first attempts in color were made with the red and yellow earths that were given him by friendly Indians, and the blue of his mother's indigo-pot, with brushes of his own manufacture. A friend, whose attention had been attracted by the boy's attempts, sent him a box of paints and several engravings. These were the first implements or works of art the boy had seen. Soon afterward he received some aid and instruction from William Williams, a painter in Philadelphia. At Lancaster he made his first attempts in portraiture, and even tried his hand at painting a picture of the death of Socrates for William Henry, a gunsmith. He established himself as a portrait-painter in Philadelphia in 1756, and two years later went to New York. In 1760 he visited Rome, Italy, furnished with letters to Cardinal Albani and other persons. He soon became the lion of the day, was well received by Pompeio Battoni and Antonio Raffaele Mengs, and studied in Italy until 1763. There he painted his pictures of "Cimon and Iphigenia," and "Angelica and Medora." From Italy he went to London, where he opened a studio, and where, two years later, he married Elizabeth Shewell. At the time of his arrival there, England had no historical painter of note, and his works soon attracted attention. But there were at first no purchasers, as it was not fashionable to buy any but "old masters." He painted at this time "The Parting of Hector and Andromache" and "Return of the Prodigal Son." "Agrippina landing with the Ashes of Germanicus" was painted for Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who presented the artist to King George III. His majesty, well pleased with the painting, ordered another, "The Departure of Regulus from Rome." These paintings won for West royal patronage and favor, which he long enjoyed. Among the paintings that he subsequently executed by order of the king were "The Death of General Wolfe," "Death of Epaminondas," and "Death of Chevalier Bayard" (1771); "Cyrus liberating the Family of the King of Armenia"; "Segestes and his Daughter brought before Germanicus"; "Edward III. embracing his Son on the Field of Battle at Cressy"; "The Installation of the Order of the Garter"; "The Black Prince receiving the King of France and his Son Prisoners at Poictiers"; "St. George vanquishing the Dragon"; "Queen Philippa defeating David of Scotland in the Battle of Neville's Cross"; "Queen Philippa interceding with Edward for the Burgesses of Calais"; "King Edward forcing the Passage of the Somme"; and "King Edward crowning Sir Eustace de Ribaumont at Calais." He was one of the founders, in 1768, of the Royal academy, and in 1792 succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of that institution, which post he held almost uninterruptedly till 1815. In his painting of the death of Wolfe, West had the courage to repudiate the traditions of the classical school, in abandoning classic costume, and clothing his characters in the dress of their time. It is said that on the completion of the picture, Reynolds, who before had attempted to dissuade him from his purpose, acknowledged his success, and said to the archbishop of York: "West has conquered: he has treated his subject as it ought to be treated; I retract my objections. I foresee that this picture will not only become one of the most popular, but will occasion a revolution in art." The work was purchased by Lord Grosvenor. West projected in 1780 a series of pictures on the progress of revealed religion, divided into four dispensations —the Antediluvian, the Patriarchal, the Mosaical, and the Prophetical. Twenty-eight of the proposed thirty-six subjects were executed, but the mental disease that fell upon the king gave West's enemies an opportunity, and he was ordered to suspend work on the series, and ceased to be painter to

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the king. Undaunted, he again began a series of works. The first was "Christ healing the Sick" (1802), which was painted for the Pennsylvania hospital in Philadelphia, but bought by the British institution for £3,000. A copy, with some alterations, was afterward presented to the hospital. This was followed by the "Descent of the Holy Ghost on Christ at Jordan," "The Crucifixion," "The Ascension," "The Inspiration of St. Peter," and the famous "Death on the Pale Horse." Among his other important works are "The Treaty of Penn," the celebrated "Battle of La Hogue," "Christ Rejected," and various illustrations of Shakespearean scenes. The works from his hand that are owned in the United States include "Death on the Pale Horse" and "Paul and Barnabas," in possession of the Pennsylvania academy; "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," in Independence hall, Philadelphia; some classical subjects and a portrait of Charles W. Peale, owned by the New York historical society, and "King Lear," belonging to the Boston athenæum. In 1817 his wife died, and from that moment his strength began to fail. With mental faculties unimpaired, he died quietly on 11 March, 1820. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. In the 400 historical and sacred subjects that he painted, and of which many have been engraved, West showed skill in composition and a profound theoretical knowledge of art. But the monotonous reddish-brown tint in his works has been objected to, and it seems undoubted that at times he had the courage to attempt subjects which it would have been almost beyond the power of artists of greater genius to delineate. Yet, as one critic has said, "men should be judged not absolutely, but relatively," and West, though not entirely free from the conventionalities of his time, had at least the courage to protest against some of the prevailing ideas and fashions in art. As a man he was benevolent, kind, and liberal in imparting his knowledge to others. No painter has shown more kindness in aiding the struggling young artists of his native land. Charles W. Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Joseph Wright, and John Trumbull were among those young students that sought West when they went to Europe, and all received the same hearty welcome and generous advice from him. Several portraits of West have been made. Sir Thomas Lawrence painted a full-length portrait of West. A copy of this, by Charles R. Leslie, and a portrait by Washington Allston, are owned by the Boston athenæum. He also executed one himself. The vignette is from a painting by George H. Harlow, an English artist, and is perhaps the best of all West's portraits. A life of West was written by John Galt (London, 1820), which was severely criticised by William Dunlap. Numerous articles on West have been published, and interesting accounts of his life and criticisms on his works may be found in William Dunlap's "History" (New York, 1834); C. Edwards Lester's "Artists of America" (1846); and Henry T. Tuckerman's "Book of the Artists" (1867).

WEST, Charles W., merchant, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., 7 Aug., 1810; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 21 Sept., 1884. He received a common-school education, worked on a farm till he was twenty-one years old, was a clerk in a mill at Rochester, N. Y., for four years, and then was engaged in milling at Columbia, Pa., for a year or two. He returned to Rochester, went to the west, and in 1841 established himself in Cincinnati, where he achieved commercial success. In September, 1880, he offered to contribute $150,000 toward the erection of an art museum building, provided that an equal amount was raised by subscription, and on the condition being fulfilled he gave twice as much as he had promised. The building was begun in September, 1882, and completed before the close of 1885.

WEST, George, manufacturer, b. in Devonshire, England, 17 Feb., 1823. He served an apprenticeship of six years at his father's business of paper-making, and has been engaged in the same business with great success in this country ever since he arrived in 1849. He soon became manager of a paper-mill in Berkshire county, Mass., where he made the first water-lined paper that was manufactured in the United States. In 1860 he went to Ballston, N. Y., where he has since resided. He is the owner of nine paper-mills, with additional business interests in England and New York city. He owns "The Daily Saratogian" and several other newspapers in central New York. Mr. West was a member of the general assembly of the state of New York from 1872 till 1876, inclusive, and has been a member of congress since 1881. He was also a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1880 and 1884. He presented the Round Lake association with a handsome building equipped with curiosities and specimens at a cost of $18,000, and called the George West museum of art and archæology, which was dedicated, 12 July, 1887.

WEST, Joseph Rodman, U. S. senator, b. in New Orleans, La., 19 Sept., 1822. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania, but was not graduated, served in the war with Mexico as a captain of volunteers, and emigrated in 1849 to California, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. At the opening of the civil war he was proprietor of the San Francisco "Prices Current." He entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 1st California infantry, saw service in New Mexico, and afterward in Arkansas and the southwest, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 25 Oct., 1862, and became brevet major-general, 4 Jan., 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. After the war he settled for a short time in Texas, and then removed to New Orleans, where he served as chief deputy U. S. marshal and auditor of the customs, and afterward as administrator of improvements, till he was elected U. S. senator from Louisiana as a Republican, serving from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1877. Removing afterward to Washington, D. C., he engaged in business, and in 1882–'5 was a commissioner of the District of Columbia.

WEST, Lionel Sackville Sackville-, British diplomatist, b. in Bourne Hall, Cambridgeshire, England, 19 July, 1827. He is the fifth son of George John West, fifth Earl Delawarr, and Lady Elizabeth Sackville, younger daughter of the Duke of Dorset. He was educated by private tutors, entered the diplomatic service in 1847 as attaché to the legation at Lisbon, and was appointed first paid attaché at Berlin in 1853, and secretary of legation at Turin in 1858. He was transferred to Madrid in 1863, in 1867 promoted to secretary of embassy at Berlin, and during the absence of the ambassador in 1868 and 1869 acted as such at Paris. He was appointed minister to the Argentine Republic in 1872, was minister to Spain in 1878–'81, and in the latter year was appointed minister to the United States, which post he held till November, 1888. He was made a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on 26 June, 1885, and in August, 1888, grand cross of the same order. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas West, third Lord Delawarr, who was governor of Virginia in 1609, and from whom the state of Delaware takes its name. By

the death of his brother Mortimer on 1 Oct., 1888, he succeeded as second Baron Sackville. During the presidential canvass of 1888 he wrote a letter in answer to one that purported to come from an English-born citizen of the United States, resident in California, who asked his advice with regard to voting, having reference to England's interest in a reduction of the tariff. This letter, being published, created much feeling in both countries, and caused his dismissal in November.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator, b. in Galesburg, Ill., 31 July, 1837. She was graduated at Knox seminary, Galesburg, in 1854, and taught till 1873, when she was elected county superintendent. She took an active part in all educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly" in Philadelphia, and frequently contributed articles to educational and temperance journals. Miss West's reputation has been established chiefly by her connection with the National and state woman's Christian temperance union, of which she was one of the founders. Miss West has held in the State union the highest posts, and is editor-in-chief of the "Union Signal" in Chicago. She has published "Childhood: its Care and Culture" (Chicago, 1887).

WEST, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Ulster, Ireland, in September, 1794; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Sept., 1864. He studied theology in Edinburgh, Scotland, was ordained in 1820, labored there for several years as a missionary, and was one of the founders of the first temperance society in that city. He came to this country in 1834, was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Meadville, Pa., 11 May, 1836, and after 1838 was pastor successively of churches in Monroe, Mich., and Northeast, Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Philadelphia, Pa. In 1853 he received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson college, Pa., and he was elected a corresponding member of numerous literary and scientific societies. At the opening of the civil war he resigned his pastoral charge in Philadelphia, and in May, 1862, was appointed chaplain of the Satterlee U. S. general hospital at West Philadelphia, one of the largest military hospitals in the country, where he served till his death. He published "The Ark of God the Safety of the Nation" (Pittsburg, 1850); "Popery the Prop of European Despotisms" (1852); "The Fugitive-Slave Law" (1852); "Babylon the Great" (1882); "Right- and Left-Hand Blessings of God" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible, containing the Whole of the New and Old Testaments" (New York, 1853); "The Overturning of Tyrannical Governments," a sermon preached before Louis Kossuth when he was in the United States, which, by his order and at his expense, was translated and published in Magyar; "Lecture on the Causes of the Ruin of Republican Liberty in the Ancient Roman Republic" (Philadelphia, 1861); and "History of the U. S. Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia" (1863).

WEST, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Yarmouth, Mass., 3 March, 1730; d. in Tiverton, R. I., 24 Sept., 1807. His father, Sackville West, a physician, removed soon after his son's birth to Barnstable, Mass., where the boy labored on a farm and prepared himself for college. He was graduated at Harvard in 1754, entered the ministry, was settled over the congregation in New Bedford in 1761, and taught the doctrine that afterward became known as Unitarian. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill he joined the American army as a chaplain, remained several months with it, and deciphered for Gen. Washington a treasonable letter from Dr. Benjamin Church to an officer in the British army. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Massachusetts, and also of the convention for the adoption of the constitution of the United States. Among his publications are a sermon that was delivered, 29 May, 1776, being the anniversary for the election of the honorable council for the colony (Boston, 1776); "A Sermon on the Anniversary of the Landing of the Fathers at Plymouth" (1777); and "Essays on Liberty and Necessity," in reply to Jonathan Edwards "On the Will" (2 parts, 1793–'5).—His brother, **Benjamin,** lawyer, b. in Plymouth county, Mass., 8 April, 1746; d. in Charlestown, N. H., 27 July, 1817, was educated at Princeton and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1768. He afterward taught for two years, then studied theology with his brother Samuel at Needham, Mass., and began to preach at Wrentham, Mass., in January, 1771. He soon abandoned divinity for law, which he pursued at Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1773, and began practice at Charlestown. He was chosen a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continental congress, was elected a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and also a representative from New Hampshire to the first congress, but he declined in each instance. He was distinguished for amiability, modesty, uprightness, and piety, and was universally esteemed and loved.

WEST, Stephen, clergyman, b. in Tolland, Conn., 13 Nov., 1735; d. in Stockbridge, Mass., 15 May, 1819. His father, Zebulon West, was a judge of the court of Hartford county. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1755, and afterward taught school at Hatfield, Mass., where he began the study of theology. He became chaplain at Hoosick fort in 1757, succeeded Jonathan Edwards in the Indian mission at Stockbridge in 1758, and was ordained as minister of the Congregational church there in 1759. In 1770 he resigned charge of the Indian mission, and about the same time he adopted Calvinistic theological opinions in opposition to his former views, which were Arminian. He was one of the original trustees of Williams college, was chosen vice-president at the first meeting of the board, and held this office for nineteen years. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1792 by Dartmouth. In addition to many theological treatises and sermons, and essays in the "Theological Magazine" and "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine," he published "Essay on Moral Agency: Remarks on Edwards's 'Inquiry on the Freedom of the Will'" (New Haven, 1772); "Duty and Obligation of Christians to Marry only in the Lord" (1779); "An Essay on the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement" (1785); "An Inquiry into the Ground and Import of Infant Baptism" (1794); "Life of Samuel Hopkins, D. D." (1806); "Three Sermons on the Mosaic Account of the Creation" (1809); and "Evidence of the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ collected from the Scriptures" (1816).

WEST, William, clergyman, b. in Fairfax county, Va., in 1739; d. near Baltimore, Md., 30 March, 1791. His birthplace was near Mount Vernon, and he became intimate with Washington. He went to England for orders, which he received from the bishop of London, 24 Nov., 1761. He served two years in his native province, in 1761–'63 was incumbent of St. Margaret's, Westminster parish, Ann Arundel co., Md., in 1763–'7, of St. Andrew's, St. Mary's county, in 1767–'72, of St. George's parish, Harford co., in 1772–'9, and of St. Paul's, Baltimore county, in 1779–'91,

officiating in connection therewith in St. Thomas's parish, ten miles distant. He received the degree of D. D. from Washington college, Md., in 1785, was active in the work of settling church affairs, directly after the Revolution, and was a correspondent of Bishop White, who valued his sound judgment and accurate acquaintance with the important subject of organizing the Protestant Episcopal church and in revising the liturgy. He was secretary of the convention of Maryland, in June, 1784, and president in May, 1790; and was a delegate to the general convention.

WEST, William Edward, artist, b. in Lexington, Ky., 10 Dec., 1788; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 2 Nov., 1857. He was first a pupil of Thomas Sully in Philadelphia, and in 1819 visited Italy to continue his studies. In 1825 he went to London, where he remained until 1839. He returned to the United States, going first to Baltimore in 1840, to New York, and in 1855 to Nashville, Tenn. He excelled especially in portraiture, and in Europe executed likenesses of Washington Irving, Lord Byron, and the Countess Guiccioli, Percy B. Shelley, Mrs. Hemans, and many other well-known persons. His figure-pieces include "Pride of the Village," "Annette de l'Arbre," "Confessional" (belonging to the New York historical society), "The Toilet," and "Judith and Holofernes."

WESTCOTT, James Diament, senator, b. in Alexandria, Va., 10 May, 1802; d. in Montreal, Canada, 12 Jan., 1880. He was the son of James D. Westcott (1775–1841), who was secretary of state in New Jersey in 1830–'40, and his grandfather served in the Revolutionary war as captain of artillery. At an early age he removed with his father to New Jersey, where he received his education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and practised until 1829. Afterward he was a clerk in the consular bureau of the state department in Washington, and in 1830–'4 was secretary of the territory of Florida, occasionally performing the duties of the governor. In 1832 he was a member of the territorial legislature, and in 1834–'6 was attorney-general for the middle district of Florida. He served again in the legislature, was a member of the convention for framing a state constitution in 1838 and 1839, and on the admission of Florida into the Union in 1845 was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1849. On the expiration of his term he removed to New York city, where he practised law until 1862, when he went to Canada and remained there until his death.—His son, **James Diament,** jurist, b. in Tallahassee, Fla., 18 June, 1839, was educated in his native town, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the war, and attained the rank of major. In 1885 he became attorney-general of Florida, but resigned this post a year later, and was appointed a justice of the supreme court.

WESTCOTT, Thompson, editor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 June, 1820; d. there, 8 May, 1888. He was educated at the English schools of the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he became law-reporter on the "Public Ledger," remaining there until 1851 and frequently acting in an editorial capacity for this journal and for the "Dollar Newspaper." When the "Sunday Despatch" was begun in 1848 he became its editor and served until 1884. In 1863–'9 he was editor-in-chief of the "Inquirer," and he contributed to this journal until 1876. In 1884 he accepted an editorial appointment on the Philadelphia "Record," which he held for several months, after which he contributed to the "Public Ledger" and to other journals. Mr. Westcott was the author of a "Life of John Fitch, the Inventor of the Steamboat" (Philadelphia, 1857); "The Taxpayer's Guide" (1864); "Names of Persons who took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania between the Years 1777 and 1789, with a History of the 'Test Laws' of Pennsylvania" (1865); "The Chronicles of the Great Rebellion against the United States of America," first published in the "Old Franklin Almanac" (1867); "Official Guide-Book of Philadelphia" (1876); "Centennial Portfolio" (1876); "Historic Mansions and Buildings of Philadelphia" (1877); and, with J. Thomas Scharf, a "History of Philadelphia, 1609–1884" (3 vols., 1884); and contributed to the "Sunday Despatch" a "History of Philadelphia from the First Settlements on the Delaware to the Consolidation in 1854."

WESTERLO, Eilardus, clergyman, b. in Cantes, Gröningen, Holland, in October, 1738; d. in Albany, N. Y., 26 Dec., 1790. His father, Isaac, was pastor of the church in Cantes. After graduation at the University of Gröningen the son was licensed to preach, and in 1760 was made pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Albany, where he remained until his death, also supplying quarterly the charge at Schaghticoke, N. Y. He was influential in procuring a plan of union for the churches of his denomination. During the Revolution he sympathized with the patriots, and delivered the address of welcome to Gen. Washington when he visited Albany in 1782. Among his correspondents he numbered the Rev. Ezra Stiles, president of Yale, to whom he frequently wrote in Latin and Hebrew. He left in manuscript an autobiography containing references to the years between 1761 and 1790, Greek and Hebrew lexicons, complete, and a translation from the Dutch of Alberthonias's "Catechism" (1790; 2d ed., 1805). In 1775 he married the widow of Stephen Van Rensselaer.—Their son, **Rensselaer,** b. in Albany in 1775; d. there in 1851, was graduated at Columbia in 1795, and was elected to congress as a Federalist, serving from 1 Dec., 1817, till 3 March, 1819.

WESTERMAN, Hans (ves-ter-mon), Alsatian explorer, b. in Hagenau in 1660; d. in Paris in 1721. He studied law in Strasburg and Paris, but early showed a strong desire for travel and visited western Europe, serving as volunteer against the Turks for a few months, and, after publishing a narrative of his travels in Paris, sailed for Manila as supercargo. He afterward visited the East Indies, where, to avoid difficulties with the Spanish and Portuguese authorities, he became a Franciscan friar and received minor orders. Thus enabled to visit South America, he sailed from Manila for Acapulco, going afterward to Mexico and Vera Cruz, made an exploration of the pyramids of Tezcoco, and visited the mines of Pachuca and San Agustin de las Cuevas. He visited Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and several of the Lesser Antilles, returning to Paris in 1708. Besides works that describe his travels in Europe and Asia, he wrote "De Manille à Vera-Cruz, à travers le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne" (1710); "Essai sur les pyramides de Tezcoço et les mines méxicaines" (1710); and "Voyage aux Indes Occidentales" (1715).

WESTERN, Pauline Lucille, actress, b. in New Orleans, La., 8 Jan., 1843; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1877. She made her first appearance on the stage with her sister Helen as "change artist" at her father's theatre in Washington, D. C., and travelled extensively with her in this country.

They were known as the "Star Sisters," and their principal play was the "Three Fast Men." In 1858 they appeared at the Old Bowery theatre in New York. On 11 Oct., 1859, she married James Harrison Mead. In 1859 or 1860 she appeared at the Holliday street theatre in "East Lynne," achieving her first success. In 1861–'5 she travelled with a combination troupe, playing Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist," with Edward L. Davenport as Bill Sykes and James W. Wallack, Jr., as Fagin. In 1865 she played in Philadelphia, appearing in "Eleanor's Victory," "Lucretia Borgia," "Jane Eyre," "The Child-Stealer," "Mary Tudor," "Cynthia," besides the two plays already mentioned. She appeared in the principal theatres in the United States, and at the time of her death was playing at the New Park theatre, Brooklyn.

WESTON, Edward, electrician, b. in England, 9 May, 1850. He showed as a boy a decided fondness for the physical sciences, especially electricity, but deferred to his parents' wishes and studied medicine. In 1870 he determined to follow his own special bent, and came to this country. He soon became chemist to the American nickel-plating company, and at once displayed his inventive genius by introducing improvements into the art of nickel-plating. Two years later he began to study dynamo-electric machinery, with the object of utilizing it in electro-metallurgy, and in 1873 he reached a very clear conception of the sectional armature, and in the same year prepared the first copper-coated carbons. In 1875 he removed to Newark, N. J., and there engaged in the manufacture of dynamo-electric machinery, establishing what is believed to be the first factory in this country that was devoted exclusively to that class of apparatus. His business increased so rapidly that in 1877 it was organized as the Weston dynamo-electric machine company, and in 1881 it was consolidated with the United States electric lighting company, of which he was electrician until 1888. In 1875 he began experimenting in arc and incandescent lighting, constructing several incandescent lamps in 1876, and since that time he has steadily developed his systems of both these varieties of electric lighting. In 1887 he built in Newark one of the largest private laboratories in the world, and he also possesses a fine technical library that contains many rare books on electricity. Mr. Weston has recently directed his attention to the production of new and original forms of electrical instruments such as voltmeters, ammeters, and electro-dynamometers for scientific and practical work. One of his most valuable inventions is that of tamidine, a modification of cellulose, which is extensively used in incandescent lamps. He was a charter member of the American institute of electrical engineers, and its president in 1888.

WESTON, Henry Griggs, clergyman, b. in Lynn, Mass., 11 Sept., 1820. He was graduated at Brown university in 1840, and at Newton theological institution in 1843. In the latter year he was ordained, at Frankfort, Ky., to the Baptist ministry. After preaching as a missionary for several years in Illinois he became in 1846 pastor of the Baptist church in Peoria, where he remained for thirteen years. He was then called to the pastorate of the Oliver street church, New York, and continued in this relation until 1868, when he accepted the presidency of Crozer theological seminary, Pa., which office he now holds. He was for a time editor of the "Baptist Quarterly," and has also been president of the American Baptist missionary union. In addition to his duties as an instructor, his services have been in constant demand as a preacher. In 1859 he received from Rochester university the degree of D. D. Dr. Weston has contributed to periodicals, and is the author of a treatise on the "Four Gospels."

WESTON, Mary Catharine North, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 14 April, 1822; d. in Greenwich, Conn., 4 Aug., 1882. She was the daughter of William Steuben North, and the granddaughter of Gen. William North, who served in the Revolutionary army as aide to Baron Steuben. After receiving her education in Schenectady, she married the Rev. Daniel C. Weston, D. D., on 4 Oct., 1842. Mrs. Weston is the author of standard books of instruction, which were published under the auspices of the Church book society of the Protestant Episcopal church. These include "Jewish Antiquities" (1886); "Biography of Old Testament Characters" (1869); "Biography of New Testament Characters" (1871); "Catechism on the Doctrines, Usages, and Holy Days of the P. E. Church" (1871); and "Old Testament Stories" (1882). There are memorial windows of Mrs. Weston in St. Mark's church, New York, and in Grace church, Madison, N. J.

WESTON, Sullivan Hardy, clergyman, b. in Bristol, Me., 7 Oct., 1816; d. in New York city, 14 Oct., 1887. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1841, was ordained deacon in Trinity church, New York city, in 1847, and priest in the same church in 1852. His ministerial life was passed in Trinity parish, of which he was an assistant minister, in special charge of St. John's chapel. He was elected bishop of Texas in 1852, but declined the office. He served as chaplain to the 7th New York regiment, and accompanied that regiment to Washington, in 1861, at the opening of the civil war, and again when the regiment volunteered in the summer of 1863. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1861.

WESTON, Thomas, adventurer, b. in England about 1575; d. in England after 1624. He was a successful merchant in London, and went to Leyden about 1619–'20 to negotiate with the merchants of New Amsterdam with regard to the proposed emigration of a colony to northern Virginia. For some reason the Pilgrims showed deference to his advice, and articles of agreement with the London merchants were drawn up, embodying conditions that were proposed by Weston. He advised them to rely neither upon the Dutch nor the Virginia company, assured them that he and others were ready to supply ships and money for such an enterprise, and reminded them that Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others were moving for a new patent in North Virginia, "Unto which," says Bradford, "Mr. Weston and the cheefe of them began to incline it was best for them to goe." A joint-stock company was then formed to continue seven years, with shares of ten pounds each, and John Carver and Robert Cushman were sent to England to collect subscriptions and to make preparations. Cushman conceded certain alterations in the agreement to please the "merchant adventurers," whose part in the scheme was indispensable. About seventy merchants engaged in the enterprise. The latter, having received glowing and deceptive accounts of the English colonists from Capt. John Smith, looked upon them as convenient instruments for the establishment of a permanent trading-post in the new country. But as time passed and the Plymouth people sent little or nothing to their English partners, Weston charged them with employing their time in arguing and consulting when they should have been trading, and sold out his interest in the company. He then organized an expedition of his own, and during the winter of

1621–'2 was busy in London gathering his company, which was made of the roughest material. Before sending out the main body he despatched a small party in the "Sparrow" to the fishing-grounds off the coast of Maine, whence they skirted the shore to Cape Ann, crossed to Boston harbor, and thence to Plymouth. The main body of sixty men, described by Weston as being "rude and profane," arrived in the "Charity," of 100 tons, and the "Swan," of 30 tons, landed at Plymouth in June, 1622, and remained there for two months, consuming the scanty stores, which they did nothing to increase. Weston's brother-in-law, Richard Greene, the leader of this party, died during the summer, and was succeeded in command by one Saunders. Finally this body determined to establish a separate colony at Wichagus-cussett, or Wessagussett (now Weymouth), near Boston, Mass. The colonists became almost at once idle, profligate, and corrupt, and in the extremity of want were objects of contempt for the Indians, whose aggressions they dared not resent, and who determined to exterminate them. Fearful that such an act would be avenged by the Plymouth colonists, the savages decided to fall upon that settlement also; but, before this plan was executed, Miles Standish marched to Wessagussett, killed the chiefs Pecksnut and Wituwamat, and took with him to Plymouth part of the wretched colony, which was then broken up. Weston arrived soon after its dispersion, and a few months later, in 1623, Robert Gorges, who had been commissioned lieutenant-governor, came to Plymouth to look after his grant of land. After exercising his authority, he left suddenly for the coast of Maine in search of Weston, whom he proposed to call to account for his various trading misdemeanors, and, meeting him on the way thither, engaged in a heated discussion. Returning to Wessagussett, Gorges sent a warrant to Plymouth for the seizure of Weston's vessel and his immediate arrest, proposing to put him upon trial to answer for the ill conduct of his men at the settlement, whereby the peace of the whole country had been endangered. Weston argued that he could not be held responsible for acts done by others in his absence, and could not answer the other charges against him. Gov. Bradford and his associates, remembering the service that Weston had rendered them, convinced Gorges that nothing could be gained by prosecuting him. His vessel was then restored to him, with some compensation for its seizure, and, being allowed to depart in peace, he went to Virginia. The patent of Gorges gave him a vague title to all the main-land known as Massachusetts, and he therefore absorbed Wessagussett, landed his stores, and built warehouses on the site chosen by Weston in September, 1623. In the following spring he returned to England, and the people dispersed, but it is thought that a few colonists remained in Weymouth.

WETHERALL, Sir **George Augustus,** British soldier, b. in Penton, Hampshire, England, in 1788; d. in Sandhurst, England, 8 April, 1868. He was the son of Gen. Sir Frederick Wetherall, was educated in the senior department of the Royal military college, and entered the army in 1803. He served as brigade-major at the Cape of Good Hope in 1807, took part in the conquest of Java as aide-de-camp to his father, from 1822 till 1825 was military secretary to the commander-in-chief of Madras, and in 1826 was appointed deputy judge-advocate-general in India. He served in Canada during the insurrection of 1837–'8, defeated the rebels at St. Charles and Point Oliver, and for his services was made a companion of the Order of the Bath. He was deputy adjutant-general in Canada from 1843 till 1850, when he was appointed to that office at the Horse Guards, London. In 1854 he was made adjutant-general, which post he held till in 1860 he took command of the northern district. At the expiration of his services in 1865 he was appointed governor of the Royal military college at Sandhurst. He became colonel of the 84th regiment in 1854, was knighted in 1856, made a lieutenant-general in 1857, and a G. C. B. in 1865. In recognition of his services in suppressing the rebellion the inhabitants of Montreal presented Gen. Wetherall with a piece of plate.

WETHERILL, Charles Mayer, chemist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Nov., 1825; d. in South Bethlehem, Pa., 5 March, 1871. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and then worked for a year at practical chemistry in the laboratory of James C. Booth in Philadelphia. In 1847 he went abroad and studied for eight months at the College de France in Paris, after which he followed organic chemistry under Justus von Liebig at the University of Giessen, where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1848. During 1849–'52 he was occupied in chemical investigations at his private laboratory in Philadelphia, and gave a course of lectures on chemistry before the Franklin institute. Subsequently he held no public office until his appointment as chemist to the agricultural department in Washington, where he remained for about a year. In 1866 he was chosen to the professorship of chemistry in Lehigh university, which chair he filled until his death. His chemical books were bequeathed to the library of that institution. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on him by the New York medical college in 1853. Dr. Wetherill was a member of the American philosophical society and other scientific bodies here and abroad. His investigations are described in forty papers in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," "American Journal of Science," and in the transactions of societies of which he was a member. His only systematic treatise was on "The Manufacture of Vinegar" (Philadelphia, 1860).

WETHERILL, Samuel, manufacturer, b. in Burlington, N. J., 12 Oct., 1736; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Sept., 1816. His family came to New Jersey from England in 1682, and his ancestor, Christopher, gave to the Quakers the land on which their first meeting-house in Burlington, N. J., was erected. In early life Samuel settled in Philadelphia as a house-carpenter and builder, but afterward he entered business, and was the first manufacturer of cloth, jean, and fustian in Philadelphia. He also engaged in dyeing, fulling, and in the manufacture of chemicals, and subsequently was the first in the United States to make white lead. Toward the close of his life he abandoned his business, except the manufacture of drugs and chemicals. During the war of 1812 his firm determined to undersell foreign merchants whose goods were imported to the ruin of its business. In this it was successful; but in 1813 the establishment on Twelfth near Race street, Philadelphia, was burned, it is believed, by enemies to the manufactory. At the time of the Revolution he actively supported the cause of independence, supplying clothing gratuitously to Washington's army at Valley Forge when it was most needed; he joined with some other Quakers in military service in the defence of Philadelphia. For these actions and for taking the oath of allegiance to the United States he was disowned or excommunicated by the Quaker meeting of which he was a member. In February, 1781,

several of the Quakers who had been disowned for similar causes joining with him, he founded an independent Friends' meeting, called the Society of Free Quakers, which is a society believing in defensive war, hence sometimes called "Fighting" Quakers. This society, which still exists, denies the right of excommunication for any cause. Mr. Wetherill was clerk or presiding officer of this meeting from its foundation until 1810, was a popular preacher until his death, and numbered among his audience many persons of distinction. He was instrumental in raising a large sum of money for building the Free Quaker meeting-house, obtaining the subscriptions of Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, John Cadwalader, and others of note. He published several short theological tracts in defence of the society. These are remarkable for their ability and forcible expression, but have long been out of print, and are extremely rare. The principal one is "An Apology for the Religious Society of Free Quakers in the City of Philadelphia, showing that all Churches who excommunicate act inconsistently with the Gospel of Jesus." —His great-grandson, **Samuel**, inventor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 May, 1821, is the son of John Price Wetherill, who was vice-president of the Academy of natural sciences in his native city in 1834–'53. In 1850 Samuel began to experiment with the newly discovered product of zinc ores, and to determine whether this could be substituted for white lead as a paint. His experiments led to his engagement with the New Jersey zinc company in 1850–'2, and in the latter year he invented the "furnace process," which consists in reducing mixed coal and ore by the direct action of heat and a cold blast upon a furnace-bed having small holes, each producing the reducing flame. Subsequently he invented the tower process of separating the solid impurities, in which the velocity of the fan-attachment, which impels the products into the collecting bags, lifts the white zinc seventy feet into a tower, leaving the ashes at the base. This was afterward improved by Mr. Wetherill by causing the products thus treated to pass through a film of water. In March, 1853, with Charles J. Gilbert and several New York capitalists, he entered into a contract for forming the Pennsylvania and Lehigh zinc company, and he erected works under his patents, in Bethlehem, Pa., to reduce the zinc ores in Lehigh county. These works went into operation on 13 Oct., 1853, when the first "zinc white" made in the United States was manufactured by Wetherill's process in combination with the bag process of collecting that was previously invented by Samuel T. Jones. The works were conducted by Gilbert and Wetherill in 1853–'7, and in that time delivered 4,725 tons of white oxide of zinc. In 1854–'9 he conducted a series of experiments for the manufacture of spelter, the first spelter from the Lehigh ores being made by him in 1854 by passing the vapor of oxide of zinc through a bed of incandescent coal in a muffle-furnace. Afterward he experimented with vertical retorts, which he patented, and his services were procured for the manufacture of metallic zinc at Bethlehem under the Pennsylvania and Lehigh zinc company. In 1857 he sent an ingot of his spelter to a firm of sheet-iron rollers, and they returned to him the first sheet of zinc that was rolled from metal extracted from Pennsylvania ores. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Wetherill recruited a squadron for the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and entered service as captain on 19 Aug., 1861. He became major on 1 Oct., 1861, and was mustered out on 30 Sept., 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. volunteers, on 13 March, 1865.—The second Samuel's brother, **John Price**, manufacturer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Aug., 1824; d. there, 17 Sept., 1888, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and engaged in the manufacture of white lead until 1878. He was identified with the commercial interests of Philadelphia, was one of the oldest members of the board of trade, of which he was for several years president, was a member of the Centennial board of finance, and a director of the American steamship company and of the Pennsylvania railroad company from 1874 till 1888. Mr. Wetherill was a member of the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania in 1872, and was instrumental in introducing many reforms.

WETMORE, James, clergyman, b. in Middletown, Conn., 25 Dec., 1695; d. in Rye, N. Y., 15 May, 1760. After graduation at Yale in 1714 he studied theology, and in November, 1718, was ordained minister over the 1st Congregational society in New Haven. In September, 1722, he declared himself converted to the Episcopal church, but retained his office for several months. He went to England in 1723, was ordained in the Chapel royal, St. James's, London, on 25 July of that year, was appointed a missionary of the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and, returning to New York, was catechist and assistant to the Rev. William Vesey in Trinity church. Afterward he became missionary to Rye, a charge that included the villages of White Plains, Mamaroneck, North Castle, and Bedford, besides missionary labors in Connecticut. Here he served from 1726 until his death. He was spoken of as "a gentleman of extensive usefulness; a father and exemplary pattern to the clergy in those parts." He published several pamphlets, including "A Letter to a Parishioner" (New York, 1730); "Quakerism, a Judicial Infatuation represented in Three Dialogues" (1731); "A Letter from a Minister of the Church of England to his Dissenting Parishioners, showing the Necessity of Unity and Peace and the Dangerous Consequences of separating from the Established Episcopal Church" (1732); "Eleutherius Enervatus: or an Answer to a Pamphlet by Jonathan Dickinson intituled 'The Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination'" (1733); "A Vindication of the Professors of the Church of England in Connecticut against the Invectives contained in a Sermon by Noah Hobart" (Boston, 1747); and other polemical discourses.—His son, TIMOTHY, became attorney-general of New Brunswick.

WETMORE, Prosper Montgomery, author, b. in Stratford, Conn., 14 Feb., 1798; d. in Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., 16 March, 1876. He removed with his parents to New York city, and after the death of his father was placed in a counting-house. Afterward he engaged in business and entered into partnership with his brother Robert in the dry-goods trade. He joined the 11th regiment of state militia in 1819, was made major in 1824, and colonel in 1826, held several posts on the staff of the governor, and at one time was brigade-inspector. In 1845–'9 he was navy-agent, and for many years he was paymaster-general of the state militia. In 1834–'5 he served in the legislature, was chairman of the committee on colleges and academies, and advocated the bill to establish the school-district libraries. He became a regent of the University of New York in 1833, was president of the American art union until 1850, was chosen secretary of the New York chamber of commerce in 1843, and vice-president in 1849. He also aided in establishing a line of steamships to Nicaragua. He was a founder of the Union

defence committee in April, 1861, and was its secretary until the close of the war. Gen. Wetmore began to write for magazines and annuals at the age of seventeen, and was at one time connected with the "New York Mirror." He was a popular speaker, and in 1832 he recited a poem, "Ambition," before a literary society of Hamilton college. He published "Lexington, with other Fugitive Poems" (New York, 1830); "Observations on the War with Mexico" (1847); and an edition of the "Poems of James Nack," with a biographical notice (1838).

WHALLEY, Edward, regicide, b. in England about 1620; d. in Hadley, Mass., about 1678. He became a merchant, and at the beginning of the revolution of 1642 joined the parliamentary party, against the wishes of his family, who were royalists. At Naseby, in 1645, his command defeated two divisions of Sir Marmaduke Langdale's cavalry, and for bravery he was made a colonel by parliament. He led the horse at Bristol, Banbury, Worcester, and elsewhere, and was afterward intrusted with the custody of the king's person at Hampton court. He commanded the infantry with Gen. George Monk at Dunbar, where two horses were shot under him, and was afterward left by Cromwell in Scotland with four regiments. He sat in the high court of justice that condemned King Charles, and was a signer of his death-warrant. Afterward, as major-general, he governed five counties, and after sitting in Cromwell's second and third parliaments was given a seat in his house of lords. After the restoration he fled to this country with William Goffe (*q. v.*), his son-in law, and shared his fortunes from that time. See "History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I.," by Ezra Stiles (Hartford, 1794).

WHAREY, James, clergyman, b. in Rutherford county, N. C., 15 June, 1789; d. in Goochland county, Va., 29 April, 1842. He entered Hampden Sidney college, where he remained for five years, teaching to obtain means to pursue his education. He was licensed to preach in 1818, and began his ministry in Amherst and Nelson counties, spending a part of his time as principal of an academy. In 1819 he made a missionary tour in Virginia, and afterward he was chaplain of Hampden Sidney for a year. In 1822 he held a charge in Cartersville, Va., and in 1824 he was made pastor of the churches of Bird and Providence in Goochland county, Va., where he served until his death. He published a series of articles in the "Southern Religious Telegraph" on "Baptism," and "Sketches of Church History from the Birth of Christ to the Nineteenth Century," both of which afterward appeared in book-form. Of the latter a new edition was published (Philadelphia, 1850).

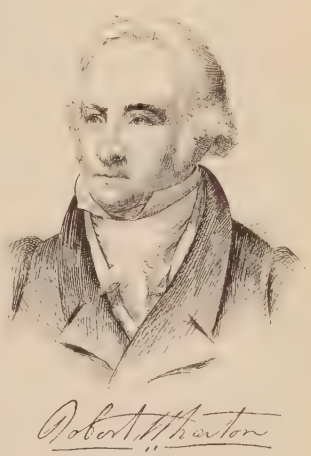
WHARTON, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. in St. Mary's county, Md., 5 June, 1748; d. in Burlington, N. J., 22 July, 1833. The family plantation, called Notley Hall, was presented to his grandfather by Lord Baltimore. In 1760 he was sent to the English Jesuits' college at St. Omer's, where he was very studious, and acquired the Latin tongue with such proficiency as to converse in it. He was ordered deacon in June, 1772, and priest the following September, both in the Roman Catholic church. At the close of the American Revolution he resided at Worcester, England, as chaplain to the Roman Catholics in that city. There he addressed a poetical epistle to Gen. Washington, with a sketch of his life, which was published for the benefit of American prisoners in England (Annapolis, 1779; London, 1780). He returned to this country in 1783 in the first vessel that sailed after the peace. In May, 1784, having adopted the views of the Church of England, he published his celebrated "Letter to the Roman Catholics of Worcester" (Philadelphia, 1784), and became rector of Immanuel church, New Castle, Del. At the general convention of 1785 he was on the committee to "draft an ecclesiastical constitution for the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States," also on the committee "to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the Fourth of July," and that to Americanize the "Book of Common Prayer." In 1786 he was elected a member of the American philosophical society. After ten years' further residence in Delaware, he became, in 1798, rector of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J. In 1801 he accepted the presidency of Columbia college, New York, assuming the position at the commencement; but he recalled his acceptance and returned to his rectorship in Burlington, which he held till his death in 1833. He was always president of the standing committee of the diocese and a deputy to the general convention, and among the first in scholarship and influence of the clergy of his church in the United States. The testimony of his contemporaries and his numerous publications pronounced him an accomplished divine, a gifted poet, and an able controversialist. At the time of his decease he was the senior presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal church. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "Reply to an Address [by Bishop Carroll] to the Roman Catholics of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1785); "Inquiry into the Proofs of the Divinity of Christ" (1796); and "Concise View of the Principal Points of Controversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches" (New York, 1817). In 1813–'14 he was co-editor, with Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of the "Quarterly Theological Magazine and Religious Repository." His "Remains," with a memoir, were published by Bishop George W. Doane (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1834).

WHARTON, Gabriel Caldwell, soldier, b. in Springfield, Washington co., Ky., 13 June, 1839; d. in Louisville, Ky., 22 Feb., 1887. He was the son of a farmer, and was educated at the public schools, the academy of his native town, and the law department of Louisville university. In 1860, at the age of twenty-one, he began the practice of law at Springfield with immediate success. The next year, at the opening of the civil war, he enlisted in the 10th Kentucky infantry in the U. S. volunteer army, and in November was commissioned major of that regiment. With the regiment, Major Wharton shared in the engagements and marches of the Army of the Cumberland, and in March, 1863, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. He commanded and bore a gallant part in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and the engagements of the Atlanta campaign in 1864, until, at the expiration of his three years' service, he was mustered out. He then resumed his law-practice at Louisville, and in 1866 was appointed assistant U. S. attorney for the district of Kentucky. On the appointment of Benjamin H. Bristow as secretary of the treasury, Col. Wharton succeeded to the district attorneyship, holding that office for ten years. In 1880 he opened an office in Washington, and, after two years' practice there, spent some time in Mexico in the interest of a railroad company. Returning, after a year's absence, he resided in New York city, where he soon had a lucrative practice. He was on a visit to Louisville when he died while alone in his room at a hotel.

WHARTON, Jesse, senator, b. in Albemarle county, Va., about 1760; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 22 July, 1833. He was educated in his native state,

adopted the profession of law, and settled in Tennessee. He served in congress in 1807–'9, and in the U. S. senate in 1814–'15, having been appointed by the governor to fill the place of George W. Campbell, who had resigned. In 1832 he was one of the board of visitors to the United States military academy at West Point.

WHARTON, Thomas, governor of Pennsylvania, b. in Chester county, Pa., in 1735; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 22 May, 1778. He was the son of John, some time coroner of Chester county, Pa., whose father, Thomas, of Westmoreland, England, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1683, served in the Philadelphia common council in 1713–'18, and was the founder of the Wharton family of Philadelphia. Thomas became a merchant, was for a time a partner of Anthony Stocker, and was highly esteemed for his virtue and patriotism. On the passage of the stamp-act he took a resolute stand on the side of the opposition, and his name, with that of his grandfather and other members of the family, was among the first that were affixed to the non-importation resolutions and agreements of 1765. When the news of the closing of the Boston harbor reached Philadelphia a public meeting was held on 20 May, 1774, and Thomas Wharton was chosen a member of the committee of correspondence. On 22 June, 1774, he was placed on a committee with Joseph Reed and John Nixon to request the speaker of the assembly to summon its members to meet on 1 Aug. and consult on public affairs. He was a deputy to the convention that was called by patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, to meet on 15 July, 1774, and was one of the twenty-five citizens that formed the committee of safety in 1775. On 24 July, 1776, he became president of the council of safety, in which the executive authority of the government was temporarily vested, and in 1777 he was elected president of Pennsylvania, which office he held till his death. He was inaugurated on 5 March, with much display, and under the title of "His Excellency Thomas Wharton, junior, esquire, president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, captain-general and commander-in-chief in and over the same." During the Revolution he discharged his duties with ability and success. He owned a country-seat called "Twickenham" in Montgomery county. He removed to Lancaster with the executive council on the British occupation of Philadelphia, died there, and was buried with military honors. At the request of the vestry of the Evangelical Trinity church, of Lancaster, Pa., his body was interred within the walls of that edifice.—His brother, **John,** was a member of the Continental navy board in 1778–'80, and built two ships, the "Experiment" and the "Washington," for the Pennsylvania navy.—Thomas's uncle, **Joseph,** merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Aug., 1707; d. there in July, 1776, was a successful merchant, and the owner of "Walnut Grove," a country place on Fifth street, near Washington avenue, Philadelphia, on which the Mischianza of 1778 was held. (See Howe, William.) The house, which is shown in the illustration on page 448, was the finest of its day near that city. It was torn down in 1862, to make room for a school-house. Joseph Wharton was called "Duke Wharton," because of his stately bearing.—Joseph's son, **Samuel,** merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 May, 1732; d. there in March, 1800, was a partner in the house of Baynton Wharton and Morgan. At one time the Indians destroyed nearly £40,000 worth of goods, and as indemnification the chiefs of the Six Nations made over to the firm a large tract of land at the treaty of Fort Stanwix. The land bordered on Ohio river above the Little Kanawha, and included about one fourth of the present state of West Virginia. To this grant the traders gave the name of Indiana. Mr. Wharton was sent by the firm to England to solicit confirmation of this grant, in which he so far succeeded that a day was appointed for him to attend court. Some of his correspondence with Benjamin Franklin having been discovered in the mean time, he was obliged to fly for his life, and reaching France, was joined by Dr. Franklin. In 1780 he returned to Philadelphia. He was a member of the city councils, of the committee of safety of the Revolution, of the colonial and state legislatures, and of the Ohio company, whose plan of forming a settlement on Ohio river was projected by Sir William Johnson, Gov. Franklin, and others. On 9 Feb., 1781, he took the oath of allegiance to the state, and he was a member of the Continental congress in 1782–'3. In 1784 he was chosen a justice of the peace for the district of Southwark, in which suburb he owned a country-seat.—Another son of Joseph, **Joseph,** b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 March, 1733; d. there, 25 Dec., 1816, went to England about 1775, and while there wrote a number of letters on the attitude of Great Britain to the colonies. Some of these were published in the "Pennsylvania Journal," others in British journals, and attracted so much attention that when their authorship was discovered Wharton was forced to leave the country, and fled to France. During his residence abroad he was much with Benjamin West, and it is said that the suggestion that West's painting of "Christ Healing the Sick" should be given to the Pennsylvania hospital in Philadelphia was made by him. He corresponded with West regarding the removal of the picture to the hospital, which was accomplished in 1817.—Another son of Joseph, **Robert,** mayor of Philadelphia, b. in Philadelphia, 12 Jan., 1757; d. there, 7 March, 1834, at an early age left his studies, and was apprenticed to a hatter. He entered the counting-house of his brother Charles, a merchant of Philadelphia, but spent much of his time in out-door sports, and until 1818 was president of the famous fox-hunting club of Gloucester that was organized in 1766. In 1790 he became a member of the Schuylkill fishing company, of which he was governor from 1812 till 1828. He was a member of city councils from 1792 till 1795. In 1796 he was made alderman of Philadelphia, and in that year quelled a riot among the sailors, who had organized themselves into a body and demanded exorbitant wages. After reading the riot act he requested them to disperse, and, being received with shouts of defiance, Mr. Wharton ordered each of his men "to take his man," and the sailors were captured and imprisoned. He quelled the Walnut street prison riot in 1798, and also took part in suppressing others. He was fifteen times elected mayor of Philadelphia be-



tween 1798 and 1834. He became a member of the first city troop in 1798, captain in 1803, colonel of the regiment of cavalry in 1810, and was elected brigadier-general of the state militia. He was vice-president of the Washington benevolent society, of which he was an original member.—Robert's brother, **Franklin,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 July, 1767; d. in New York, 1 Sept., 1818, was appointed colonel commandant of the U. S. marine corps under the administration of James Madison. Col. Wharton was intrusted with the management of an armory in Washington, D. C., in which small arms that belonged to the navy and marine corps were kept in readiness for service.—Gov. Thomas's grandson, **Philip Fishbourne,** artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 April, 1841; d. in Media, Pa., 28 July, 1880, studied at the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, and afterward in Paris and Dresden. His best-known pictures are "Perdita," which received a medal at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, "Eventide," "Uncle Jim," "Over the Hills and Far Away," and "Waiting for the Parade." He also painted many water-colors, chiefly scenes in Florida and Nassau.—The first Joseph's grandson, **Thomas Isaac,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 May, 1791; d. there, 7 April, 1856, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1807, studied law in the office of his uncle, William Rawle, was admitted to the bar, and acquired reputation in his profession and as a reporter of the Pennsylvania supreme court. He served as captain of infantry in the war of 1812. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1837–'56, and a member of various philosophical and historical societies. With Joel Jones and William Rawle (*q. v.*) he revised the civil code of Pennsylvania in 1830. He edited, with copious notes, the 3d edition of Alexander J. Dallas's "Reports of Cases in the Courts of the United States and Pennsylvania before and since the Revolution" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1830), and was associated with Thomas Sargeant and others in editing the "Law Library" (1833), and with Henry Wheaton in editing the 5th American edition of William Selwyn's "Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius" (1839). He was the author of "Digest of Cases in the Circuit Court of the United States, Third District, and in the Courts of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1822; 6th ed., including "A. Harris's Reports," 2 vols., 1853); "Digested Index to the Reported Decisions of the Several Courts of Law in the Western and Southern States" (1824); "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania" (6 vols., 1836–'41); "Letter on the Right and Power of the City of Philadelphia to Subscribe for Stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company" (1846); and various addresses and memoirs, including one on William Rawle, LL. D. (1840). He also contributed to Dennie's "Portfolio," and was an editor of the "Analectic Magazine."—Thomas Isaac's son, **Francis,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 March, 1820, was graduated at Yale in 1839, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, practised in Philadelphia for fifteen years, and was assistant attorney-general in 1845. From 1856 till 1863 he was professor of logic and rhetoric in Kenyon college, Ohio, but he was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1863, and became rector of St. Paul's church in Brookline, Mass. He was also professor of ecclesiastical and international law in the Cambridge divinity-school, and in Boston. In 1885 he was appointed solicitor for the department of state, and examiner of international claims, which office he still holds, and in 1888 he was appointed, under a resolution of congress, editor of the Revolutionary diplomatic correspondence of the United States. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college in 1883, and that of LL. D. by Kenyon in 1865 and by the University of Edinburgh in 1883. He is a member of various institutions of international and municipal law. With Charles E. Lex he edited the "Episcopal Recorder" in Philadelphia, and he has contributed to periodicals. He has edited several volumes of law reports, and is the author of "A Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1846; 6th ed., 3 vols., 1868); "The State Trials of the United States during the Administrations of Washington and Adams" (1849); "Precedents of Indictments and Pleas adapted to the Use both of the Courts of the United States and those of the Several States" (1849; 2d ed., 1857); "A Treatise on the Law of Homicide in the United States" (1855); "A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," with Dr. Moreton Stillé (1855; 2d ed., with additions by Alfred Stillé, 1860); "Treatise on Theism and Modern Skeptical Theories" (1859); "The Silence of Scripture, a Series of Lectures" (1867); "A Treatise on the Conflict of Laws" (Philadelphia, 1872); "The Law of Agency and Agents" (1876); and a "Digest of International Law" (1886).—Another son of Thomas, **Henry,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 June, 1827; d. there, 11 Nov., 1880, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1856 he became solicitor to the Philadelphia saving fund, and he was one of the three lawyers, including Eli K. Price and Edward Olmstead, whose opinions upon real estate were considered equivalent to a judgment of the supreme court. He was legal adviser of the Philadelphia bank and other corporations. With Asa J. Fish he edited the "American Law-Register," from 1852 till 1863, and wrote a "Practical and Elementary Treatise on the Law of Vicinage" (Philadelphia, 1868).—Thomas Isaac's nephew, **Joseph,** manufacturer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 March, 1826. His mother, Deborah Fisher (1795–1888), was an approved minister of the Society of Friends for seventy years, belonging to the branch that has been called Hicksite. She was active in charities and an interested friend to the Indians, defending their rights in Washington and visiting their reservations. After receiving a good education in his native city, the son entered a mercantile house, and afterward engaged in the manufacture of white lead and paints, bricks, copper-mining and spelter, became owner of iron-, glass-, and steel-works, and has been a director in manufacturing, railroad, and banking corporations. He was among the first to establish the manufacture of spelter, nickel, and cobalt in this country, and was the first to make magnetic needles of other substance than steel. He aided in establishing the Bethlehem iron company, particularly its steel-forging plant for government work. Mr. Wharton owns the deposits of nickel ore in Lancaster county, Pa., which he purchased in 1873, and established his works in Camden, N. J. He early experimented to produce nickel in a pure and malleable condi-

tion, so that it could be worked like iron, and was the first to attain practical success in this direction. He sent to the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and to the Paris exposition of 1878, samples of nickel ores, nickel-matte, metallic nickel in grains and cubes, cast and wrought nickel, cast cobalt, and electro-plating with nickel and cobalt, which illustrated the progress in the metallurgical development of this substance, and excited much admiration. Mr. Wharton aided in establishing Swarthmore college, of which he is president of the board of trustees, endowing its chair of history and political economy, and also founded the Wharton school of finance and economy in the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Wharton has published several pamphlets on the subject of protection to home industry.—Henry's son, **Thomas Isaac,** author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Aug., 1859, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and is the author of "A Latter-Day Saint" (New York, 1884), and "Hannibal of New York" (1886).—The first Joseph's descendant, **Anne Hollingsworth,** author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1845, has published "The Wharton Family" (Philadelphia, 1880); "Vigilia"; and "St. Bartholomew's Eve."

WHATCOAT, Richard, M. E. bishop, b. in the parish of Quinton, Gloucester co., England, 23 Feb., 1736; d. in Dover, Del., 4 July, 1806. His parents were members of the Church of England, but when he was twenty-two years of age he accepted Methodist views. Until he was thirty-three years of age he continued in business, and was a useful member of the Wesleyan connection. In July, 1769, he became a minister, and was very successful, having great ability in composing difficulties, but in 1784 John Wesley sent him to the United States as a missionary with Thomas Coke. Coke and Wesley ordained him a presbyter, an act on Wesley's part that occasioned much discussion. When he came to this country he was forty-six years of age, and was a marvellous preacher, able to move an audience, according to the testimony of Adam Clark, "as the leaves of a forest are moved by a mighty wind." His contemporaries attributed his strength chiefly to his supreme devotion. In the year 1800 he was elected bishop. After several years of infirmity, he died at the house of ex-Gov. Richard Bassett, of Delaware. Bishop Francis Asbury said of him: "A man so uniformly good I have not known in Europe or America."

WHEAT, John Thomas, clergyman, b. in Washington, D. C., 15 Nov., 1800; d. in Salisbury, N. C., 2 Feb., 1888. He was educated at Asbury college, Baltimore, and established a private school in Washington. Having devoted himself to the study of theology, he was ordained deacon in Alexandria, and in the following year at Baltimore he was made a priest. He was instrumental in founding an Episcopal church at Marietta, Ohio, afterward went to North Carolina, and subsequently to Tennessee, and for twenty years labored in Nashville and Memphis. He was also for a time in Arkansas. He held various positions of influence in the annual conventions of the church, and in 1845 was given the degree of D. D. by the University of Nashville. He was an intimate friend of Henry Clay. His book on "Preparation for the Holy Communion" (New York, 1860) won a high reputation in the religious world.

WHEATLEY, Charles Moore, mineralogist, b. in Essex, England, 16 March, 1822; d. in Phœnixville, Pa., 6 May, 1882. He came to this country when a boy, was educated in New York city, and, entering mercantile life in 1835, continued so engaged until 1845. Mr. Wheatley became in 1837 a member of the Mercantile library, was a director in 1841–'3, and served as recording secretary in 1844–'5. He then turned his attention to mining, and in 1846 became manager of the Bristol copper-mine in Connecticut, whence in 1848 he was called to a similar place at the Perkiomen copper-mine in Pennsylvania. From 1850 till 1857 he was general manager and part owner of the Wheatley silver-lead mines, which he discovered and opened. Subsequently he mined in Pennsylvania and in California, but finally settled in Phœnixville, Pa., where he established the Schuylkill copper works and was the first person successfully to reduce copper-ores. Mr. Wheatley was an active collector, and gathered a valuable library of books in geology and mineralogy. He also accumulated a collection of more than 6,000 minerals and shells, valued at $25,000, which was purchased by Edward C. Delavan and given to Union college to be kept as the Wheatley cabinets, forever subject to the control of the University of New York. Later he made an extensive collection of fresh-water shells. At the World's fair held in New York in 1853 he exhibited specimens from the Wheatley mine, plans of the mining operations and drawings of machinery, for which he received one of the two silver medals that were given. He discovered a cave near Port Kennedy, on Schuylkill river, where he found many specimens of fossils, an account of which was read before the American philosophical society in 1871 by Prof. Edward D. Cope, who named one of the species Megalonyx Wheatleyi in his honor. The degree of A. M. was given him by Yale in 1858. He was elected a member of the New York lyceum of natural history in 1840, was its treasurer in 1847–'58, and was connected with other scientific associations both in this country and abroad. He published "Catalogues of the Shells of the United States, with their Localities," one of the first volumes of its kind that were ever published (New York, 1842).

WHEATLEY, Phillis, poet, b. in Africa about 1753; d. in Boston, Mass., 5 Dec., 1784. She was brought here from Africa in 1761, and her only recollection of her early life was that of her heathen mother worshipping the sun at its rising. She was bought from the slave-market by John Wheatley, of Boston, and soon developed remarkable acquisitive faculties. She became a member of his family and was educated by his daughters. In sixteen months from her arrival she could read English fluently, soon learned to write, and also studied Latin. She visited England in 1774, where she was cordially received, and after her return to Boston she corresponded with the Countess of Huntingdon, the Earl of Dartmouth, Rev. George Whitefield, and others, and wrote many poems to her friends. She addressed some lines and a letter to Gen. Washington on 26 Oct., 1775, which were afterward published in the "Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum," for April, 1776. In a reply, under date of 2 Feb., 1776, Gen. Washington writes: "I thank you most sincerely for your polite notice of me in the elegant lines you inclosed; and, however undeserving I may be of such encomium and panegyric, the style and manner exhibit a striking proof of your poetical talents; in honor of which, and as a tribute justly due to you, I would have published the poem had I not been apprehensive that, while I only meant to give the world this new instance of your genius, I might have incurred the imputation of vanity. This, and nothing else,

determined me not to give it place in the public prints. If you should ever come to Cambridge, or near headquarters, I shall be happy to see a person so favored by the muses, and to whom Nature has been so liberal and beneficent in her dispensations." A few days before the British evacuated Boston she visited the Revolutionary camp and was received with marked attention by Washington and his officers. Thomas Jefferson said that her verses were beneath criticism. In 1775 the Wheatley family was broken up by death, and, after attempting and failing to support herself, she married in 1778 a colored man named Peters, who, according to different accounts, was a grocer, lawyer, or barber. This marriage proved unhappy, and Peters became reduced in circumstances. During the Revolution they resided in Wilmington, Del., and they afterward returned to Boston, where they lived in wretched poverty. Among the attentions that she received in London was a gift from the lord mayor of a copy of "Paradise Lost," which was sold after her death, and is now in the library of Harvard. Her publications are "An Elegiac Poem on the Death of George Whitefield, Chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon" (Boston, 1770); "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phillis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston," to certify which an attestation was addressed to the public and signed by Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, John Hancock, Rev. Samuel Mather, John Wheatley, Andrew Eliot, and others (London, 1773; 2d ed., Albany, 1793; republished as "The Negro Equalled by Few Europeans," 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1801; 2d ed., Walpole, N. H., 1802; 3d ed., with a memoir, Boston, 1834); and "Elegy Sacred to the Memory of Dr. Samuel Cooper" (1784). The "Letters of Phillis Wheatley" were printed privately by Charles Deane from the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society" (Boston, 1864).

WHEATLEY, Sarah, actress, b. in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1790; d. in New York city in July, 1854. Her father, whose name was Ross, died when she was two years of age. She made her first appearance in New York at the Park theatre on 12 Nov., 1805, and in 1806 married Frederick Wheatley, an actor, and retired from the stage; but on his failure in business she resumed her profession for the support of her family and achieved success. Mrs. Wheatley was noted for her artistic representation of old women.—Her son, **William,** actor, b. in New York city, 5 Dec., 1816; d. there, 3 Nov., 1876, made his first appearance on the stage at the Park theatre, New York, in 1826 as Albert in "William Tell," during the engagement of Macready, with whom he travelled through the United States. In 1842 he was engaged at the Walnut street theatre in Philadelphia, and in 1843 he retired and visited Nicaragua, where he raised the first American flag in Virgin bay. He returned to the United States, and in 1853 leased, with John Drew, the Arch street theatre in Philadelphia, of which he was sole manager in 1855–'8. Afterward he controlled the Continental theatre in Philadelphia, and leased Niblo's Garden, New York, of which he was manager from 1865 till he retired in 1868. During this period the "Black Crook" was first produced. Mr. Wheatley's best characters were Doricourt in "The Belle's Stratagem," Rover in "Wild Oats," Captain Absolute in "The Rivals," and Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons."

WHEATON, Frank, soldier, b. in Providence, R. I., 8 May, 1833. He was educated in common schools, became a civil engineer, and engaged in California and in the Mexican boundary surveys from 1850 till he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 1st U. S. cavalry, 3 March, 1855. He served at Jefferson barracks, Mo., and in Kansas until 1856, and in the field against Cheyenne Indians till 1857, being in action near Fort Kearny, Neb. He was on the Utah expedition till August, 1858, on duty with his regiment in the Indian territory, and then on recruiting service till July, 1861, having been promoted captain in March. He received permission to accept the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Rhode Island volunteers in July, 1861, became colonel in the same month, and took part in the battle of Bull Run, also serving in the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac, including the peninsula and Maryland campaigns. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in November, 1869, commanding a brigade during the operations of the same army in 1863–'4, and then a division of the 6th corps, distinguishing himself in the operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, and those that culminated in the surrender at Appomattox in 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown, Va., and received brevets in the regular army to the grade of major-general for the battles of the Wilderness, Cedar Creek, and Petersburg, respectively. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 39th infantry, 28 July, 1866, was transferred to the 21st infantry in March, 1869, and promoted colonel of the 2d infantry, 15 Dec., 1874. Since the war Gen. Wheaton has held commands in Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska. In July, 1866, he was presented with a sword by his native state for gallant services in the above-mentioned battles.

WHEATON, Henry, lawyer, b. in Providence, R. I., 27 Nov., 1785; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 11 March, 1848. He was a descendant of Robert Wheaton, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated from Swansey, Wales, to Salem, Mass., but subsequently settled in Rhode Island. After graduation at Brown in 1802, Henry studied law under Nathaniel Searle, was admitted to the bar in 1805, and in that year continued his studies in Poictiers and London. On his return to this country he practised law in Providence till he removed in 1812 to New York, where he edited in 1812–'15 the "National Advocate," the organ of the administration party. In this paper he published notable articles on the question of neutral rights in connection with the then existing war with England. On 26 Oct., 1814, he became division judge-advocate of the army, and from 1815 till 1819 he was a justice of the marine court of New York city. From 1816 till 1827 he was reporter for the U. S. supreme court in Washington, D. C., and published "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States" (12 vols., New York, 1826–'7). This was termed by a German re-

Henry Wheaton.

viewer "the golden book of American law." William B. Lawrence says: "The reputation which Mr. Wheaton acquired as a reporter was unrivalled. He did not confine himself to a mere summary of the able arguments by which the cases were elucidated; but there is scarcely a proposition on any of the diversified subjects to which the jurisdiction of the court extends, that might give rise to serious doubts in the profession, that is not explained not merely by a citation of the authorities adduced by counsel, but copious rules present the views which the publicists and civilians have taken of the question." He was elected a member of the convention to form a new constitution for New York in 1821, was a member of the assembly in 1823, and in 1825 was associated with John Duer and Benjamin F. Butler in a commission to revise the statute law of New York. He also took part in important cases, and was the sole associate of Daniel Webster in that which settled the limits of the state and Federal legislation in reference to bankruptcy and insolvency. In 1827 he was appointed chargé d'affaires in Denmark, being the first diplomatist that was sent to that country from the United States. He served till 1835, displaying skill in the settlement of the Sound dues that were imposed by Denmark on the vessels of all countries, and obtained modifications of the quarantine regulations. He acquired reputation by his researches in the Scandinavian language and literature, and was elected a member of the Scandinavian and Icelandic societies. In 1835 he was appointed resident minister to the court of Prussia, and he was promoted to minister-plenipotentiary in 1837. He soon received full power to conclude a treaty with the Zollverein, which object he pursued for the ensuing six years. On 25 March, 1844, he signed a treaty with Germany, for which he received high commendation from President Tyler and John C. Calhoun, the secretary of state. This was rejected by the U. S. senate, but served as the basis for subsequent treaties. In 1846 he was requested by President Polk to resign his post, but, on his return to the United States in 1847, he was honored by public dinners in New York and Philadelphia, and immediately chosen lecturer on international law at Harvard, which office he was prevented by illness from accepting. He was made a corresponding member of the French institute in 1843, and a member of the Royal academy of Berlin in 1846. Harvard gave him the degree of A. M. in 1825, and he received that of LL. D. from Brown in 1819, from Hamilton in 1843, and from Harvard in 1845. He delivered many addresses before literary societies, among which were those before the New York historical society on the "Science of Public or International Law" (New York, 1820), and at the opening of the New York athenæum, afterward the Society library (1824). His most important work is "Elements of International Law" (Philadelphia, 1836; 2 vols., London, 1836; 3d ed., Philadelphia, 1845; French translation, Leipsic and Paris, 1848). This book was at once acknowledged as a standard authority. At the instance of Anson Burlingame, minister to China, it was translated into Chinese and published at the expense of the imperial government (4 vols., Pekin, 1865). It was also translated into Japanese. The 6th edition, with the last corrections of the author, was published by William Beach Lawrence, with a biographical notice (Boston, 1855). The 8th edition, by Richard H. Dana, Jr., was published with notes (Boston, 1866). The use of Mr. Lawrence's notes in the previous editions resulted in a protracted legal controversy, concerning which see DANA, RICHARD HENRY, vol. ii., page 71. William B. Lawrence's "Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international et sur l'histoire des progrès du droits des gens de Wheaton" was published (4 vols., Leipsic, 1868–'80). Mr. Wheaton's other publications are "Considerations on the Establishment of a Uniform System of Bankrupt Laws throughout the United States" (Washington, 1815); "A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States from its Establishment in 1789 to 1820" (1820–'9); "Life of William Pinkney," which was also published in Sparks's "American Biography" (1826); "History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the Earliest Times to the Conquest of England by William of Normandy," which Washington Irving said "evinced throughout the enthusiasm of an antiquarian, the liberality of a scholar, and the enlightened toleration of a citizen of the world" (London, 1831; French translation by Paul Guillot, Paris, 1844); "Histoire du progrès des gens en Europe depuis la paix de Westphalie jusqu'au congrès de Vienne, avec un précis historique du droit des gens européens avant la paix de Westphalie" (Leipsic, 1841), written in unsuccessful competition for a prize offered by the French institute and translated into English by William Beach Lawrence as "A History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Washington" (New York, 1845); and "An Enquiry into the Validity of the British Claim to a Right of Visitation and Search of American Vessels suspected to be engaged in the Slave-Trade" (Philadelphia and London, 1842; 2d ed., 1858). Mr. Wheaton translated the "Code of Napoleon," but the manuscript was destroyed by fire, and he also contributed numerous political, historical, and literary articles to the "North American Review" and other periodicals. A discourse, "The Value of a Man," was published on his death by the Rev. Edward B. Hall (Providence, 1848).—His son, **Robert,** author, b. in New York city, 5 Oct., 1826; d. in Providence, R. I., 9 Oct., 1851, spent his early life in Copenhagen and Paris, but left his school in the latter city in 1841 to devote himself to engineering, which he abandoned in 1843, and attended lectures at the Sorbonne and the College de France. In 1847 he came to this country with his father, entered the Harvard law-school, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was a skilful musician, and published several able and thoughtful articles in the "North American Review" and other periodicals. "Selections" from his writings were published by his sister, Abby Wheaton, with a memoir (Boston, 1854).

WHEATON, Nathaniel Sheldon, clergyman, b. in Washington, Conn., 20 Aug., 1792; d. in Marbledale, Conn., 18 March, 1862. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, and after residing four years in Maryland, where he was ordained by Bishop Kemp, was elected rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn. While discharging the duties of this office he took an active interest in the plans for the establishment of a second college in Connecticut, at least one vigorous pamphlet in its defence being from his pen. He was one of the original corporators of Washington (now Trinity) college, and was almost immediately (in 1823) deputed to visit England in the interests of the new institution. He secured donations of books for the library, and made purchases of philosophical apparatus. While abroad he also made a special study of architecture, which enabled him to prepare plans, even to minute details, for the new Christ church in Hart-

ford, which was consecrated in 1829. At the time, perhaps, it was the best specimen of Gothic architecture in the country. On the retirement of Bishop Brownell from the presidency of Washington college in 1831, Dr. Wheaton was chosen his successor. He labored untiringly for the good of the institution, making liberal gifts and securing the endowment of two professorships, besides large additions to the general funds. Under his direction the college campus—the site that is now occupied by the state capitol—was carefully laid out and planted with trees. In 1837 Dr. Wheaton accepted the rectorship of Christ church, New Orleans, La., where he remained seven years, his courage and faithfulness being especially shown in his unremitting attention to his duties while the city was ravaged by the yellow fever. Resigning in 1844, he again visited Europe, and then resided for a short time in Hartford, unable, by reason of feeble health, to undertake regular duties. He soon withdrew to his native town, where he resided for the rest of his life, officiating in different places in the neighborhood as he was able. At his death he left to Trinity college his valuable library, besides a legacy in money, part of which was designated as the nucleus of a chapel fund. The large window in the new chancel of Christ church, Hartford, is in his memory. He received the degree of D. D. from Yale in 1833. The journal of his travels abroad in 1823–'4 was published in one volume (Hartford, 1830), and he also issued "Remarks on Washington College" (anonymous) and a "Discourse on the Epistle to Philemon."

WHEDON, Daniel Denison, author, b. in Onondaga, N. Y., 20 March, 1808; d. in Atlantic Highlands, N. J., 8 June, 1885. After graduation at Hamilton college in 1828 he studied law in Rochester, N. Y., taught in the Conference seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1830–'1, and was a tutor in Hamilton in 1831–'2. From 1833 till 1843 he was professor of ancient languages and literature in Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. In 1836 he was ordained a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he held pastorates in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1843–'5, and Jamaica, L. I., in 1855. From 1845 till 1852 he was professor of logic, rhetoric, and history in the University of Michigan, where he served as president of the faculty in 1847–'8. From 1856 till 1884 he was editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review," and he was also general editor of the publications of the Methodist book concern. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va., in 1847, and that of LL. D. by Wesleyan university in 1868. In addition to single sermons and contributions to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and other periodicals, he published "Public Addresses, Collegiate and Popular" (Boston, 1856); "Commentary on Matthew and Mark" (New York, 1860); "The Freedom of the Will, as a Basis of Human Responsibility, elucidated and maintained in its Issue with the Necessitarian Theories of Hobbes, Edwards, the Princeton Essayists, and Other Leading Advocates" (1864); "Commentary on the New Testament" intended for popular use (5 vols., 1860–'75); and "Commentary on the Old Testament" (7 vols., 1880–'6). Two additional volumes of his collected writings appeared in 1886.

WHEELER, Andrew Carpenter, journalist, b. in New York, 4 July, 1835. He began his career in journalism as a reporter on the New York "Times," under Henry J. Raymond, but soon afterward went to the west. After several years he settled in Milwaukee, Wis., as city editor of the "Sentinel." Soon after the opening of the civil war he became a war-correspondent for several eastern and western papers. At the close of hostilities he returned to the east and served on the New York "Leader," and then on the "World." With the latter paper he has been connected ever since, excepting an interval of a few years. On the "World" he first adopted the pen-name "Nym Crinkle." He is best known as a dramatic and musical critic, in which capacity he has served on most of the New York papers. He has written "The Chronicles of Milwaukee" (Milwaukee, 1861), and "The Twins," a comedy, which was produced by Lester Wallack in 1862.

WHEELER, Charles Stearns, scholar, b. in Lincoln, Me., 19 Dec., 1816; d. in Leipsic, Germany, 13 June, 1843. He was graduated at Harvard in 1837, served as tutor there in 1838–'42, and in the latter year went to Leipsic to study, but died after eighteen months' residence. He published an edition of Herodotus, with notes that evince remarkable learning (2 vols., Cambridge, Mass., 1843).

WHEELER, David Hilton, clergyman, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at Rock River theological seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., in 1851, was professor of ancient languages in Cornell college, Iowa, in 1853–'5, and assumed the chair of Greek in 1857, which he held till 1861. He edited the "Carroll County Republican" in 1855–'7, and at the same time was county superintendent of public schools. In 1861–'6 he was U. S. consul at Geneva, Switzerland. He was professor of English literature in Northwestern university in 1867–'75, edited the "Methodist," in New York city, for the subsequent seven years, and became president of Alleghany college, Pa., in 1883, holding office till 1887. Cornell college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1867, and Northwestern university that of LL. D. in 1881. He has written for publication since 1855, is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy" (2 vols., London, 1864), and "By-Ways of Literature" (New York, 1883), and has translated, from the Italian, Celesia's "Conspiracy of Fieschi" (1866).

WHEELER, Dora, artist, b. in Jamaica, L. I., 12 March, 1858. She is a daughter of Mrs. Candace Wheeler, who is well known for her interest in the development of art needle-work in the United States. She studied with William M. Chase in New York, and William Adolphe Bouguereau and others in Paris. Though devoting herself mainly to decorative designing, she has also painted several pictures. Among these are a series of portraits of English and American authors, including Thomas Bailey Aldrich, James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman, Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, Austin Dobson, and Walter Besant.

WHEELER, George Montague, soldier, b. in Grafton, Mass., 9 Oct., 1842. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1866, and assigned to the corps of engineers. From October, 1866, till September, 1868, he was assistant engineer on the survey of Point Lobos and vicinity, and in the construction of the defences of Fort Point, San Francisco harbor, Cal. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 7 March, 1867, and in September, 1868, became engineer on the staff of the commanding general of the Department of California. In 1869 he was sent to make a geographical reconnoissance in central Nevada, and in 1871 he took the field with a force of surveyors and scientists. His organization assumed the title of the "Geographical survey of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian," of which he became superintending engineer. Money was annually granted by congress for the continuance of his work, and a

large force was regularly employed. This survey had for its primary object the making of geographic maps, but it gave a prominent place to geology, and gathered valuable material in the departments of zoölogy and ethnology. Lieut. Wheeler continued this work until March, 1879, when the survey was abolished and the U. S. geological survey was organized. (See KING, CLARENCE, and POWELL, JOHN W.) Since that time he has been engaged in the preparation of the material that has been gathered, much of which has been published in his annual reports, beginning with 1871, and also in a series of quarto volumes published by the engineer department of the U. S. army. Capt. Wheeler was a delegate to the 3d International conference and exhibition held at Vienna in 1885, concerning which he made a report to the U. S. government. He was promoted captain on 30 March, 1879, and, owing to illness, retired from active service on 15 June, 1888.

WHEELER, John Hill, historian, b. in Murfreesboro', N. C., 6 Aug., 1806; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1882. His ancestors were early settlers of North Carolina and direct descendants of Admiral Sir Francis Wheeler. John was graduated at Columbian university, Washington, D. C., in 1826, and at the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1828. He became a member of the North Carolina legislature in 1837, and in 1831 secretary of the board of commissioners under the treaty with France to decide on the claims of American citizens for spoliations under the Berlin and Milan treaties. He became superintendent of the branch U. S. mint at Charlotte, N. C., in 1836, and held office till 1841. He was chosen treasurer of North Carolina in 1842, and at the expiration of his term began his "History of North Carolina," to which he devoted himself for ten years (Philadelphia, 1851). In 1854–'7 he was U. S. minister to Nicaragua. As soon as William Walker established his authority there, Mr. Wheeler acknowledged his government. He resigned that post in 1857, settled in Washington, D. C., where in 1859–'61 he was employed in the statistical bureau. Later he returned to North Carolina, but he took no active part in the civil war. In 1863 he was sent by the legislature to England for material for an enlarged edition of his "History of North Carolina." His later life was passed in Washington in collating the debates of congress, and in statistical labors. His other writings include "A Legislative Manual of North Carolina" (1874); "Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina" (Columbus, Ohio, 1884); and he edited Col. David Fanning's "Autobiography" (Richmond, Va., 1861).—His brother, **Junius Brutus,** soldier, b. in Murfreesboro', N. C., 21 Feb., 1830; d. in Lenoir, N. C., 15 July, 1886, was educated at the University of North Carolina, volunteered at the beginning of the Mexican war, and participated in every battle from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. He was promoted lieutenant in 1847, but resigned at the end of the war, entered the U. S. military academy, and was graduated in 1855. He was transferred to the topographical engineers in 1856, became 1st lieutenant on 1 July, 1860, was assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. military academy in 1859–'61, and principal assistant professor there in 1861–'3. He became a captain in the engineer corps in March, 1863, chief engineer of the Department of the Susquehanna in June and September of that year, and chief engineer of the Army of the Arkansas from September, 1863, till May, 1864. He participated in engagements at Elkins Ferry, Prairie D'Ane, the occupation of Camden, and the battle of Jenkins Ferry, on the Saline river, 30 April, 1864, for which he was brevetted major, U. S. army. In March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for meritorious service during the civil war. He was chief engineer of the military division of the Missouri in May and June, 1865, commanded the engineer depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in July and December of that year, was assistant engineer on the Mississippi levees in 1865–'6, and superintendent engineer of harbor improvements in 1866. He became major of engineers, U. S. army, in 1866, and was then professor of mining and civil engineering at the U. S. military academy, which post he held till his retirement in 1885. He wrote a valuable series of military text-books that were adopted by the U. S. war department, and published under the titles "Civil Engineering" (New York, 1877); "Art and Science of War" (1878); "Elements of Field Fortifications" (1882); and "Military Engineering" (2 vols., 1884–'5).

WHEELER, Joseph, soldier, b. in Augusta, Ga., 10 Sept., 1836. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1859, and assigned to the dragoons. After a year's service at the cavalry school for practice at Carlisle, Pa., he received the full rank of 2d lieutenant, but on 22 April, 1861, resigned and entered the Confederate army. He was made colonel of the 19th Alabama infantry on 4 Sept., 1861, and served principally in the west. At Shiloh he commanded a brigade and covered the Confederate retreat from the field.

Joe. Wheeler

In July, 1862, he was transferred to a cavalry command, and engaged in raiding western Tennessee. During the Kentucky campaign of that year he had charge of Gen. Braxton Bragg's cavalry, and fought at Green River and Perryville. He commanded the rear-guard of the Confederate army when it retreated into Tennessee, and on 30 Oct., 1862, was promoted brigadier-general. At Murfreesboro' he was in charge of the cavalry, and thereafter he was continuously active in contesting Gen. William S. Rosecrans's advance, also attacking his flanks, raiding in the rear, and destroying his trains. On 19 Jan., 1863, he received his commission as major-general, and opposed the National advance on Chattanooga. He commanded the cavalry at Chickamauga, and after the battle crossed Tennessee river and fell upon Rosecrans's line of communications, defeating the force that was sent against him and destroying over 1,200 wagons, with stores. On this raid he succeeded in damaging National property to the value of $3,000,000, but, after losing 600 men, was driven back to northern Alabama. Subsequently he took part in the siege of Knoxville and covered Bragg's retreat from Mission ridge and Lookout mountain. During the winter and spring he continually harassed the National troops, and, on the advance of Gen. William

T. Sherman's army toward Atlanta, he opposed every movement and fought almost daily, often with his men dismounted. During July 27–30 he fought the raiding force of Gen. George Stoneman, Gen. Kenner Garrard, and Gen. Edward M. McCook, and captured many prisoners, including Gen. Stoneman, and all the artillery and transportation. On 9 Aug., 1864, he was sent by Gen. John B. Hood to capture the National supplies, burn bridges, and break up railways in the rear of Gen. Sherman's army. Passing through northern Georgia, he went into eastern Tennessee as far as the Kentucky line, and thence through middle Tennessee back into northern Alabama. During this raid, which lasted one month, he was continuously engaged and ruined much property. He was unsuccessful in destroying Sherman's communications, and was finally driven back by the National cavalry. When the Confederate commander became convinced of the impossibility of arresting Sherman's advance, Wheeler was sent in front of the army to prevent the National troops from raiding and foraging. He then engaged in the defence of Savannah, and for his defence of Aiken received the thanks of the legislature of South Carolina. Gen. Wheeler received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general on 28 Feb., 1865, and continued in charge of the cavalry under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston until the surrender in April, 1865. The death of Gen. James E. B. Stuart, on 11 May, 1864, made him senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies. After the war, he studied law, which profession and the occupation of cotton-planting he followed until 1880, when he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and took his seat on 5 Dec., 1881; but his place was successfully contested by William M. Lowe, and he was unseated, 3 June, 1882. He was re-elected to the same congress on the death of Mr. Lowe, a few months later, and has served since 4 March, 1885. In January, 1888, he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian institution.

WHEELER, Nathaniel, inventor, b. in Watertown, Conn., 7 Sept., 1820. He was educated in the public schools, began life as a carriage manufacturer, and continued in that business till about 1848. In 1850 he made the acquaintance of Allan B. Wilson, who was engaged in perfecting a sewing-machine, but needed aid in patenting his invention and introducing it to the public. Wilson induced Mr. Wheeler to join in that enterprise, and in 1852 the machine was patented in the firm-name of Wheeler and Wilson. In 1853 the Wheeler and Wilson manufacturing company was founded. Mr. Wheeler's knowledge of machinery and his ability as an organizer enabled him to expand the sewing-machine manufacture from the little factory that could make but one machine a day to an establishment that has facilities for producing 600 machines a day. Since 1850, as president of the Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine company, he has created a market for more than 1,200,000 sewing-machines. He has served six sessions in the senate and house of the Connecticut legislature, and has taken out patents for various inventions in sewing-machines, railway-cars, heating and ventilation of buildings, and wood finishing.

WHEELER, Orlando Belina, civil engineer, b. in Lodi, Mich., 29 Nov., 1835. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1862, after taking both the scientific and classical courses, and in 1861–'2 was acting assistant in the astronomical observatory of that institution under Dr. Francis Brünnow. After his graduation he entered the service of the U. S. lake survey as assistant engineer, which office he held until 1882. Meanwhile he was detailed to serve as assistant astronomer under Prof. Asaph Hall in 1874, on the expedition to Siberia to observe the transit of Venus, and in 1878 he served similarly with the total eclipse expedition in Colorado, and in 1882 he accompanied the party under Lieut. Samuel M. Very, U. S. navy, that was sent to Patagonia to observe the transit of Venus. The degree of C. E. was conferred on him by the University of Michigan in 1879, and he is a member of scientific societies. Since 1884 he has been U. S. assistant engineer under the Missouri river commission. His writings, principally reports, have appeared in the annual volumes of the chief of engineers of the U. S. army, and of the superintendent of the U. S. naval observatory.

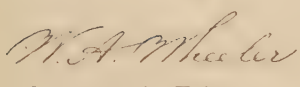
WHEELER, Samuel, blacksmith, b. in Weccaco, Philadelphia co., Pa., in 1742; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 May, 1820. During the Revolution he served in the American army. His reputation as a blacksmith reached Gen. Washington, who one day sent for him and told him he wished a chain made to place across Hudson river at West Point, to arrest the British ships. Wheeler said he could make it, but not away from his forge. "Then," said Washington, "I cheerfully give you dismissal from the army. Badly as we want men, we cannot afford to keep such a man as you." Wheeler made the chain; it was moved in links through New Jersey, hung across the river, and did good service. He made a cannon out of bars of iron, by welding, which was used at the battle of the Brandywine, and was the wonder and admiration of the American officers. It was without hoops, lighter than brass ordnance, had a longer range, and was more accurate in its effect. Napoleon I. took it as a model, and had cannon for his flying artillery manufactured after its pattern, it having been captured at the Brandywine, and sent to London, where it was exhibited in the Tower. Wheeler also made many improvements in mechanics, among which were scale-beams that would weigh a ton, and could be turned by a 12½-cent piece; hay-scales, hoisting-machines, screws, and lanterns for light-houses. He also adopted a successful mode for laying the stone for light-houses, and superintended the building of that at Cape Henlopen, Del., and that at Castle Williams, Governor's island, New York harbor.

WHEELER, Thomas, soldier, b. in England about 1620; d. in Concord, Mass., 16 Dec., 1686. He emigrated to this country in 1642, settled in Concord, Mass., and participated in King Philip's war, in which he was wounded. In July, 1675, he was appointed a military escort to Capt. Edward Hutchinson, of Boston, who was commissioned by the council to treat with the sachems in the Nipmuck country. His "Narrative" of this expedition, a pious and quaintly worded document, is preserved in the "Collections" of the New Hampshire historical society.

WHEELER, William Adolphus, philologist, b. in Leicester, Mass., 14 Nov., 1833; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 28 Oct., 1874. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1853, taught for several years, and, removing to Cambridge, Mass., assisted Dr. Joseph E. Worcester in the preparation of his Dictionary. For several years afterward he engaged in similar work, contributed to the quarto edition of Noah Webster's Dictionary (Springfield, Mass., 1864), and prepared for it an "Explanatory and Pronouncing Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons and Places, including Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames, etc.," which was also issued separately (Boston, 1865). He became connected with the Boston public library in 1866, and afterward super-

intendent of the catalogue department. He was a careful and laborious student of Shakespeare, and made collections for a cyclopædia of Shakespearian literature. Among his other works are revisions of the school editions of Webster's Dictionary, an abridgment of that work, and editions of the Rev. Charles Hole's "Brief Biographical Dictionary" (New York, 1866); "Mother Goose's Melodies," with antiquarian and philological notes (1869); and a "Dickens Dictionary" (1873). He left in manuscript an index to anonymous literature entitled "Who Wrote It?"

WHEELER, William Almon, statesman, b. in Malone, Franklin co., N. Y., 30 June, 1819; d. there, 4 June, 1887. He studied at the University of Vermont for two years, but was compelled by the death of his father to leave college without being graduated. He then began the study of law under Asa Hascall in Malone, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1845, and succeeded Mr. Hascall as U. S. district attorney of Franklin county, which post he held till 1849. At that time his political sympathies were with the Whig party, by which he was chosen to the assembly in 1849, but in the early part of the Frémont canvass in 1856 he supported the newly formed Republican party, remaining in it until his death. An affection of the throat compelled him to abandon the practice of law in 1851, and from that year till 1866 he was connected with a bank in Malone. He became president of the Northern New York railroad company about the same time, and for twelve years was supervisory manager of the line from Rouse's Point to Ogdensburg, N. Y. He was a member and president *pro tempore* of the state senate in 1858–'9, and was chosen to congress in 1860 as a Republican, but, after serving one term, returned to his railroad and banking interests. He was president of the New York constitutional convention in 1867, returned to congress in 1869, and served continuously till 1877. During that time he was chairman of the committees on the Pacific railroad company and commerce, a member of those on appropriations and southern affairs, and was the first in either house to cover his back-pay into the treasury, after the passage of the back-salary act. He was also the author of the famous "compromise" in the adjustment of the political disturbances in Louisiana, by which William Pitt Kellogg was recognized as governor, and the state legislature became Republican in the senate and Democratic in the house. In 1876 he was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Republican national convention, and he took his seat as presiding officer of the senate in March, 1877. On the expiration of his term in 1881 he returned to Malone, and did not again enter public life. Mr. Wheeler was a man of most excellent character and of great liberality.



WHEELOCK, Charles, soldier, b. in Claremont, N. H., 14 Dec., 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 Jan., 1865. He was educated in the common schools of New Hampshire and New York and became a farmer and provision-dealer in Oneida county, N. Y. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter he abandoned business and devoted his time to raising recruits, pledging himself to provide for their families. In the summer of 1861 he had thus given or pledged $5,000, about half of his possessions. Soon afterward he raised the 97th New York regiment, of which he became colonel on 10 March, 1862, and subsequently he engaged actively in the war in the Army of the Potomac, being taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, and serving, after his exchange, till his death from disease. On 19 Aug., 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

WHEELOCK, Eleazar, educator, b. in Windham, Conn., 22 April, 1711; d. in Hanover, N. H., 24 April, 1779. His great-grandfather, Rev. Ralph Wheelock (1600–'83), an eminent non-conformist clergyman, came to New England in 1637, was a founder of the 1st church in Dedham, Mass., in 1638, and thence removed to Medfield, where he was a large land-owner and a representative to the general court. Ralph's son, Eleazar, commanded a cavalry company against the Indians, and the latter's son, Ralph, was a farmer. The second Ralph's son, Eleazar, was graduated at Yale in 1733, having been educated with the proceeds of a legacy that had been left by his grandfather, Capt. Eleazar, for that purpose. He then studied divinity, and in 1735 was ordained over the 2d church in Lebanon, Conn., where he labored thirty-five years. In the year of his settlement there was a great revival of religion in his flock. During its progress he encountered opposition both from those that were more conservative than he and from the more radical, yet he entered into his work with zeal, preaching in one year "a hundred more sermons than there are days in the year." Several years later, his salary being insufficient for his support, he began to take pupils into his house, and in 1743 he received thus Samson Occom (*q. v.*), a Mohican Indian, whom he educated. He now conceived the plan of an Indian missionary school, and by 1762 he had more than twenty youths under his charge, chiefly Indians. They were supported by the contributions of benevolent persons, and the school received the name of Moor's Indian charity-school, from Joshua Moor, a Mansfield farmer, who gave it a house and two acres of land in Lebanon, in 1754. In 1766, Occom and Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker went to England, and by their exertions an endowment of about £10,000 was obtained, most of which was placed in the hands of a board of trustees, of which William Legge (*q. v.*), Earl of Dartmouth, was president. It was afterward determined to remove the school to a new location, and to add to it a seminary where scholars might be trained in the classics, philosophy, and literature. Mr. Wheelock received offers of land from various towns, but finally selected Dresden (now Hanover), N. H., both because of the healthfulness of the region, and because of the large landed endowment that was proffered by John Wentworth, the royal governor. A charter was obtained from George III., through Gov. Wentworth, in which Wheelock was named as founder and president of the college, with the privilege of naming his successor, and also as a trustee. The college was named for Lord Dartmouth, though he and the other trustees of the Indian school were opposed to its establishment, and the institutions therefore remained nominally separate till 1849. In August, 1770, Wheelock removed to Hanover, which was then a wilderness, and, after directing the clearing

of a few acres and the building of one or two log-cabins, was joined by his sons and pupils, who at first dwelt in booths of hemlock boughs and slept on beds of the same. The first winter was severe, the buildings were not far enough advanced to afford perfect shelter, and great fortitude was necessary in both teachers and students. Four pupils were graduated at the first commencement in 1771, but in the year of the founder's death the number had increased to seventeen. Dr. Wheelock was afflicted with asthma for many years, yet he continued to preach, and, when unable to walk, was repeatedly carried to the college chapel. His popularity as a pulpit orator was inferior only to that of George Whitefield, and his scholarship was advanced for his time. The University of Edinburgh gave him the degree of D. D. in 1767. The prospects of the Indian school that was the germ of Dartmouth college were blighted by the Revolution, in which many tribes adhered to the mother country, yet the Oneidas were kept from doing so probably through its means, and many frontier settlements were thus saved from pillage and murder. Dr. Wheelock published a "Narrative of the Indian School at Lebanon," with several continuations (1762–'75), and various sermons. See a "Memoir," with extracts from his correspondence, by Rev. David McClure and Rev. Elijah Parish (Newburyport, Mass., 1811).—His son, **John,** educator, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 28 Jan., 1754; d. in Hanover, N. H., 4 April, 1817, entered Yale in 1767, but accompanied his father to New Hampshire in 1770, and was graduated at Dartmouth with the first class in 1771. He was a tutor in 1772–'4, a member of the Provincial congress in the latter year, and in 1775 a delegate to the assembly. In the spring of 1777 he was appointed a major in the service of the state of New York, and in the following November he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army. He was sent by Gen. John Stark on an expedition against the Indians in 1778, and then served on the staff of Gen. Horatio Gates till he was recalled to Hanover by his father's death in 1779. In the same year he was chosen to succeed his father in the presidency of the college, though he was but twenty-five years old, and in 1782 he was given the chair of civil and ecclesiastical history. In 1783 the trustees sent him to Europe to raise funds, where by the good offices of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, and by letters of introduction from Washington and the French minister, he was moderately successful. In England he made arrangements concerning the interrupted income of the college, and procured philosophical instruments and other donations; but on his return he was shipwrecked off Cape Cod, and lost the box that contained his money and papers. During President Wheelock's administration of thirty-six years the college was in a flourishing condition. Under him the present Dartmouth hall was built in 1786, and the medical department was established in 1798. In 1815, in consequence of questions of religious opinion and differences with the trustees, he was removed from office by the latter, and this act occasioned a violent controversy. The public in general sided with Dr. Wheelock, and the legislature, asserting their right to alter the charter, reorganized the college in 1816 as Dartmouth university, with a new board of trustees. These reinstated Dr. Wheelock in 1817, but he died a few months later. Meanwhile the old board began suit for the recovery of the college property. They lost their case in the state supreme court, but won it on appeal to the U. S. supreme court, and the new charter and board of trustees went out of existence. In this case, which is called the "Dartmouth college case," Daniel Webster laid the foundation of his reputation as a constitutional lawyer. Dr. Wheelock had received

the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1789. He left half his estate to Princeton theological seminary. He published an "Essay on the Beauties and Excellences of Painting, Music, and Poetry" (1774); "Eulogy on Prof. John Smith, D. D." (1809); and "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College" (1816).—His only daughter, Maria Malleville, married Dr. William Allen, president of Bowdoin college. The illustration is a view of the Wilson library, the finest of the present buildings of Dartmouth college.

WHEELOCK, Joseph A., journalist, b. in Bridgstone, Nova Scotia, 8 Feb., 1831. He was educated at Sackville academy, New Brunswick, and in 1850 became a resident of Minnesota. For the next few years he was engaged in various clerical employments, and in 1856 he became editor of the "Real Estate and Financial Advertiser," a weekly newspaper in St. Paul. In 1858 and 1859 he was on the editorial staff of the St. Paul "Pioneer." In 1860 and 1861 he was commissioner of statistics of Minnesota. In the latter year, with others, he founded the St. Paul "Press," and in 1862 became its editor. Since that time he has been editor of the St. Paul "Press" and the "Pioneer Press." In 1871–'5 he was postmaster at St. Paul.

WHEELOCK, Julia Susan, hospital nurse, b. in Avon, Ohio, 7 Oct., 1833. She was taken to Erie county, Pa., in 1837, and in 1855 went to Michigan, where she was educated in Kalamazoo college. In September, 1862, she was summoned from Ionia, Mich., where she was teaching, to the bedside of her brother, who had been wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and after his death she continued to serve in hospitals till the end of the war. In 1865–'73 she held a clerkship in the U. S. treasury department, and on 28 May, 1873, she married Parter C. Freeman, with whom she has since resided in Middleville, Mich., and Springfield, Mo. Her journal was published as "The Boys in White: the Experience of a Hospital Agent in and around Washington" (New York, 1870).

WHEELWRIGHT, John, clergyman, b. in Lincolnshire, England, about 1592; d. in Salisbury, Mass., 15 Nov., 1679. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1614, and, entering the ministry of the established church, was vicar of Bilsby, near Alford, but he became a Puritan, and in 1636 emigrated to Boston to escape persecution. He was made pastor of a church at Mount Wollaston (now Braintree), and his sympathy with the religious opinions of his sister-in-law, Anne Hutchinson, caused dissensions, which were increased by a sermon that he delivered in Boston on the occasion of a fast that had been appointed by the general court in January, 1637. A majority of the con-

gregation approved it, but he was tried by the general court and pronounced guilty of sedition and contempt, "for that the court had appointed the fast as a means of reconciliation of differences, and he purposely set himself to kindle them." In November, 1637, he was banished, and in 1638, with a company of friends, he founded Exeter, N. H., and became its pastor. Five years later, as the town came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, he obtained a grant of land from Sir Ferdinando Gorges, in Wells, Me., and removed thither with part of his church. In 1644 his sentence of banishment was revoked, on his admission that he had been partially in the wrong, and in 1646 he returned to Massachusetts, where he was for six years pastor at Hampton. About 1657 he returned to England, where he was well received by Oliver Cromwell, who had been his fellow-student and friend; but in 1660 he came again to this country, and after 1662 he was pastor at Salisbury. The genuineness of an Indian deed to Mr. Wheelwright, dated 1629, has been the subject of much controversy. He published "Mercurius Americanus" in answer to Thomas Wilde's "Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Familists, Libertines, etc., in New England" (London, 1645), and his "Vindication" (1654). The sermon that caused his banishment is in the possession of the Massachusetts historical society, and was published in its "Collections," edited by Charles Deane (1867). His "Writings, with a Paper on the Genuineness of the Indian Deed of 1629, and a Memoir," by Charles H. Bell, have been published by the Prince society (Boston, 1876).—His descendant, **William,** capitalist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., in 1798; d. in London, England, 26 Sept., 1873, was apprenticed to a printer, but early entered the merchant marine, and when he was nineteen years old commanded a bark that was bound to Rio Janeiro. In 1823 he was in charge of the "Rising Empire," which was wrecked near the mouth of La Plata river, and on his arrival in Buenos Ayres he became supercargo on a vessel bound for Valparaiso. Thenceforward his home was in South America. In 1824–'9 he was U. S. consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and in the latter year removed to Valparaiso. In 1829 he established a line of passenger vessels between Valparaiso and Cobija, and in 1835 began his efforts to establish a line of steamers on the west coast. He was three years in obtaining the necessary concessions from the Pacific coast countries. Chili granted him her permission in August, 1835, but the more northern countries were slow to see the advantages of his plan. In 1838, after vainly endeavoring to enlist American capital in his enterprise, he went to England, where he was more successful. His scheme embraced the adoption of the route across the Isthmus of Panama, and the result was the formation of the Pacific steam navigation company, with a capital of £250,000. In 1840 he accompanied his new steamers, the "Chili" and "Peru," through the Straits of Magellan. He was received with unbounded enthusiasm at Valparaiso and Callao, but the steamers were laid up for three months on account of lack of coal, and to supply them Wheelwright began to operate mines in Chili, which proved very productive. He met with trouble at every step, and it was not until 1845 that his plan was completed by the extension of his line to Panama. The Pacific steam navigation company, of which he was the founder, operated fifty-four steamers in 1876. Mr. Wheelwright suggested in 1842, and afterward built, a railroad from Santiago to Valparaiso. In 1849–'52 he constructed the railroad from the port of Caldera, which he created, to Copiapo, and in 1855 he planned a railway from Caldera across the Andes to Rosario, on the Parana, 934 miles. This was opened from Rosario to Cordoba, in the Argentine Republic, in 1870, but its completion was postponed for years by the action of the government, which rescinded its concessions on Wheelwright's refusal to negotiate a loan of $30,000,000, which he suspected was to be diverted to the construction of iron-clads, from its ostensible purpose of building the road. In 1872 he completed a railway, thirty miles long, from Buenos Ayres to the harbor of Ensenada, on the Atlantic coast, whose great advantages as a port he had long urged. Wheelwright also constructed the first telegraph line, the first gas and water works, and the first iron pier in South America. He gave for benevolent purposes during his life about $600,000, and left one ninth of his estate (about $100,000) to found a scientific school in Newburyport. His full-length portrait was placed in the Merchants' exchange at Valparaiso by his friends, and a bronze statue of him has been erected by the board of trade in the same city. He published "Statements and Documents relative to the Establishment of Steam Navigation in the Pacific" (London, 1838) and "Observations on the Isthmus of Panama" (London, 1844). His life was written by Juan B. Alberdi, minister of the Argentine Republic to England and France, under the title of "La Vida y los trabajos industriales de William Wheelwright en la America del Sud" (Paris, 1876; English translation, with introduction by Caleb Cushing, Boston, 1877). See also "Biographical Sketch of William Wheelwright, of Newburyport, Mass.," by Capt. John Codman (Philadelphia, 1888).—William's cousin, **John Tyler,** lawyer, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 28 Feb., 1856, is the son of George W. Wheelwright. He was graduated at Harvard in 1876, and at the law-school in 1878, and practised his profession in Boston. Mr. Wheelwright was a founder of the Harvard "Lampoon" in 1876, and has been a frequent contributor to "Life." He is the author of dramatic sketches, which have been read in public by George Riddle; "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," with Frederick J. Stimson (Boston, 1880); "The King's Men," with Mr. Stimson, John Boyle O'Reilly, and Robert Grant (New York, 1882); and "A Child of the Century" (1886).

WHEILDON, William Willder, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Oct., 1805. His father was a native of Birmingham, England. The son was apprenticed to Nathaniel Greene, a printer, at Haverhill, Mass., in 1820, and in the next year removed with Greene to Boston, where he became foreman in the office of his newspaper, the "American Statesman," and its assistant editor. In May, 1827, he established at Charlestown the "Bunker Hill Aurora," of which he continued as editor and publisher till September, 1870. Since 1850 he has resided in Concord, Mass. Mr. Wheildon has held

various local public offices. His paper, the "Aurora," was begun under the favor of Edward Everett, whose personal friend the editor was for many years. Besides occasional poems, Mr. Wheildon's publications include "Letters from Nahant" (Charlestown, 1848); "Memoir of Solomon Willard, Architect and Superintendent of the Bunker Hill Monument," which he prepared as chairman of a committee of the Monument association (Boston, 1865); "Contributions to Thought," a volume of lectures and essays (Concord, 1874); "New History of the Battle of Bunker Hill" (1875); "Siege and Evacuation of Boston and Charlestown" (1876); "Sentry or Beacon Hill: the Beacon and the Monument of 1635 and 1790" (Concord, 1877); "Paul Revere's Signal Lanterns" (1878); and "Curiosities of History" (1880). He made the climate of the arctic regions a subject of special study, and in 1860 read a paper before the American association for the advancement of science on an "Atmospheric Theory of the Open Polar Sea," which was followed by others on the subject, the last being "Remarks on the Last Circular of Dr. Peterman" (Portland, 1873).

WHELAN, Charles, clergyman, b. in Ireland about 1745; d. in Maryland in 1809. He was a member of the order of Franciscans, and served as a chaplain on one of the French ships of Admiral De Grasse's fleet in the war of the American Revolution. Gen. Lafayette, it is claimed, strongly recommended Mr. Whelan to the kindness of the authorities of New York state before he returned to France, and he soon afterward became the first regularly settled priest in the city of New York. Having disagreed with his congregation, he was dismissed in February, 1787, and was subsequently sent by Bishop Carroll on a mission to Kentucky, being the first missionary of the Roman Catholic church in that state.

WHELAN, James, R. C. bishop, b. in Kilkenny, Ireland, 8 Dec., 1823; d. in Zanesville, Ohio, 18 Feb., 1878. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1833, in 1839 entered the Dominican novitiate in Springfield, Ky., and took the vows in 1842. He finished his course of philosophy and theology in the Dominican convent at Somerset, Ohio, and was ordained a priest on 2 Aug., 1846. He was engaged in missionary duties in Somerset and its neighborhood until 1852, when he was elected president of St. Joseph's college, Perry co., Ohio. In 1854 he was made provincial of the Dominican province, which included all the United States except the Pacific coast. Having been nominated coadjutor to Bishop Miles, of Nashville, he was consecrated bishop of Marcopolis *in partibus* on 8 May, 1859. He became bishop of Nashville on the death of Dr. Miles on 21 Feb., 1860, and at once began to enlarge the cathedral, established an academy and boarding-school, and founded schools and an orphan asylum. Having obtained permission to pass through the lines to visit Bishop Spalding at Louisville, he was accused, on his return, of making remarks in the National lines which the Confederates thought had influenced the movements of the National army. The reproaches of which he was the object on the occasion, combined with his inability to find a remedy for the evils around him, affected his mind. In 1864 he resigned his see and retired to St. Joseph's convent for a time. He published "Catena Aurea, or a Golden Chain of Evidences demonstrating, from Analytical Treatment of History, that Papal Infallibility is no Novelty," which is regarded as one of the most learned and exhaustive treatises on this question (1871).

WHELAN, Peter, clergyman, b. in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1800; d. in Savannah, Ga., 5 Feb., 1871. He received a classical education in his native county, volunteered for missionary duty in the United States, finished his theological course in the diocesan seminary at Charleston, S. C., and was ordained by Bishop England in 1830. He was given charge of the eastern part of North Carolina, and in 1833 was transferred to Locust Grove church, a mission that embraced northeastern Georgia, where he remained until 1850. He administered the diocese of Savannah from 1859 till 1861, and as administrator took part in the eighth provincial council of Baltimore, where he was offered the vacant see, but declined. During the civil war he was general chaplain at all the stations in Georgia from Anderson to Tybee. In this capacity his devotion to the National prisoners was very marked, especially at Andersonville, where he shared with them all he possessed, even to his wearing-apparel. He was engaged in administering the sacraments to the sick at Fort Pulaski when it was taken, and was sent a prisoner to the north. He was confined in Fort Lafayette for some time, and, on his release, returned to Georgia.

WHELAN, Richard Vincent, R. C. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., 28 Jan., 1809; d. there, 7 July, 1874. He was educated in Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, and afterward studied theology in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained a priest in 1832, and after his return to the United States was appointed pastor of Harper's Ferry, at the same time attending neighboring missions. He was nominated second bishop of Richmond on 19 Dec., 1840, and consecrated at Baltimore by Archbishop Eccleson on 21 March, 1841. There were but 6,000 Roman Catholics and six priests in Virginia, and, in order to increase the number of the latter, he appealed for help to the societies for the propagation of the faith in Europe, receiving a liberal response. He founded schools at Martinsburg. In order to continue the supply of priests for his diocese, he purchased land near Richmond and erected a theological seminary. He established missions at Witheville, Summersville, Kingwood, and Lynchburg. In 1846 he went to Wheeling, where Roman Catholics were increasing in numbers, and labored as a simple priest on this mission. Feeling that his personal supervision was required to build up the church in western Virginia, he removed there, and never returned. He erected a cathedral at Wheeling, founded schools, and opened an ecclesiastical seminary in his own house, in which he trained young men for the priesthood. He attended the seventh provincial council of Baltimore in 1849. In 1850 the bishopric of Wheeling was created, and Dr. Whelan was made its first bishop. His efforts to develop Roman Catholicism in this district involved him in heavy debt, and in 1857 he went to seek assistance in Europe, where he obtained aid that enabled him to labor with renewed

energy. He began a college at Wheeling in 1866, and opened several academies. He was present at the Vatican council in 1869–'70, and addressed that body on some of the most important questions before it. He opposed the definition of the dogma of papal infallibility, but submitted to the decision of the council, declaring that his opposition did not arise from disbelief in its truth, but from the fact that he believed its definition at the time inopportune. At the beginning of the administration of Bishop Whelan the diocese of Wheeling contained two churches and two priests, and was without Roman Catholic schools or institutions of any kind. At his death there were 48 churches, 40 stations where religious services were held, and 29 priests. It contained six academies for girls, four convents, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and a college. The Roman Catholic population had increased from less than 1,000 to 18,000.

WHELPLEY, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1766; d. in New York city, 14 July, 1817. His parents removed to a farm in Stockbridge from Wilton, Conn. The son studied theology under Dr. Stephen West, was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1792, and preached in Stockbridge and West Stockbridge till he took charge of an independent church in Green River, N. J. In 1798–1809 he was at the head of an academy in Morristown, N. J., and in 1806 he was received into the ministry of the Presbyterian church. In 1809 he opened a school in Newark, N. J., but in the latter part of the year failing health forced him to go to Savannah, Ga., where he supported himself by teaching. He returned to Newark in 1811, and in 1814 went to New York, where he had charge of a school for a short time, till his health failed utterly. Mr. Whelpley was the author of "Compend of History from the Earliest Times" (Philadelphia, 1808; new ed., 2 vols., New York, 1855); "Letters on Capital Punishment and War," addressed to Gov. Caleb Strong (1816); and "The Triangle: a Series of Numbers upon Three Theological Points enforced from Various Pulpits in New York," a defence of the so-called New England theology (New York, 1817), besides single sermons, orations, and addresses. He also wrote occasional poems, including an ode on the death of George Washington, which was sung in Morristown at a commemorative service.—His son, **Philip Melancthon,** clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 22 Dec., 1792; d. on Schooley's mountain, N. J., 17 July, 1824, was pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in New York city from 1815 till his death. He acquired reputation as a pulpit orator, and published several occasional sermons.—Philip Melancthon's son, **James Davenport,** physician, b. in New York city, 23 Jan., 1817; d. in Boston, Mass., 15 April, 1872, was graduated at Yale in 1837, and entered the service of the geological survey of Pennsylvania under Henry D. Rogers, where he continued for two years. He was graduated at the medical department of Yale in 1842, and remained in New Haven until 1846, engaging in the study of science and in literary pursuits. Dr. Whelpley then settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he began to practise medicine; but failing health soon compelled him to relinquish that profession. In 1847 he removed to New York city, where he became editor and one of the owners of the "American Whig Review," to which he had been a contributor since 1845. While thus engaged he formed, about 1849, a project of establishing a commercial colony in Honduras, and in furtherance of this enterprise spent two years in San Francisco, purchasing and editing one of the daily papers there. His arrangements were disturbed by the presence of the filibuster, William Walker, and on going to Honduras he was detained by Walker for nearly a year and impressed into the service as a surgeon, during which time he suffered great privation. Finally he escaped to San Francisco, whence he returned early in 1857 to the east and again devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, to whose transactions and to the "American Journal of Science" he contributed papers, principally on physics and metallurgy, giving the results of his researches. The most important of these is "Idea of an Atom suggested by the Phenomena of Weight and Temperature" (1845), in which he anticipated Michael Faraday's ideas as set forth in his "Thoughts on Ray Visions" (1846); and he was also the author of "Letters on Philosophical Induction" and "Letters on Philosophical Analogy," which discuss fundamental principles in scientific methods.

WHIPPLE, Abraham, naval officer, b. in Providence, R. I., 16 Sept., 1733; d. in Marietta, Ohio, 29 May, 1819. Early in life he commanded a vessel in the West Indian trade, but during the old French war in 1759–'60 he became captain of the privateer "Gamecock," and captured twenty-three French vessels in a single cruise. In June, 1772, he commanded the volunteers that took and burned the British revenue-schooner "Gaspé" in Narragansett bay. This was the first popular uprising in this country against a British armed vessel. In June, 1775, Rhode Island fitted out two armed vessels, of which Whipple was put in command, with the title of commodore. A few days later he chased a tender of the British sloop "Rose" off the Conanicut shore, capturing her after sharp firing. In this engagement Whipple fired the first gun of the Revolution on the water. He was appointed captain of the "Columbus" on 22 Dec., 1775, and afterward of the schooner "Providence," which captured more British prizes than any other American vessel; but she was finally taken, and Whipple was placed in command of a new frigate of the same name, in which, when Narragansett bay was blockaded by the British in 1778, he forced his way, in a dark and stormy night, through the enemy's fleet by pouring broadsides into it and sinking one of their tenders. At that time he was bound for France with important despatches that related to a treaty between the United States and that government, and after a successful voyage he returned in safety to Boston. In July, 1779, while commanding the "Providence" as senior officer, and with two other ships, he attacked a fleet of English merchantmen that were under convoy of a ship-of-the-line and some smaller cruisers. He captured eight prizes, and sent them to Boston. The value of these ships exceeded $1,000,000. In 1780 he went to Charleston, S. C., in an endeavor to relieve the city, which at that time was besieged by the British; but he was captured and held a prisoner until the close of the war. He subsequently became a farmer at Cranston, R. I., but in 1788 he connected himself with the Ohio company, and settled at Marietta.

WHIPPLE, Amiel Weeks, soldier, b. in Greenwich, Mass., in 1818; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 May, 1863. He studied at Amherst, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, was engaged immediately afterward in the hydrographic survey of Patapsco river, and in 1842 in surveying the approaches to New Orleans and the harbor of Portsmouth, N. H. In 1844 he was detailed as assistant astronomer upon the north-

eastern boundary survey, and in 1845 he was employed in determining the northern boundaries of New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire. In 1849 he was appointed assistant astronomer in the Mexican boundary commission, and in 1853 he had charge of the Pacific railroad survey along the 35th parallel. In 1856 he was appointed engineer for the southern light-house district and superintendent of the improvements of St. Clair flats and St. Mary's river. At the opening of the civil war he at once applied for service in the field, and was assigned as chief topographical engineer on the staff of Gen. Irvin McDowell. In this capacity he was the author of the first maps of that part of Virginia that were issued during the war, and performed creditable service at the first battle of Fredericksburg. Upon the second advance of the army he was attached, as chief topographical engineer, to the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan, but, being appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, was recalled in May, 1862, and assigned to the command of the defences of Washington south of Potomac river. His service here was so well performed that he received in orders the thanks of the president of the United States. His division was assigned in October, 1862, to the 9th corps, and took part in the movement down the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, upon the skirts of Lee's retreating army. At Waterloo his division was attached to the 3d army corps, and he led it at the battle of Fredericksburg. At the battle of Chancellorsville it was much exposed, and suffered more, probably, in that engagement than any other division of the army. He was shot on Monday, 4 May, 1863, when the battle was practically at an end, and, living three days, was appointed major-general of volunteers for gallantry in action. He had received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel for the Manassas campaign, colonel for Fredericksburg, brigadier-general for Chancellorsville, and major-general for services during the war—all in the regular army.—His son, CHARLES WILLIAM, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1868, and is now chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri, with the rank of captain.

WHIPPLE, Edwin Percy, author, b. in Gloucester, Mass., 8 March, 1819; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 June, 1886. His father, Matthew, who died while Edwin was an infant, is said to have had "strong sense and fine social powers." His mother, Lydia Gardiner, was of a family in Gardiner, Me., noted for its mental gifts. She early removed to Salem, Mass., where her son was educated at the English high-school. Here he was noted for his precocity, and took high rank. At fourteen years of age he published articles in a Salem newspaper, and at fifteen, on leaving school, he became a clerk in the Bank of general interest. In 1837 he was employed in the office of a large broker's firm in Boston, and soon afterward he was appointed superintendent of the news-room and of the Merchants' exchange in State street. He was an active member of the Mercantile library association, and one of a club of six that was an offshoot from it, and held its sessions, known as "The Attic Nights," for literary exercises and debate. There his command of the weapons of debate—his skill in intellectual fence and readiness of repartee, sustained by large stores of information and a subtle critical faculty—made him an acknowledged leader. In 1840 he delivered a poem before the Mercantile library association, portraying the manners and satirizing the absurdities of the day. He was introduced to the general public by a critical article, or rather panegyric, from his pen, on Macaulay, published in the "Boston Miscellany" for February, 1843, which drew from the great essayist a complimentary letter. The paper glows with enthusiasm, leading occasionally to exaggeration, but manifests a critical insight, and a sweep, energy, and vividness of style, that indicate the advent of a new force in literature. In October of the same year he gave a lecture before the Mercantile library association on "The Lives of Authors," after which he was continually sought for as a lecturer, till he abandoned the platform. He is said to have addressed more than a thousand audiences in the northern and middle states, from Bangor to St. Louis. The lectures, which embraced a wide range of topics, biographical, critical, and social, were of a philosophic cast, and abounded in fine analysis, shrewd observation, and acute insight, relieved by apt anecdote, epigrammatic wit, and poignant satire. Besides lecturing before lyceums, he addressed, on many occasions, the literary societies of colleges, as Brown, Dartmouth, Waterville, and Amherst; and in 1850 was the Fourth-of-July orator before the city authorities of Boston. Mr. Whipple was an early and frequent contributor to American reviews, and wrote numerous articles for the magazines and public journals. Some of his best writing is to be found in "Every Saturday," a weekly paper of which he was at one time editor, in pithy, thoughtful papers, condensing with rare skill the results of years of observation, reading, and reflection. His first published book was "Essays and Reviews" (2 vols., New York, 1848–'9). Among the best of its papers are those on "Byron," "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century," "South's Sermons," "Henry Fielding," and "Rufus Choate." The portraiture of the great New England advocate—one of those rare and unique men whose elusive genius seems to defy characterization, and baffle all attempts to label it and put it into any moral pigeon-hole—is one of the happiest examples of the writer's acute and discriminating analysis. Choate he pronounces "a kind of Mirabeau-Peel," who "combines a conservative intellect with a radical sensibility"; whose emotions, like well-trained troops, are "impetuous by rule." "A fiery and fusing imagination lies at the centre of his large and flexible nature, and is the chief source of his power."

E. P. Whipple

Mr. Whipple's next work was "Literature and Life" (1849), a thin volume containing his lectures on "Authors," "Wit and Humor," "The Ludicrous Side of Life," "Genius," and others. In 1871 a new edition was published, containing several additional papers. In 1860 he resigned his post in the Merchants' exchange in order to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits. In 1866 appeared his "Character and Characteristic Men," a work composed of lectures and essays, in which the various qualities that make up the complex web of character, and the subtle essence that constitutes the individuality of great men, are detected with penetrating vision and set forth in vivid language. The last paper, on "Washington and the Prin-

ciples of the American Revolution," is a republication of the Fourth-of-July address already noticed. In 1871 was published "Success and its Conditions," the key-note of which is that "virtue is an aid to insight," and which enforces and illustrates the truth that sham, in a large sense, is never successful. In 1872 Mr. Whipple became literary editor of the "Globe," then a new daily paper in Boston, but resigned the place in the next year. In 1876 the "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," a series of critical essays originally delivered at the Lowell institute, was published. In this work, which is a discussion of the merits and defects of the English dramatists, with also critical estimates of Sidney, Raleigh, Bacon, and Hooker, Mr. Whipple's genius reaches high-water mark. In 1877 he wrote for the "North American Review" a paper on George Eliot, which she and Mr. Lewes declared to be the most satisfactory criticism on her writings that had then appeared. In 1878 Mr. Whipple and James T. Fields compiled and edited the "Family Library of British Poetry." After Mr. Whipple's death was published his "Recollections of Eminent Men, with other Papers," with an introduction by Cyrus A. Bartol (Boston, 1887). In this volume are vivid portraitures of Rufus Choate, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John L. Motley, Charles Sumner, and George Ticknor; and to these are added a paper on Matthew Arnold, who is praised for the expansiveness, fertility, and subtlety of his intellect, his felicitous critical phrases and definitions, and the exquisite beauty of his style, but severely censured for his "moral and intellectual superciliousness" as a critic; and papers on Barry Cornwall and some of his contemporaries, and on the private life of George Eliot, who "allowed her understanding to adopt opinions which her deepest reason and affections repudiated." In the same year with the latter work was published "American Literature and other Papers," with a brief introduction by the poet Whittier. The volume contains five essays; the centennial review of "American Literature," published in "Harper's Magazine" in 1876, a masterpiece of condensation and of apt and discriminating criticism; "Daniel Webster as a Master of English Style," which had been prefixed to a collection of that statesman's principal speeches published in 1879; and papers on "Emerson and Carlyle," "Emerson as a Poet," and the "Character and Genius of T. Starr King." The last collection of Mr. Whipple's periodical papers was "Outlooks on Society, Literature, and Politics" (Boston, 1888).

Mr. Whipple was one of the very few men who have made the most of their natural gifts. Though chiefly self-educated in the popular sense of the term, his mental training and equipment were such as most college graduates might envy. He was chiefly distinguished for his critical faculty. Endowed by nature with a rare degree of acuteness, penetration, judgment, and sympathy, he developed and strengthened these faculties by ceaseless training and discipline, which made him a master in his chosen calling. Uniting a keen insight, that was "almost a species of mental clairvoyance," with the power of logical analysis, a tenacious memory with a playful imagination, and a grave spirit with a lively sensibility to the comic, he instinctively discriminated between the essential and the accidental, the wheat and the chaff, in letters, and set forth the reasons for his discrimination with a force and clearness that carried conviction to his readers. Pure and sensitive, however, as was his literary taste, his distinctive excellence was not so much his judgment upon the quality of a book as a more or less cunning work of art, as the revelation which he saw in it of the genius and character of the author. Like Sainte-Beuve, he sought to detect the man in his writing, his spiritual physiognomy, his originality and independence or slavery as a thinker, the atmosphere in which he lived, and the experiences of which the work was the product. Few critics have been influenced less by their idiosyncrasies and predilections, by the secret leanings which "haunt every man as his shadow," and warp the mind from absolute rectitude. Rarely blind to faults, he had a quick and keen eye for excellence, and when he erred it was on the side of leniency, never on that of excessive severity. Conscientious in all his statements, he carefully weighed his words, and never sacrificed the truth to epigram and brilliant effect. Few writers have been more painstaking. He was as fastidious and self-exacting when writing an ephemeral article for a newspaper as when preparing a paper for a review, often throwing into the fire three or four draughts in succession, because they did not satisfy his critical judgment. His style is said to have been formed on Macaulay's; but he was no copyist or imitator. If, as some will think, it is sometimes oratorical, and sometimes injured by an excess of antithesis and anecdote, the faults are accounted for by the fact that some of his most characteristic productions were written for delivery as lectures. Mr. Whipple had fine conversational powers. He had an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and illustration from history and literature, ready for instant use, and the felicity of his citations was only equalled by that of his original wit. "The *effete* of society," "the gentleman of wealth and pleasure," "the organ of distaste" (said of a certain journal), were some of his current sayings. Of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" he said: "It has every leaf except the fig-leaf." He had an even temperament, and was noticeably free from envy, jealousy, irritability, and other faults that too often deform the literary character. His married life was a contradiction to the popular notion concerning the hymeneal infelicity of literary men. In 1847 he married Miss Charlotte Hastings, in whom he found at all times an intellectual, congenial, and sympathetic companion. Personally Mr. Whipple was of spare figure and below medium stature, with a face of remarkable mobility and expressiveness, the large, lustrous eyes glowing with interest as he talked on favorite inspiring themes.

WHIPPLE, Henry Benjamin, P. E. bishop, b. in Adams, Jefferson co., N. Y., 15 Feb., 1822. He prepared for college, but, on account of feeble health, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and took an active interest in politics for several years. Upon deciding to study for the ministry, he followed a theological course under Dr. William D. Wilson, who was afterward professor in Cornell university. He was ordered deacon in Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1849, and ordained priest in Christ church, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 16 July, 1850, both by Bishop De Lancey. In the same year he became rector of Zion church, Rome, N. Y., where he remained seven years. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and assumed the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Communion in that city. This position he held until his election to the episcopate. He was consecrated the first bishop of Minnesota in St. James's church, Richmond, Va., 13 Oct., 1859. In 1860 he took an active part in organizing the Seabury mission, out of which has grown Seabury divinity-school; St. Mary's Hall, a school for girls; and Shattuck school for boys—all at Faribault,

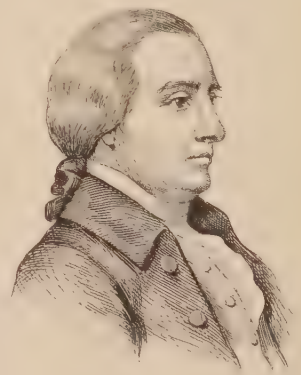
Minn. Having many Indians within his jurisdiction and in the neighboring territories, he has devoted his energies largely to their improvement, education, and evangelization. He is known among the tribes as "Straight Tongue." He is one of the original members of the Peabody education fund. For many years he has been a recognized authority on all questions relating to the vexed Indian problem, and he is often consulted by the U. S. government in such matters. He is a member of the government commission for the consolidation of Indian tribes that are capable of civilization, and has been able to do much in this direction. In northern Minnesota 1,500 Christian Chippewa Indians are gathered on White Earth reservation engaged in agriculture and cattle-raising. He attended the third Pan-Anglican council at Lambeth palace in 1888, and took part in the funeral services of Bishop Harris, of Michigan, in Westminster abbey. One of the principal buildings in Faribault college is called Whipple Hall in his honor. Racine gave him the degree of D. D. in 1859. He has written much for the press and periodicals on the Indian question, and has also published sermons, addresses, and charges.

H. B. Whipple

WHIPPLE, John Adams, inventor, b. in Grafton, Mass., 10 Sept., 1822. While a boy he was an ardent student of chemistry, and on the introduction of the daguerreotype process into this country he was the first to manufacture the chemicals that were used in it. His health having become impaired through this work, he devoted his attention exclusively to photography, in connection with which he made many useful inventions and improvements. He prepared his plates and brought out his pictures by steam, invented crayon daguerreotypes, and crystalotypes, or daguerreotypes on glass, and, with the aid of the fifteen-inch equatorial telescope of the Harvard college observatory, under the direction of Prof. William C. Bond, took a daguerreotype of the moon's surface, for which he was complimented by the Royal academy of arts and sciences of London, and on 17 July, 1850, photographed Alpha Lyra, which is said to have been the first successful experiment in stellar photography. He received the prize medal at the World's fair, London, and a silver medal at the Crystal palace, New York.

WHIPPLE, Squire, civil engineer, b. in Worcester county, Mass., 16 Sept., 1804; d. in Albany, N. Y., 15 March, 1888. He earned sufficient money by teaching to educate himself at Hartwick seminary and Fairfield academy, and was graduated at Union college in 1830. Having acquired a fondness for mechanical pursuits as a boy in his father's cotton-factory, he now turned his attention to civil engineering, and was successively a rod-man and leveller on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In 1840 he designed and built the first model of a scale for weighing canal-boats, and subsequently he built the first weigh-lock scale on the Erie canal. He began his career as a bridge-builder in 1840 by designing and patenting an iron-bridge truss. During the next ten years he built several bridges on the Erie canal and the New York and Erie railroad. In 1852–'3 he built a wrought- and cast-iron bridge over the Albany and Northern railroad, and by his work acquired the title of the "father of iron bridges." He obtained a patent for his lift draw-bridge in 1872, and in 1873–'4 built the first one over the Erie canal at Utica. Since that time the Whipple iron bridges have stood in the foremost rank. He possessed a fine cabinet of models, instruments, and apparatus, mostly made by himself, illustrating the different branches of physical and mechanical science. Mr. Whipple was elected an honorary member of the American society of civil engineers in 1868. He was the author of "The Way to Happiness" (Utica, 1847), and a "Treatise on Bridge-Building" (1847; enlarged ed., New York, 1873).

WHIPPLE, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Kittery, Me., 14 Jan., 1730; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 28 Nov., 1785. His father, William, a native of Ipswich, Mass., was bred as a maltster, but, removing to Kittery, engaged in a seafaring life for several years. The son was educated at a public school in his native town, and afterward became a sailor, having command of a vessel before he was twenty-one years of age. He engaged in the European, West India, and African trade, and brought large numbers of negro slaves to this country, but afterward, during the Revolution, liberated those that belonged to him. In 1759 he abandoned the sea entirely and entered into business in Portsmouth with his brother Joseph, which connection lasted till about two years previous to the Revolution. At an early period of the contest between the colonies and Great Britain he took a decided part in favor of the former. He was elected a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continental congress in 1775, taking his seat in May, was re-elected, 23 Jan., 1776, took his seat on 29 Feb. following, and signed the Declaration of Independence in July. He was re-elected to congress in 1778, and declined to be chosen again, but was a member of the state assembly in 1780–'4. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1777, commanded a brigade of New Hampshire troops at the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater, and, after the surrender of Burgoyne, signed the articles of capitulation with Col. James Wilkinson on behalf of Gen. Horatio Gates. Gen. Whipple was afterward selected as one of the officers under whose charge the British troops were conducted to their place of encampment on Winter hill, near Boston. In 1778 he participated in Gen. Sullivan's expedition to Rhode Island, and he resigned his military appointment, 20 June, 1782. In 1780 he



Wm Whipple

was appointed a commissioner of the board of admiralty, which post he declined. He was state superintendent of finances in 1782–'4, appointed judge of the supreme court, 20 June, 1782, and justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state in December, 1784, and acted in this capacity till his death.

WHIPPLE, William Denison, soldier, b. in Nelson, Madison co., N. Y., 2 Aug., 1826. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1851, and became 2d lieutenant in the 3d infantry on 9 Sept. of that year. After six years of uneventful service in New Mexico, he participated in the Gila expedition against the Apaches in 1857, the Navajo expedition of 1858, and the defence of Fort Defiance, N. M., in 1860. He became 1st lieutenant in December, 1856, and on the opening of the civil war was on quartermaster's duty at Indianola, Tex. After the capture of the U. S. property he escaped through the enemy's lines, was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general, and in that capacity was present at the battle of Bull Run and at the headquarters of the Departments of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, to June, 1862, when, becoming lieutenant-colonel and additional aide-de-camp, he was on duty in the Middle Department and 8th army corps, and as chief of staff to Gen. Cadwallader. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 July, 1863, and assigned as chief of staff to Gen. George H. Thomas, being present during the operations near Chattanooga, the siege of Atlanta, the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and Nashville and at the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland in 1853–'5. He received the brevets of brigadier- and major-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, for gallant service in the Atlanta campaign and battles before Nashville. Since the war Gen. Whipple has been on duty as assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the principal military divisions, and in 1873–'81 as aide-de-camp to the general of the army. He was promoted colonel in the adjutant-general's department, 28 Feb., 1887.

WHISTLER, John, soldier, b. in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 3 Sept., 1829. He ran away from home when a boy, enlisted in the British army, and served under Gen. Burgoyne during the war of the Revolution. Upon his return to England he was honorably discharged, and soon afterward, forming an attachment for a daughter of Sir Edward Bishop, a friend of his father, he eloped with her, and, coming to this country, settled at Hagerstown, Md. He shortly afterward entered the U. S. army, served in the ranks, and was severely wounded in the disastrous campaign against the Indians in 1791. He was promoted captain, 1 July, 1797, and in the summer of 1803 was sent with his company of the 1st infantry from Detroit to the head-waters of Lake Michigan, where, before the close of the year, he completed Fort Dearborn on the site of the city of Chicago. Having attained the brevet rank of major, he was appointed in 1815 military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterward at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, where he remained till his death.—His son, **William,** soldier, b. in Maryland in 1780; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 Dec., 1863, was appointed a lieutenant of infantry, 8 June, 1801, and took part in the battle of Maguaga, Mich., 9 Aug., 1812. He was promoted captain in December, 1812, major of the 2d infantry, 28 April, 1826, lieutenant-colonel of the 7th infantry, 21 July, 1834, and colonel of the 4th infantry, 15 July, 1845. He retired from the service on 9 Oct., 1861. At his death he was the oldest army officer in the United States, with the exception of Gen. Winfield Scott.—William's son, **Joseph Nelson Garland,** soldier, b. in Green Bay, 19 Oct., 1822, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and entered the army as 2d lieutenant of the 8th infantry, but six months later was transferred to the 3d infantry. He served in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the principal battles of the campaign that followed, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in June, 1852, in 1861 was captured in Texas by the Confederates and paroled as a prisoner of war, and promoted captain in May, 1861. He was then on duty at the U. S. military academy as assistant instructor of infantry tactics till March, 1863. His services in the volunteer army date from May, 1863, when he was made colonel of the 2d New York artillery. He served in the Richmond campaign, participating in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and the assaults on Petersburg, where he was wounded during the siege. From July, 1864, till September, 1865, he commanded a brigade in the defences of Washington. In December, 1865, he was mustered out as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. In September, 1866, he was transferred to the 31st infantry, and in March, 1869, to the 22d infantry. In February, 1874, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry, and in May, 1883, he became colonel of the 15th infantry. At the time of his retirement, 19 Oct., 1886, he was in command at Fort Buford, Dak.—William's brother, **George Washington,** engineer, b. in Fort Wayne, Ind., 19 May, 1800; d. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 7 April, 1849, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1819, appointed a 2d lieutenant in the corps of artillery, and was afterward, till 1821, employed on topographical duty and part of the time at Fort Columbus. From 2 Nov., 1821, till 30 April, 1822, he was assistant professor at the U. S. military academy, and he was employed in 1822–'6 in connection with the commission that was engaged in tracing the international boundary between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. He was made 1st lieutenant in August, 1829, and was on topographical duty almost continually till 31 Dec., 1833, when he resigned from the army. With Jonathan Knight, William Gibbs McNeill, and Ross Winans, he examined the railroads of England on behalf of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and afterward engaged in the construction of that road, the Boston and Albany, and other railroads. In 1834 Lieut. Whistler became engineer to the proprietors of locks and canals at Lowell, and from 1834 till 1837 he gave much of his time to the reproduction, for the Boston and Albany railroad, of a locomotive that was imported from the works of George and Robert Stephenson, at Newcastle, Eng-

George W. Whistler.

land. In 1837 he removed to Stonington, Conn., to take charge of the Stonington railroad, and from 1840 till 1842 he was chief engineer of the Boston and Albany railroad, with his headquarters at Springfield, Mass. In 1842 he went to Russia to act as engineer for the contemplated railroad to unite St. Petersburg and Moscow. Not only was the road to be built, but the iron for the track, the locomotives, cars, and everything appertaining to the road were to be manufactured under his supervision. In addition to the construction of railroads, he was also employed to build extensive dock-yards at St. Petersburg, and to improve the Russian harbors and rivers. In 1847, in recognition of his services, the Emperor Nicholas conferred upon Lieut. Whistler the decoration of the Order of St. Anne. He is buried at Stonington, Conn., but a monument was erected to his memory in Greenwood cemetery by American engineers. — George Washington's son, **George William,** engineer, b. in New London, Conn , in 1822 ; d. in Brighton, England, 24 Dec., 1869, began the practice of his profession as a civil engineer under his father in 1840. He was connected with various railroads in this country, and was superintendent of the Erie, and New York and New Haven railroads. In the winter of 1856 he went to Russia to take charge of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad under the Winans contract, and he continued there, with the exception of a short interval, till the spring of 1869, when he resigned in consequence of impaired health. He was specially noted for his knowledge of railway machinery and for executive ability in the management of railways.—Another son, **James Abbott McNeill,** artist, b. in Lowell, Mass., in 1834, was educated at the U. S. military academy, studied for two years under Charles Gabriel Gleyre in Paris, and in 1863 settled in London. He holds peculiar theories on art, which have been the subject of much criticism. In many of his later works especially he has made interesting experiments in color, and he frequently succeeds in producing extraordinary results with few and subdued colors. There is at times, however, a sacrifice of form to color impressions in his "arrangements" and "nocturnes." His more important paintings are "White Girl" (1862); "Coast of Brittany," "Last of Old Westminster," and "Westminster Bridge" (1863); "Princesse des Pays de la Porcelaine" (1865); "At the Piano" (1867); "Portrait of my Mother" (an "Arrangement in Gray and Black"), and portrait of Thomas Carlyle (1872); "Gold Girl." "Nocturne in Blue and Gold," and "Nocturne in Blue and Green" (1878); "Harmony in Gray and Green" (1881); "Nocturne in Blue and Silver," "Blue Girl," and "Entrance to Southampton Water" (1882); "Great Fire Wheel" (1883); "Harmony in Brown and Black" (1884); and "Arrangement in Black" (Lady Archibald Campbell) and "Arrangement in Gray and Green" (Miss Alexander), both exhibited at Munich in 1888. His skill in etching has gained for him a position among etchers that is even higher than that which he holds as a painter. Among his works in this branch of art are a series of plates on London, Venice, and Brussels. He has published "Ten O'Clock" (Boston, 1888). See an article by William C. Brownell, in "Scribner's Monthly" for August, 1879, and Frederick Wedmore's "Four Masters of Etching" (London, 1883).

J. A. McN. Whistler

WHITAKER, Alexander, clergyman, b. in Cambridge, England, in 1585 ; d. in Henrico county, Va., after 1613. His father, Rev. William Whitaker, was master of St. John's college, Cambridge. Alexander was graduated at that university, took orders in the Church of England, and for several years was rector of a parish in the north of England. He settled in Henrico county, Va., in 1611, and during the same year built one church, laid the foundations of another, and "impaled a fine parsonage with a hundred acres of land, calling it Rock Hall." His letters, in which he expresses his great surprise that more of the English clergy did not engage in missionary work, testify also to his usefulness and energy. He baptized Pocahontas, and subsequently officiated at her marriage to John Rolfe. (See POWHATAN.) Mr. Whitaker published "Good News from Virginia," which was one of the first books that were written in that colony (London, 1613).

WHITAKER, Epher, clergyman, b. in Fairfield, Cumberland co., N. J., 27 March, 1820. He was graduated at Delaware college in 1847 and at Union theological seminary in 1851, and since that date has been pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, Southold, Long Island, N. Y. He has been stated clerk of the Long Island presbytery since 1851, moderator of the synod of New York and New Jersey in 1860 and in 1861, has been a councillor of the Long Island historical society since 1862, and is a vice-president of the Suffolk county historical society and a founder of Southold academy. He received the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1867, and of D. D. from Delaware college in 1877. Dr. Whitaker has contributed constantly to the magazines for fifty years, and his writings in book-form include "New Fruits from an Old Field" (New York, 1865); "A Collection of Original Hymns" (printed privately, 1872); "History of Southold from 1640 till 1740" (1881); "Old Town Records" (1882); and "Bi-Centennial Celebration of Suffolk County, N. Y." (Babylon, L. I., 1883).

WHITAKER, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. on Long Island, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1732; d. in Woodbridge, Va., 21 Jan., 1795. He was graduated at Princeton in 1752, and from that year until 1761 was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Chelsea, near Norwich, Conn. He was then deputed by the Connecticut branch of the Scotch society for the advancement of learning to visit England, Scotland, and Wales, to obtain donations for the establishment of an institution for the education and christianization of the North American Indians. He was accompanied by Rev. Samson Occom, an educated Indian of the Mohegan tribe. The mission met with favor in both Scotland and England, the Earl of Dartmouth, then secretary of American affairs, generously promoting their object by his benefactions. George III., it is said, contributed £400 to the cause. Dr. Whitaker returned with an endowment of £11,000, which was devoted to "Moor's Indian charity-school." (See WHEELOCK, ELEAZAR.) After his return from Europe, Dr. Whitaker was pastor in Salem for many years, officiating in what was known as the Tabernacle church, which he built and owned. He was an ardent Whig, zealously supporting the cause of the colonists during the Revolution. He sub-

sequently removed to Maine, and finally to Virginia, where he passed his later life. Many of his sermons were published and extensively circulated throughout New England. They include two "Discourses on Reconciliation" (London, 1768), and two "Discourses on Toryism" (Newburyport, Mass., 1777).—His grandson, **Daniel Kimball,** editor, b. in Sharon, Conn., 13 April, 1801; d. in New Orleans, La., 10 April, 1881, was graduated at Harvard in 1820, studied law, and, removing to South Carolina, became the partner of John Lyde Wilson, of that state. He practised with success, but his taste was for literature, and he became the founder and editor of several periodicals that included the "Southern Literary Journal," "Whitaker's Magazine," and the "Southern Quarterly Review," which he founded in Charleston, S. C., in 1841, and conducted successfully until the civil war. He removed to New Orleans in 1866, where he founded and edited for many years the "New Orleans Monthly Review." He was corresponding secretary of the New Orleans academy of sciences. Mr. Whitaker united with the Roman Catholic church in 1878.—His wife, **Mary Scrimzeour,** author, b. in Beaufort district, S. C., 22 Feb., 1820, is the daughter of Rev. Samuel Furman, of South Carolina. She was educated in Edinburgh, contributed her first poems to the Scottish press under the auspices of Thomas Campbell, and was favorably reviewed by the critics of that city. She married in 1837 John Miller, a Scotch attorney, who died three months afterward. Mrs. Miller then returned to this country, and in 1849 married Mr. Whitaker. Her publications include many magazine articles, a collection of "Poems" (Philadelphia, 1850), and "Albert Hastings," a novel (1868).—Their daughter, **Lily C.,** poet, b. in Charleston, S. C., about 1850, was educated in New Orleans, contributed to the "Southern Quarterly," under her father's direction, and has written for the New Orleans press. She has published "Donata, and other Poems" (New Orleans, 1880).

WHITAKER, Ozi William, P. E. bishop, b. in New Salem, Mass., 10 May, 1830. He was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1856, was principal of the high-school in North Brookfield, Mass., for nearly four years, and then entered the General theological seminary, New York, where he was graduated in 1863. He was ordered deacon in Grace church, Boston, Mass., 15 July, 1863, by Bishop Eastburn, ordained priest in St. Stephen's chapel, Boston, 7 Aug., 1863, by the same bishop, went at once to Nevada, and was made rector of St. John's, Gold Hill. He returned to the east in 1865, and became rector of St. Paul's church, Englewood, N. J. Mr. Whitaker went to Nevada again in 1867, and became rector of St. Paul's church, Virginia City. He was elected missionary bishop of Nevada by the general convention in New York in 1868, and consecrated in St. George's church, New York, 13 Oct., 1869. He received the degree of D. D. from Kenyon college, Ohio, in the same year. Bishop Whitaker was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania and translated in 1886. Upon the death of Bishop Stevens, 11 June, 1887, he became bishop of Pennsylvania. He attended the third Pan-Anglican council in London in 1888. He has published occasional sermons.

WHITAKER, Walter C., soldier, b. in Shelby county, Ky., in August, 1823; d. in Lyndon, Ky., 9 July, 1887. He received his education at Bethany college, West Virginia, under the presidency of Alexander Campbell, and had begun the study of law, when, at the opening of the war with Mexico, he entered the regiment of Kentucky volunteers as a lieutenant and served with gallantry. At the end of the war he resumed his legal studies, and soon afterward he opened an office at Shelbyville, Ky., devoting himself chiefly to criminal law, in which he won reputation. He also carried on a large farm, and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the state senate in 1861, when Kentucky was invaded by the Confederate army, which, early in September, took possession of Columbus. He offered the resolution, which was almost unanimously adopted, "that the governor be requested to call out the military force of the state to expel and drive out the invaders." This resolution terminated the sham neutrality the state had undertaken to uphold. Soon afterward Senator Whitaker entered the military service as colonel of the 6th Kentucky infantry, which was mustered in early in September, and moved to meet Gen. Simon B. Buckner's advance to Muldraugh's hill. From that time till the close of the war his service was constant. He took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, in which his regiment lost 103 killed or wounded, and also in the battle of Stone river, and on 25 June, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. At Chickamauga his brigade was in the reserve corps that marched upon the field at the critical moment and repelled the assault of the enemy on the National right. At the capture of Lookout Mountain he was wounded, but he continued on the field. He was subsequently in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville, and was promoted brevet major-general for gallant services. At the end of the war he returned to the practice of his profession at Louisville, and became connected with some of the most famous criminal trials in that region. He was a man of marked individuality of manner and character, and of an impetuous temper, which involved him in numerous personal difficulties, and led to his becoming for a time an inmate of an insane asylum. But in his later years he fully recovered his health, and had his share of legal practice.

WHITCHER, Frances Miriam, author, b. in Whitestown, Oneida co., N. Y., 1 Nov., 1811; d. there, 4 Jan., 1852. She was the daughter of Lewis Berry. While only two years old, and ignorant of the alphabet, she learned to recite long pieces of poetry, and she began very early to make rhymes, one of her earliest efforts being a parody on "My Mother." She was educated in the village schools, and in 1846 became a contributor to "Neal's Saturday Gazette." She sent to the latter publication many poems, and "Widow Bedott's Table-Talk," her best-known work; and to "Godey's Lady's Book" "Aunt Maguire" and "Letters from Timberville." She also wrote for other journals. On 6 Jan., 1847, she married the Rev. Benjamin W. Whitcher, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in the following spring she removed with her husband to Elmira, N. Y. While Mrs. Whitcher was at the height of her fame as a humorous author, and while her writings were everywhere in demand, she was assailed with vituperation and personal insult by those who fancied that they had unwittingly served as models for her sketches. So high ran the tide of angry feeling in Elmira that it soon became apparent that Mr. Whitcher's usefulness as a clergyman would find fewer obstacles in some other parish. In the autumn of 1850 Mrs. Whitcher returned to Whitestown, and soon afterward she began to suffer severely from the disease that caused her death. Before leaving Elmira she had begun the story of "Mary Elmer," and continued it in her old home,

but died before it was completed. In addition to her literary ability, Mrs. Whitcher was a clever caricaturist, and illustrated the "Table Talk" when it first appeared in the "Gazette." After her death her writings were collected in two volumes: "The Widow Bedott Papers, with an Introduction by Alice B. Neal" (New York, 1855), and "Widow Spriggins, Mary Elmer, and Other Sketches, by Mrs. F. M. Whitcher; Edited, with Memoir, by Mrs. M. L. Ward Whitcher" (1867).

WHITCOMB, James, senator, b. near Windsor, Vt., 1 Dec., 1795; d. in New York city, 4 Oct., 1852. His father removed to Ohio and settled near Cincinnati when James was quite young. The boy prepared himself to enter Transylvania university, where he maintained himself by teaching during his vacations. On leaving college he entered a law-office, and in 1822 was admitted to the bar of Fayette county, Ky., where he practised for two years. He then removed to Bloomington, Ind., where he soon made a reputation in his profession, and in 1826 was appointed prosecuting attorney of his circuit. In discharging the duties of this office he travelled over a large extent of country, and became acquainted with many men of note. In 1830 and 1833 he was elected to the state senate, where he did much to stay the progress of the "internal improvement" fever that was then at its highest point. In October, 1836, he was appointed a commissioner of the general land-office. He was reappointed by President Van Buren, and continued to serve until the end of the latter's term. Early in 1841 he returned to Indiana and opened a law-office in Terre Haute. Business came quickly, and he soon acquired a lucrative practice. He was nominated for governor in 1843 by the Democrats, and elected by 2,013 majority. In 1846 he was re-elected by nearly 4,000 majority. When he entered office Indiana was loaded down with a debt upon which no interest had been paid for years; when he left office the debt had been adjusted, and the public credit was restored. He also, by his efforts, created a public sentiment that demanded the establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions, and he awakened the people to the importance of establishing common schools and providing a fund for their maintenance. During his term of office he raised five regiments of infantry that represented the state in the Mexican war. The legislature of 1849 elected him to the U. S. senate for the full term, beginning in March of that year, but he was unable, owing to feeble health, to discharge his senatorial duties as he wished, and died of a painful disease when he had served little more than half his term. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Facts for the People," which is considered by many one of the most effective arguments against a protective tariff that has ever been written. As a lawyer Gov. Whitcomb ranked high. It was his custom in presenting a case to the jury first to give his opponent's side of the question, that he might the easier demolish it afterward. Thomas A. Hendricks said: "Gov. Whitcomb . . . declared what he believed to be the truth, and trusted to its influence upon men's minds to bring them into common action. He led legislators because it was safest for them to follow. His manner was grave and serious, his voice was full and musical, and his delivery almost without gesture."

WHITCOMB, John, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Worcester co., Mass., about 1720; d. in 1812. He was colonel of Massachusetts troops in the campaign against Crown Point in 1755, in which he served with credit. At the beginning of the Revolution he was not called into service on account of his advanced age, but the soldiers of his regiment were so greatly attached to him that they resolved not to enlist under any other officer, and the veteran, failing to move them from their purpose by appeals to their patriotism, proposed, as an inducement to them to remain in the army, to join them in the ranks. Col. Brewer, however, who had been appointed Whitcomb's successor, relinquished the command, and the latter continued with the regiment at Boston until he was chosen brigadier-general on the Continental establishment, 5 June, 1776, having previously been promoted to the same rank by the Provincial congress. On the 13th of the same month he was made major-general in the Massachusetts service, but he was soon after permitted to retire from the army.

WHITE, Albert Smith, senator, b. in Blooming Grove, Orange co., N. Y., 24 Oct., 1803; d. in Stockwell, Tippecanoe co., Ind., 4 Sept., 1864. He was graduated at Union in 1822, in the class with William H. Seward. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1825, and soon afterward removed to Indiana. In March, 1829, he opened an office in Lafayette, where, and in the neighboring town of Stockwell, he resided until his death. During the session of 1828–'9 he reported the proceedings of the Indiana legislature for an Indianapolis journal, the first work of the kind that had been done in the state. In 1830–'1 he was assistant clerk of the Indiana house of representatives, and from 1832 till 1835 he served as its clerk. In 1832 he was a candidate for congress in opposition to Edward A. Hannegan, but was defeated. Four years later he was elected, serving from 4 Sept., 1837, till 3 March, 1839. The year before he had been an elector on the Whig ticket. In 1839 Mr. White was elected to the U. S. senate as the successor of Gen. John Tipton. There were three candidates, and he was not chosen until the 36th ballot. In the senate he opposed the annexation of Texas, as well as every other measure that tended to extend the area of slavery. He was also active in securing grants of land to aid in the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal. On the expiration of his senatorial term in 1845 he resumed the practice of law, but soon abandoned it to become actively engaged in the construction of railroads. He was president of the Indianapolis and Lafayette road from its organization until 1856, and for three years was also at the head of the Wabash and Western railway. In 1860 Mr. White was elected to congress as a Republican, and served from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863. He was made chairman of a select committee whose duty it was to consider the question of compensated emancipation, and reported a bill appropriating $180,000,000 to pay loyal owners for their slaves, and $20,000,000 to aid in the colonization of the freedmen. This measure was recommended and supported by Mr. Lincoln with all the influence of his office. In presenting the bill, Mr. White accompanied it with an elaborate report on slavery as a social and political problem. He contended that the white and black races should be separated, and the latter colonized in the equatorial regions of America. He also assured the south that if his proposition were not accepted, their slaves would ultimately be taken from them without compensation. Mr. White, at the close of his term, failed to secure a renomination, mainly on account of his action on this question. He was named by the president one of three commissioners to adjust the claims of citizens of Minnesota and Dakota against the government for Indian depredations. On the death of Caleb B. Smith, 7 Jan., 1864, Presi-

dent Lincoln appointed Mr. White U. S. judge for the district of Indiana, but he lived to discharge the duties of the office only a few months.

WHITE, Alexander, legislator, b. in Rappahannock county, Va., in 1738; d. in Woodville, in the same county, in September, 1804. He was remarkable for his eloquence and patriotism and took an active part in the political agitation that preceded the Revolution. He sat as a delegate in the Continental congress in 1786–'88, was elected a representative from Virginia in the 1st congress, and re-elected to the 2d, serving from 4 March, 1789, till 2 March, 1793.

WHITE, Alexander, merchant, b. in Elgin, Scotland, 13 March, 1814; d. in Lake Forest, Ill., 18 March, 1872. He was one of the early settlers of Chicago, where he arrived in the spring of 1837. Until 1857 he was a merchant, being the first dealer in Chicago in fine-art goods. From 1857 till 1867 he was engaged in real estate investments, establishing the great auction sales that have played an important part in the city's development. Retiring from business in 1867 to devote himself to the collection of flowers and paintings, he purchased an estate at Lake Forest, which he made among the most artistic in the west. In 1859 he built in his Chicago residence the first private art-gallery in Illinois, exhibiting his paintings for the benefit of the city. In 1866 he sold this collection at auction, and in 1869 he opened a gallery at his residence at Lake Forest with 160 works of art. Returning from Europe with a third collection when the great fire of 1871 occurred, his losses induced him to sell his treasures at auction the same year in New York city. His artistic taste found further expression in the cultivation of flowers, especially of camelias and orchids, his collection being recognized as the most complete in the northwest.

WHITE, Alexander, lawyer, b. in Franklin, Robertson co., Tenn., 16 Oct., 1816. He was taken to Alabama when five years of age, and educated there and at the University of Tennessee; but he volunteered in the Creek and Seminole war in 1836, and therefore was not graduated. He subsequently studied law with his father, John White (1784–1842), who was one of the circuit and supreme court judges of Alabama. On his admission to the bar in 1838 he practised at first as the associate of his father, and afterward (1841–'55) as the partner of Lewis E. Parsons at Talladega. He was elected to congress as a Union Whig after an exciting contest in a Democratic district, and served from 1 Dec., 1851, till 3 March, 1853. In 1856 he removed to Selma, and in 1860 he supported Bell and Everett for president and vice-president. He earnestly opposed secession, but decided to act with his state when that event became inevitable. At the close of the war he was a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for Alabama, and he was elected to the general assembly of the state in 1872. In the following year he was chosen to congress as a Republican, and served from 1 Dec., 1873, till 4 March, 1875. In the latter year he was appointed an associate justice of the U. S. court for the territory of Utah. After holding the office for a brief term he returned to Alabama, and in 1875 removed to Dallas, Tex., where he practises his profession.

WHITE, Andrew, clergyman, b. in London, England, about 1579; d. there, 27 Dec., 1656. He was educated at Douay college, France, where he was ordained priest in 1605. After his return to England in 1606 he was arrested, with sixteen other priests, and sentenced to perpetual banishment. He entered the Society of Jesus on 2 Feb., 1609, returned to England at the risk of his life, and was engaged in missionary duties there until 1619. He was subsequently professor of theology and Hebrew in Valladolid and Seville, and of divinity in Douay and Liége. In 1633 he was chosen by the Jesuit general, Mutius Vitelleschi, to accompany Lord Baltimore to this country, with some other Jesuits. After landing he devoted himself to the conversion of the Piscataway and Patuxent Indians, as well as to those in the neighborhood of the new settlements. He returned to Europe subsequently, and brought back more missionaries. Father White learned the language of the Indians, and compiled a grammar, vocabulary, and catechism. They were all supposed to be lost, until Father William McSherry discovered the catechism in the Jesuit archives at Rome. Father White was summoned to sit in the first colonial assembly of Maryland; but his request to be excused from taking part in secular affairs was granted. The "Extracts from the Letters of the Missionaries," appended to his "Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam," give some very interesting details about his labors and success among the Indians of Patapaco, Piscataway, and Patuxent. In 1644 he was seized by a band of Claiborne's soldiers and sent in irons to England, where he was imprisoned on a charge of violating the law concerning "missionary popish priests." After great suffering he was released and banished from the country. He petitioned his superiors to be allowed to go to Maryland; but his request being refused, on the ground of his age and infirmities, he returned to England under an assumed name, and was there engaged in missionary duties. Further accounts of him are vague and uncertain, although the place and date of his death are given in the official records of the Jesuit order. He wrote "Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam," which, with "Declaratio coloniæ Domini Baronis de Baltimoro" and "Excerpta ex Diversis Litteris Missionariorum ab anno 1635 ad annum 1638," has been published, accompanied by a translation, by the Maryland historical society (Baltimore, 1874).

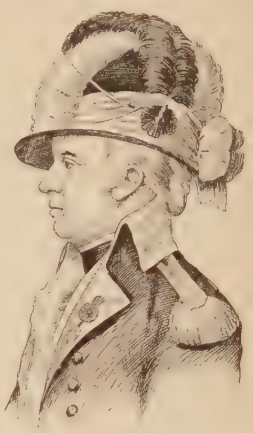
WHITE, Andrew Dickson, educator, b. in Homer, N. Y., 7 Nov., 1832. He was of New England parentage, studied one year at Hobart college, N. Y., and passed the remainder of his collegiate course at Yale, where he was graduated in 1853. After graduation he spent about two years in Europe, chiefly at Paris and Berlin, in the prosecution of historical studies. He was also attaché to the American legation in St. Petersburg for six months, and travelled on foot through many of the historical localities of the continent, especially in northern and western France.

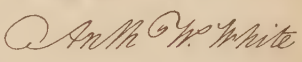
And. D. White

He returned home in 1856, studied history for one year at Yale, and in 1857 was elected professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan. In 1862 he resigned in consequence of

impaired health, returned to Syracuse, where he had formerly resided, was elected to the state senate for that place, and was re-elected in 1864. While state senator he introduced bills that codified the school laws, created the new system of normal schools, and incorporated Cornell university. In 1867 he became first president of Cornell, which post he filled until failing health compelled him to retire in 1885. He visited Europe in 1867–'8 for the purpose of examining into the organization of the principal schools of agriculture and technology and of purchasing books and apparatus for his university at the request of its trustees. In January, 1871, he was appointed one of the U. S. commissioners to Santo Domingo, and aided in preparing the report of the commission. He was president of the Republican state convention of New York in October, 1871, and was U. S. minister to Germany from 1879 till 1881. From his own resources President White contributed about $100,000 to the equipment of Cornell university, and on 19 Jan., 1887, he endowed the new school of history and political science in that institution with his historical library numbering 30,000 volumes, besides 10,000 valuable pamphlets and many manuscripts, all of which cost him more than $100,000. As a permanent tribute to him the board of college managers decided to designate the new school as "The President White school of history and political science." Besides contributions to periodicals, he has published "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on History" (Detroit, 1861); "A Word from the Northwest" (London, 1863), in response to strictures in the American "Diary" of Dr. William Howard Russell; "Syllabus of Lectures on Modern History" (Ithaca, 1876); "The Warfare of Science" (New York, 1876); "The New Germany" (1882); "On Studies in General History and in the History of Civilization" (1885); and "A History of the Doctrine of Comets" (1886).—His cousin, **Edwin,** artist, b. in South Hadley, Mass., 21 May, 1817; d. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 7 June, 1877, began to paint when he was a boy, was elected an associate of the National academy in 1848, and in the following year became a full academician. In 1850, and again in 1869, he went abroad, and studied in Paris, Rome, Florence, and Düsseldorf. He returned to the United States in 1875, and opened a studio in New York. He executed a large number of paintings, most of them historical. These include "Washington resigning his Commission," which was bought by Maryland for $6,000, and now in Annapolis; "Milton's Visit to Galileo"; "Requiem of De Soto"; "Pocahontas informing Smith of the Conspiracy of the Indians"; "Old Age of Milton" (1848); and "First Printing of the Bible." Among his portraits are those of Elihu Burritt and S. Wells Williams. He bequeathed his "Antiquary" to the Metropolitan museum (New York), "Leonardo da Vinci and his Pupils" (1868) to Amherst college, and an unfinished picture of the signing of the compact on the "Mayflower" to Yale. The New York historical society owns his "Murillo sketching the Beggar-Boy" (1865); the Museum of fine arts, Boston, his "Interior of the Bargello, Florence" (1875); and his "Age's Revery" (1847) is at the U. S. military academy, West Point.

WHITE, Anthony Walton, soldier, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 July, 1750; d. there, 10 Feb., 1803. He was descended from Anthony White, a royalist, who, after the execution of Charles I., removed to Bermuda and became connected with the government of the islands, of which his son, Anthony, and grandson, Leonard, were chief justices. Leonard's son, Anthony, removed to this country and married Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Lewis Morris, of New Jersey. Their son, Anthony Walton, received his education under the immediate direction of his father, who was a man of great wealth and the holder of several important offices. Until the age of twenty-five his time was employed in study and in assisting his father in the management of his large estates. In October, 1775, he obtained a commission as major and aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. On 9 Feb., 1776, he was commissioned by congress as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d battalion of New Jersey troops, and he was actively engaged in the service at the north till 1780, being successively appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of light dragoons in the Continental army, 13 Feb., 1777, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 1st regiment, 10 Dec., 1779, and colonel, 16 Feb., 1780. At this time he was ordered by Washington to take command of all the cavalry in the southern army, and upon his own personal credit equipped two regiments, with which to operate against Lord Cornwallis in South Carolina. On 6 May, 1780, with the remnant of Maj. Benjamin Huger's cavalry, he crossed Santee river and captured a small party of British; but while waiting at Lanneau's ferry to recross the river he was surprised and defeated by Col. Bannastre Tarleton, and he and many of his troops were taken prisoners. In 1781 he was ordered to join the army under Lafayette in Virginia, and on his march to that state had several successful encounters with Col. Tarleton. He was present with Gen. Anthony Wayne in the movement of that commander before Savannah on 21 May, 1782; and, on the evacuation of that place, returned to Charleston, S. C., where he became security for the debts of the officers and men of his regiments, who were in want of almost all the necessaries of life. These debts he was subsequently obliged to pay at enormous sacrifices of his own property, and, on returning to the north at the close of the war, his financial ruin was completed by entering into speculation at the persuasion of military friends. In 1793 he removed from New York, where he had resided for about ten years, to his native town, and in the following year was appointed by President Washington general of cavalry in the expedition against the western insurgents. Gen. White died at a comparatively early age, and was buried in the grounds of Christ church, in his native place. See "Memoir of Brig.-Gen. Anthony Walton White," by Anna M. W. Woodhull (Newark, 1882).





WHITE, Charles, clergyman, b. in Randolph, Vt., 28 Dec., 1795; d. in Crawfordsville, Ind., 29 Oct., 1861. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1821, studied at Andover in 1821–'3, and was pastor of the Congregational church in Thetford, Vt.,

in 1825–'9, and of the Presbyterian church at Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1829–'33. From 1834 till 1841 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Owego, N. Y., and from 1841 till 1861 he was president of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind. He received the degree of D. D. from Union in 1840. Besides many sermons, he published "Essays in Literature and Ethics" (Boston, 1853).

WHITE, Charles Abiathar, geologist, b. in North Dighton, Mass., 26 Jan., 1826. He removed to Iowa in 1839, and was graduated at Rush medical college in 1863. Three years later he became state geologist of Iowa, which appointment he held until 1870, and in 1867–'73 he was professor of natural history in the Iowa state university. In 1873 he was called to the same chair in Bowdoin, but he resigned two years later, and during 1874 was geologist and palæontologist to the U. S. geographical and geological surveys west of the 100th meridian under Lieut. George M. Wheeler. He then passed to the service of the survey under Maj. John W. Powell in 1875, and in 1876 to that under Ferdinand V. Hayden, with whom he remained until 1879. Dr. White had charge of the palæontological collections in the U. S. national museum in 1879–'82, and in 1881 was detailed to act as chief of the artesian wells commission upon the Great Plains under the auspices of the U. S. agricultural department. Since 1882 he has been connected with the U. S. geological survey, first as geologist, and since 1883 as palæontologist in charge of the division of mesozoic invertebrates. His knowledge of his specialty has gained for him a reputation as an authority that is unequalled in certain branches of fossil life. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Iowa college, and he holds an honorary curatorship in the U. S. national museum. He is a member of scientific societies, was president of the Biological society of Washington in 1883–'4, and was elected a vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1888. His writings include nearly 200 papers, of which the most important are included in the reports of the various surveys with which he has been connected, also a work on the cretaceous invertebrates of Brazil, which were collected by the Imperial geological commission, under the direction of the late Charles F. Hartt, to form vol. vii. of the "Archives of the Brazilian National Museum" (Rio de Janeiro, 1887). See "Annotated Catalogue of the Published Writings of Charles Abiathar White, 1860–1885," by John B. Marcou (Washington, 1885).

WHITE, Charles Ignatius, R. C. clergyman, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1807; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 April, 1877. He was graduated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, in 1823, and became a Roman Catholic priest. He was at the time of his death, and had been for twenty years preceding, the pastor of St. Matthew's church in Washington, D. C. He edited the "Catholic Almanac" in 1834–'57, and founded and edited the "Religious Cabinet" in 1842, a monthly magazine, which was replaced in 1843 by the "United States Catholic Magazine." This again was replaced in 1849 by a weekly paper, the "Catholic Mirror." He translated and edited Jaime Lucio Balmes's "Protestantism and Catholicity compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe" (New York, 1850); also Chateaubriand's "Genius of Christianity" (1856); and wrote a "Life of Mrs. Eliza A. Seton" (1853).

WHITE, Daniel Appleton, jurist, b. in the part of Methuen which is now Lawrence, Mass., 7 June, 1776; d. in Salem, Mass., 30 March, 1861. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, was teacher of the Medford grammar-school in 1797–'9 and Latin tutor in Harvard in 1799–1803. He began the study of law at Cambridge, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and engaged in practice in Newburyport, where he resided till January, 1817, when he removed to Salem. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1810–'15, was chosen to congress in 1814, but declined to serve, and was elected judge of probate of Essex county, Mass., which office he held for thirty-eight years. He was for many years an active member of the Essex institute, to which he gave 8,000 volumes, and of the Massachusetts historical society. Judge White was the author of a "Eulogy on George Washington" (Haverhill, 1800); "View of the Jurisdiction of the Court of Probate in Massachusetts" (Salem, 1822); "Eulogy on Nathaniel Bowditch" (1822); and "New England Congregationalism, in its Origin and Purity" (1861); and aided John Pickering in preparing his edition of Sallust (1805). See a memoir of Judge White by James Walker, written for the Massachusetts historical society (1863), and also one by George W. Briggs for the Essex institute (1864).

WHITE, David Nye, journalist, b. in Wareham, Mass., 22 Aug., 1805; d. in Sewickley, Pa., 1 April, 1888. He was descended from Peregrine White, and his father, Ebenezer, served through the Revolutionary war. He removed with his parents to Ohio soon after the war of 1812; was a printer in Canton, Ohio, and Rochester, N. Y., in December, 1827, removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1841 purchased the Pittsburg "Gazette," of which he was also editor. He was opposed to slavery, and, despairing of accomplishing anything to benefit the slaves through the existing political parties, he published a call in 1855 for a county convention to form a new party. The call had few signers, but, when the convention met, every district in the county was represented by a duly elected delegate. A ticket was nominated, and from this beginning, it is claimed, sprang the Republican party. Mr. White was collector of internal revenue of the 23d district of Pennsylvania for four years, a member of the state house of representatives three years, and a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention of 1873–'4.

WHITE, Edward Douglas, statesman, b. in Tennessee in March, 1795; d. in New Orleans, La., 18 April, 1847. He removed with his father, James, who was subsequently appointed judge of western Louisiana, to Attakapas parish, La., in 1799. He was educated at the University of Tennessee, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practise at Donaldsonville, but, on being appointed to a judgeship in New Orleans, he removed thither. He was elected to congress for three consecutive terms, and served from 7 Dec., 1829, till 15 Nov., 1834, when, having been elected governor, he resigned. He was governor of Louisiana in 1834–'8, afterward removed to a sugar-plantation near Thibodeaux, and was again elected as a Whig to congress, serving from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843. He was on the steamer "Lioness" when she was set on fire by an explosion of gunpowder, 19 May, 1833, and narrowly escaped death.—His son, **Edward Douglas,** jurist, b. in Lafourche parish, La., 3 Nov., 1845, was educated at Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., and the Jesuit's college in New Orleans. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army. He then studied and practised law, was a state senator in 1874–'8, and judge of the Louisiana supreme court in 1878–'80, and on 29 May, 1888, was elected U. S. senator for the term beginning on 4 March, 1889.

WHITE, Emerson Elbridge, educator, b. in Mantua, Portage co., Ohio, 10 Jan., 1829. He was educated at Ewinsburg academy and the University of Cleveland, taught in the former institution, and was afterward an instructor of mathematics in Cleveland university, and principal of the Central high-school in that city. He became superintendent of the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1856, state commissioner of common schools in 1863, and was president of Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., in 1876–'83, and since that time has been superintendent of schools in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was president of the Ohio teachers' association in 1863, of the National superintendents' association in 1866, of the National education association in 1872, and of the National council of education in 1884–'6. Mr. White was editor and proprietor of the "Ohio Educational Monthly" from 1861 till 1875, and of the "National Teacher" from 1870 till 1875, writer of the memorial to congress on the National bureau of education, and author of the accompanying bill that was introduced by James A. Garfield, and subsequently passed. He has published several school text-books, and a work entitled "Elements of Pedagogy."—His nephew, **Emory Calvin,** traveller, b. in Monterey, Allegan co., Mich., 15 Oct., 1858, was educated at Michigan university and at Purdue university, where he taught for three years. He then became superintendent of schools at Albion, Ind., but resigned in order to accept the presidency of the American college at Callao, Peru. After filling this post for a time, he relinquished it for the sake of studying the ruins of the Incas, among which he spent three years, excavating, photographing, and surveying. He then traversed the upper Amazon, visited Bolivia, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Spain, in search of further information regarding the Inca and pre-Inca races, returning to the United States in 1886, and is writing histories of Peru, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil.

WHITE, Francis J., soldier, b. in New York city in 1842; d. in San Francisco, 29 Aug., 1875. He was the eldest son of James H. White, who was at one time judge of the superior court of New York. Francis received a good education, and early in life contributed articles to magazines. At the opening of the civil war he joined the 10th New York regiment, participated in the battle of Bull Run, and was subsequently on the peninsula with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. He then served under Frémont, and in October, 1861, at the head of his "prairie scouts," recaptured Lexington, Mo. In the autumn of 1861 he was transferred to the Army of the Mississippi, and in the autumn of 1862 he followed Porter, the guerilla chief, for thirteen days and routed his band. At one period of the war he was provost-marshal and judge-advocate-general in central Missouri, and in the closing years of the contest he was governor of the eastern shore of Maryland. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and was offered a captaincy in the regular army, which he declined. After serving a short time in Texas, he removed to St. Louis, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and elected to the legislature. He subsequently went to California, where he resided till his death, which was the result of disease contracted during the war.

WHITE, George Leonard, educator, b. in Cadiz, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 20 Sept., 1838. He was the son of a blacksmith, and while attending school assisted his father in the shop. When he was fourteen years old his father's health gave way, and the support of the family devolved upon him and his sisters. He conducted his father's business, but studied in leisure hours, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and began to teach. In 1862 he enlisted in the 73d Ohio regiment, and fought at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, and Lookout Mountain. At the close of the war he entered the employ of the Freedmen's bureau, but in 1868 he resigned to give his entire time to the work of Fisk university. Mr. White had heard the simple negro songs that came into being during the days of slavery, and he resolved to form a band of his best voices to sing these songs in the large cities of the north in aid of the university. His means were limited, but, embarking his all in the enterprise, he left Nashville with his jubilee singers on 6 Oct., 1871. By May, 1872, he had remitted to the college $20,000. The troupe was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and a second tour netted as much as the first. Early in 1874 they went to Europe, where a like reception met them. They sang before Queen Victoria and nearly every crowned head on the continent, and returned with a gain of $50,000. The total sum that was realized to the institution was $155,000. With the funds thus acquired twenty-five acres on a commanding eminence near Nashville have been purchased, and a fine building has been erected, which has been called Jubilee Hall.

WHITE, George Savage, clergyman, b. in Bath, England, in 1784; d. after 1839. He studied at Chestnut college, and was ordained a clergyman of the Church of England at Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Brighton, in 1809. He afterward came to this country and was a minister in Rhode Island. His publications include "Christian Memorial: containing God's Abundant Grace and Providential Kindness to the Author," and "Memoir of Samuel Slater, the Father of American Manufactures" (2d ed., Philadelphia, 1846).

WHITE, Harry, soldier, b. in Indiana county, Pa., 12 Jan., 1834. He received a collegiate education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practised at Indiana, Pa., till the beginning of the civil war, when he entered the National service as major of the 67th Pennsylvania infantry. While in the army he was elected a state senator, serving in the winter of 1862–'3. He afterward returned to his command, was captured by the Confederate troops, and retained as a prisoner sixteen months, but escaped and reached the National lines near Atlanta in October, 1864. He returned to his command, served till the end of the war, was promoted to a colonelcy, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 2 March, 1865. He was re-elected to the senate of Pennsylvania in 1865, and served by successive elections till 1874, being speaker at the close of the term of 1871. In 1872 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the State constitutional convention, and he served in congress from Pennsylvania in 1877–'81, having been chosen as a Republican.

WHITE, Henry, clergyman, b. in Wilbraham, Mass., 3 Aug., 1790; d. in Garland, Me., 8 Dec., 1858. He was graduated at Bangor theological seminary in 1823, ordained over the Congregational church at Brooks and Jackson, Me., 19 Oct., 1825, and was pastor in various towns in that state and New Hampshire till 7 Nov., 1858. He published "Early History of New England, illustrated with Numerous Early Incidents" (Concord, 1841).

WHITE, Henry Clay, educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 30 Dec., 1850. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1870, and was professor of chemistry in the Maryland institute, Bal-

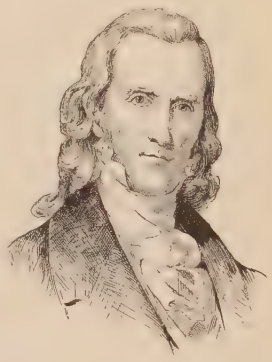
timore, and then in St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in 1871–'2. In the same year he was science lecturer in the Peabody institute, Baltimore, and in the latter year he was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Georgia, which post he still holds. Since 1880 he has been state chemist of Georgia. In 1881–'2 he was president of the Association of official chemists of the United States, and in 1888 he became chief chemist of the Georgia state experimental station. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Virginia in 1877, and is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. Dr. White has published scientific addresses, reports on the chemistry of the cotton-plant and on commercial fertilizers, "The Complete Chemistry of the Cotton-Plant" (Macon, 1873), and, with William Gibbs McAdoo, "Elementary Geology of Tennessee" (Nashville, 1874).

WHITE, Horace, journalist, b. in Colebrook, N. H., 10 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at Beloit college, Wisconsin, in 1853. In 1837 his father, who was a physician, removed to Beloit with his family. After his graduation he engaged in journalism. He was for many years connected with the Chicago "Tribune," and from 1864 till 1874 was its editor and one of its chief proprietors. Conjointly with Edwin L. Godkin he has since 1883 edited the New York "Evening Post." Mr. White has edited Frederic Bastiat's "Sophismes économiques" (Chicago, 1869), and Luigi Cossa's "Scienza delle finanze" (New York, 1888).

WHITE, Hugh, soldier, b. in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1737; d. in 1822. He was a captain in the Pennsylvania line from 19 April, 1775, till 1778, when he was promoted to a colonelcy. He was one of the first commissioners of Lycoming county, and a member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1795, 1796, and 1803. He served as colonel of Pennsylvania troops in 1812.—His son, **Robert Gray,** jurist, b. in Selinsgrove, Pa., 21 Jan. 1807; d. in Millsboro', Pa., 6 Sept., 1875, was graduated at Jefferson college in 1826, studied law, and practised in Tioga county, Pa. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1838, treasurer of Tioga county in 1841 and 1843, and elected president-judge of the 4th judicial district of Pennsylvania in 1851 and 1861, retiring in 1871.

WHITE, Israel Charles, geologist, b. in Monongalia county, W. Va., 1 Nov., 1848. He was graduated at West Virginia university in 1872, and took a graduate course in geology and chemistry in 1875–'6 in Columbia school of mines. In 1875 he was appointed assistant on the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1884, and since that year he has been connected with the U. S. geological survey. He was called to the chair of geology in the West Virginia university in 1877, and still retains that appointment. Prof. White was the first geologist to harmonize the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal-measures, and in 1882 he recognized as belonging to the Salina formation rocks in Montour and Columbia counties that had previously been classified either with the Clinton or Lower Helderberg groups. He was also the first to apply the anticlinal idea to the successful location of natural gas and oil wells, and announced his theory in 1885. Prof. White is a member of the American philosophical society and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and has published papers in their transactions and in the "American Journal of Science." He is also the author of nine volumes of the reports of the geological survey of Pennsylvania.

WHITE, James, pioneer, b. in Iredell county, N. C., in 1737; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1815. He served as a soldier during the Revolution, and receiving his pay from North Carolina in a land-warrant, located it, in the summer of 1787, on the northern bank of the Holston river about four miles below the mouth of the French Broad. Here he erected a fort, built a grist-mill, and began a settlement. The place was then on the extreme frontier, and a treaty with the Cherokees being held there in 1791, it attracted the attention of Gov. William Blount, who at once decided to make it the capital of the southwest territory. It was laid out into lots, named Knoxville, and soon attracted to itself a population, whose purchase of his property made White a wealthy man. In September, 1793, the fort, which contained 300 stand of U. S. muskets, and a large amount of ammunition, was threatened with attack from a body of 1,500 Cherokees. In the absence of Gov. Blount and Gen. Sevier, White assumed command of the forty settlers, and prepared for a desperate resistance. The Indians came within eight miles of the fort, and then, alarmed by the near approach of Sevier and his riflemen, suddenly retreated. Mr. White was a member of the territorial legislature, one of those that founded the state of "Franklin" (see SEVIER, JOHN), served as territorial delegate in congress in 1794–'5, and, on the admission of Tennessee into the Union in 1796, was elected to the state senate, and soon afterward chosen the speaker of that body. He held this position till December, 1797, when he resigned to make place for ex-Gov. William Blount, who, for alleged treason, had been expelled from the U. S. senate. In November, 1813, as brigadier-general of Tennessee volunteers, he led a successful attack on the Creek Indians at Hillabee Town.—His son, **Hugh Lawson,** b. in Iredell county, N. C., 30 Oct., 1773; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 10 April, 1840, had meagre facilities for education. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his family to the remote backwoods, and there soon afterward began the study of law in a small log office. A war with the Cherokees breaking out when he was seventeen years old, he volunteered as a private under Gen. Sevier, and was with him when he gave that nation its last crushing defeat at the battle of Etowah. Young White doubtless decided that battle, for in the crisis of the fight he levelled his rifle upon their leading chief, King Fisher, and mortally wounded him, whereupon the savages scattered in all directions. At the close of the war he went to Philadelphia to study the classics and mathematics, and read law in the office of James Hopkins in Lancaster, Pa. Then he returned to Knoxville and began practice. For a short time he was private secretary to Gov. Blount. At the age of twenty-eight he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, which office he held for six years, and until he received the appointment of U. S. district attorney. In



Hu. L. White

1809 he was elected to the state senate, and during the same year he was again appointed to the bench of the supreme court. In 1820 he was again chosen a state senator, and he served in this capacity till 1825. During the session of 1807 he compiled the land laws of the state, and in 1817 he drafted the act against duelling. In 1815 he was elected president of the Bank of Tennessee at Knoxville. In 1822, with Judge Burnett, of Ohio, he had been chosen by Kentucky to adjust the military land claims of Virginia. In October, 1825, Judge White was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Gen. Andrew Jackson, who had resigned. The first important effort of Judge White in the senate was on the Panama mission, in which he opposed the measure on constitutional grounds. He delivered an able speech, 16 April, 1826, on the apportionment of the judiciary. He opposed a general system of internal improvements by the government, favored a protective tariff, prevented the recharter of the U. S. bank, and ardently supported the action of President Jackson. He served many years on the committee of Indian affairs as its chairman, and urged the policy of removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi. On 16 Feb., 1835, Judge White made his speech in favor of limiting executive patronage, which was regarded as an attack upon the administration. This effort was followed by an able argument against Thomas H. Benton's proposition to expunge from the record resolutions of censure that had been passed against the president. Judge White had voted against these, and had then defended the conduct of the president, but regarded it as unconstitutional to obliterate the record. He was in favor of so amending the resolution as to declare the resolutions of censure "rescinded, repealed, reversed, and declared null and void." From this time the breach between him and the executive became impassable. The convention that had assembled at Baltimore, 20 May, 1836, nominated Martin Van Buren unanimously for president. The fifteen votes of Tennessee were cast by a single citizen of the state, who happened to be in the city; not a single delegate had been sent by Tennessee. Both branches of the assembly of that state, on 16 and 17 Oct., 1835, pronounced in favor of Mr. White, and he accepted the nomination for president. In the elections of 1824 and 1828 Gen. Jackson had practically the entire vote of the state, and the contest was now between him and Judge White, who carried the state by a majority of nearly 10,000. He also secured the electoral vote of Georgia. In the course of three years the enemies of the judge gained the legislature and passed resolutions of instructions that he could not in conscience obey, and he therefore resigned his seat. In the following year the Whigs, under the lead of Gen. Harrison, placed Judge White upon their electoral ticket, but his failing health did not permit him to make the canvass. "A Memoir of Judge White, with Selections from his Speeches and Correspondence," was issued by Nancy N. Scott, one of his descendants (Philadelphia, 1856).

WHITE, John, clergyman, b. in Stanton, St. John, Oxfordshire, England, in 1575; d. in Dorchester, England, 21 July, 1648. He was a kinsman of Bishop John White, whom Queen Elizabeth deprived of the see of Winchester on account of his Romanizing tendencies. The younger John was educated at Winchester and at Oxford, where he became a perpetual fellow in 1595, and in 1606 was appointed rector of Holy Trinity church, Dorchester, which post he held for forty years. In 1624 he projected the new colony of Massachusetts for those who could not conscientiously conform to the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, and in 1630 he succeeded in establishing at Mattapan, Mass., which they renamed Dorchester, a party of 140 Puritans from Dorsetshire and the neighboring counties. He became one of the assembly of divines in 1643, and rector of Lambeth in 1645. He was known as the "Patriarch of Dorchester." Edward Everett says of him: "Like Robinson in reference to Plymouth, John White never set foot on the soil of Massachusetts, but he was the most efficient promoter of the undertaking, which resulted in the settlement not merely of our ancient town, but of the colony." See "Dorchester in 1630–1776, and 1855," Edward Everett's "Orations and Speeches" (3 vols., Boston, 1859). White published "The Planter's Plea, or the Grounds of Plantations Examined" (London, 1630); "A Way to the Tree of Life" (1647); and "Commentary on the Three First Chapters of Genesis" (1656).

WHITE, John, English lawyer, b. in Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1590; d. in London, England, 29 Jan., 1645. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, actively engaged against the royalists, and in 1640 became member of parliament for Southwark. In that body he was chairman of the committee on religion, and, says Lord Clarendon, "was notoriously affected against the church." He drew up the first charter of the Massachusetts colony in 1628, which was confirmed by the crown with powers of government in 1629. He is buried in Temple Court, London, and on his tomb is inscribed:

"Here lies a John, a burning, shining light,
Whose name and words and actions all were White."

He owed his name of "Century White" to his book, "The First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests" (London, 1643). He also wrote "Speech concerning the Trial of Twelve Bishops" (1641); "Speech concerning Episcopacy" (1641); and "The Looking-Glass" (1643 or 1644).

WHITE, John, clergyman, b. in Watertown, Mass., in 1677; d. in Gloucester, Mass., 17 Jan., 1760. He was graduated at Harvard in 1698, afterward was chaplain at Fort Saco, and on 21 April, 1703, became minister of Gloucester, Mass., which pastorate he retained till his death. He published "New England's Lamentation for the Decay of Godliness" (Boston, 1734; London, 1735), and a "Funeral Sermon on John Wise" (1725).

WHITE, John, soldier, b. in England; d. in Virginia about 1780. He was of Irish parentage, and became a surgeon in the British navy, but, leaving the service, he came with his family to this country and settled in Philadelphia. He entered the Revolutionary army as a captain, and was soon promoted colonel of the 4th Georgia battalion. It is claimed that during the siege of Savannah, with a small body of men, by a successful stratagem, he made prisoners of Capt. French and 111 British regulars on Ogeechee river, about twenty-five miles from Savannah, and also the crews of five vessels, forty in number, and 130 stand of arms. He was wounded at the assault of Spring-hill redoubt, 9 Oct., 1779, and obliged to retire from the army.

WHITE, John, member of congress, b. in Kentucky in 1805; d. in Richmond, Ky., 22 Sept., 1845. He received an academical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Richmond, Ky. He served by successive elections in congress from 7 Dec., 1835, till 3 March, 1845, and was speaker of the 27th congress. He was then appointed judge of the 19th judicial district of his native state, but soon died by his own hand.

WHITE, John Blake, artist, b. near Eutaw Springs, S. C., 2 Sept., 1781; d. in Charleston, S. C., 24 Aug., 1859. He began the study of law in Columbia, S. C., but in 1800 went to England with Washington Allston. After four years of study with Benjamin West, he returned to the United States in 1804. The following year he proceeded to Boston to practise his art, but, not finding sufficient encouragement, he returned to Charleston and finished the study of law. In this profession he achieved success, and was repeatedly elected to the legislature of South Carolina. Although practising art only as an amateur, he produced several creditable historical paintings, among which are "Battle of Eutaw Springs" (1804); "Battle of Fort Moultrie" (1806); "Battle of New Orleans" (1816); and "Marion inviting the British Officer to Dinner" and "Mrs. Motte presenting the Arrows" (1836). He received from the South Carolina institute in 1840 a gold medal for the best historical painting, was elected an honorary member of the National academy in 1847, and was also the recipient of numerous other honors. Among his portraits are those of Charles C. Pinckney, Keating L. Simmons, John C. Calhoun, and Gov. Henry Middleton. He was also noted for his literary attainments, and was the author of the dramas "Foscari, or the Venetian Exile" (1805); "Mysteries of the Castle" (1806); "Modern Honor" (1812); "Triumph of Liberty, or Louisiana preserved" (1819); and "Intemperance" (1839). He has been regarded as the pioneer of literature and art in the south.—His son, **Edward Brickell,** architect, b. in Charleston, 29 Jan., 1806; d. in New York city, 10 May, 1882, entered the U. S. military academy in 1822, and was graduated four years later. He served in the army for ten years, resigning in 1836, and during that time was frequently detached for engineering duties. Settling in Charleston, he followed successfully his profession as an engineer, being engaged in the building of various railroads. He erected also numerous residences, built Trinity church in Charleston, and designed the monument to Col. William Washington, at Eutaw Springs, and that to William G. Simms, in Charleston. He entered the Confederate army, and served thoughout the war. In 1865 he removed to New York, where he remained until his death.—Another son, **Octavius Augustus,** physician, b. in Charleston, 8 Feb., 1826, was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1846, and at South Carolina medical college two years later. He began and continued the practice of medicine with success, until the opening of the civil war, when he received the commission of surgeon in the Confederate army. At the close of the war he removed to New York, where he has since resided. He is a member of the New York academy of medicine, and other medical societies. Dr. White first introduced the practice of superficial incisions within the os uteri for the relief of stenotic dysmenorrhœa. He also invented the "hysterotome," an instrument for practising safe incision within the neck of the womb; also novel instruments for the cure of hernia and varicocele, and a new form of laryngoscope. His contributions to medical literature include "New Method of operating for Radical Cure of Hernia" (1851); "Transfusion, with Successful Results, in Cases of Flooding" (1853); "A New and Safe Treatment in Stenotic Dysmenorrhœa" 1855); "Bradycsote Treatment of Yellow Fever" (1858); "Report on the Yellow-Fever Epidemic of Wilmington, N. C." (1862); "Varicocele and its Radical Cure" (New York, 1872); "Report on the Yellow-Fever Epidemic in Savannah, Ga." (1876); and "Observations on the Pulse, introducing an Original Instrument of Precision (the Hemarumascope) for the Demonstration of Arterial and Venous Currents" (1877).

WHITE, John Silas, educator, b. in Wrentham, Mass., 3 Feb., 1847. He served as a private in the 42d Massachusetts infantry during the last year of the civil war, was graduated at Harvard in 1870, was sub-master of the Boston Latin-school in that year, master of the same in 1871–'4, and then founded Brooks academy, Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was head-master in 1874–'80. From the latter year he has been head-master of Berkeley school, New York city, and since 1888 president of the Berkeley lyceum association. From June, 1873, till September, 1874, Mr. White was on a tour of observation from the Boston Latin-school, visiting schools in Europe and studying school systems, and was correspondent of the Boston "Daily Advertiser" on educational topics. In 1879 he received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity. He has contributed occasionally to periodicals, and has published "Boys' and Girls' Plutarch" (New York, 1883); "Boys' and Girls' Herodotus" (1884); and "Boys' and Girls' Pliny" (1885).

WHITE, John Williams, educator, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 5 March, 1849. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university in 1868, was professor of Greek and Latin at Willoughby college in 1868–'9, held a similar professorship at Baldwin university in 1869–'71, and from 1871 till 1874 was professor of Greek in the same institution. He visited Europe in 1871–'2, was tutor in Greek at Harvard in 1874–'7, and assistant professor from 1877 till 1884, when, on the death of Prof. Evangelinus A. Sophocles, he was appointed full professor of Greek. He received the degrees Ph. D. and A. M. from Harvard in 1877. He is also one of the two editors of "College Series of Greek Authors," is a member of American and foreign learned societies, and member of the committee in charge of the American school of classical studies at Athens. Prof. White published "Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles" (1873); "First Lessons in Greek" (1876); "First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis" and "Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus," as joint editor with William W. Goodwin (1877); and "Greek and Latin at Sight" and "Schmidt's Rhythmic and Metric of the Classical Languages" (Boston, 1877); "Stein's Summary of the Dialect of Herodotus" (1880); and the "Realia of Greek Literature" (1882).

WHITE, Joseph M, congressman, b. in Franklin county, Ky., 10 May, 1781; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 19 Oct., 1839. He was carefully educated, studied law, and settled in Pensacola, Fla., where he gained success by his familiarity with French and Spanish, which enabled him to obtain clients from settlers of both these nationalities. He was chosen to congress as a Democrat in 1824, and served till 3 March, 1837, but was defeated at the next election. During his career in congress he was known as an eloquent speaker and debater. He published "New Collection of Laws, Charters, etc., of Great Britain, France, and Spain, relating to the Concessions of Lands with the Laws of Mexico," etc. (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1839).

WHITE, Julius, soldier, b. in Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., 29 Sept., 1816. He removed to Illinois in 1836, and has resided in that state and in Wisconsin, where he has engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1849 he was a member of the Wisconsin legislature. He was made collector of customs at Chicago, Ill., in the spring of 1861, but resigned that office on his appointment as colonel of the 37th Illinois volunteers, then known as the

Frémont rifle regiment. He commanded it during Gen. John C. Frémont's expedition to southwest Missouri in the autumn of 1861, and was afterward placed at the head of a brigade, accompanying Gen. Samuel R. Curtis into Arkansas during the succeeding winter. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, and his appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers dated from that battle, 9 June, 1862. He was then assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, and was subsequently ordered to report to Gen. John E. Wool. He was at Martinsburg in September, 1862, and, when that town became untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, where he volunteered to serve as second in command under his inferior officer, Col. Dixon S. Miles, who was in charge of that post. When Harper's Ferry was surrendered, on 15 Sept., 1862, to Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, he became a prisoner of war, but was released on parole. He was then placed under arrest by the U. S. government, and, at his own request, a court of inquiry was called, which found that he acted with capability and courage. He resigned in 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He has since been in business in Illinois.

WHITE, Peregrine, the first white child born in New England, b. on the "Mayflower," in Cape Cod harbor, 20 Nov., 1620; d. in Marshfield, Mass., 22 July, 1704. His father, William, and his mother, Susanna, were passengers in the "Mayflower." Peregrine became a citizen of Marshfield, Mass., where the court gave him 200 acres of land in "consideration of his birth." He was of "vigorous and comely aspect," and filled several minor civil and military offices in that town. During his early life he is described as "extravagant," but "much reformed in his later years, and died hopefully." Peregrine's father died shortly after his arrival in this country, and two months afterward his mother, Susanna, married Edward Winslow. Theirs was the first English marriage in New England. She was therefore the first mother and the first bride in the country; her husband, Edward Winslow, was its first provincial governor; and her son by her second marriage, Josiah Winslow, was the first native governor of the colony.

WHITE, Phillips, member of the Continental congress, b. in New Hampshire about 1730; d. there after 1783. He was chosen to the Continental congress in 1782, taking his seat 3 Dec. of that year. The only record of his appearance in that body is his vote on the motion made by Edmund Rutledge in January, 1783, "that congress having, on 20 Dec., 1782, directed the secretary of foreign affairs to transmit to the executive authority of Rhode Island an authenticated state of the several applications for foreign loans, and the result thereof, it be resolved that the foregoing motion be postponed." On the question of commitment Mr. White voted in the affirmative.

WHITE, Pliny Holton, clergyman, b. in Springfield, Conn., 6 Oct., 1822; d. in Coventry, Vt., 24 April, 1869. He adopted the profession of law, was admitted to the bar of Windham county, Vt., in 1843, and practised there till 1853. He was editor of the Brattleborough, Vt., "Eagle" in 1851–'2, and of the "Express" at Amherst, Mass., in 1857–'8. In February, 1859, he was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Coventry, Vt. He was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1862–'3, chaplain of the senate in 1864–'6, and at the time of his death president of the Vermont historical society. He contributed frequently to the newspapers, and is the author of a "History of Coventry" (Irasburg, Vt., 1858).

WHITE, Richard Grant, author, b. in New York city, 22 May, 1821; d. there, 8 April, 1885. His ancestor, John White, came from England in 1636, and was a settler of Cambridge, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., and his grandfather, Calvin (1763–1853), was rector of St. James's parish in Derby, Conn., but afterward became a Roman Catholic, although he did not enter the priesthood of that church. He was a Tory and just escaped hanging by the mob because he "refused to shout 'Property and liberty!'" Richard Grant's father, Richard Mansfield White, intended his son for the church, but after his graduation at the University of the city of New York in 1839 he studied medicine and afterward law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. His literary tendencies drew him from law, and he soon became a contributor to the New York "Courier and Enquirer," where his musical, dramatic, and art criticisms attracted attention. From 1845 till 1859 he was connected with this journal, and he served as its editor in 1854–'9. He was a founder in 1846–'7 of "Yankee Doodle," and also a founder in 1860 of the "World," from which he withdrew in 1861. During the civil war he wrote a series of letters to the London "Spectator," signed "A Yankee," which were of much service to the National cause. For nearly twenty years he was chief of the U. S. revenue marine bureau in the district of New York, which post he resigned in 1878. He wrote for magazines, contributed articles to cyclopædias, and edited the "Illustrated Record of the New York Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" (1854), and "Poetry, Lyrical, Narrative, and Satirical of the Civil War" (1866). On the publication of John Payne Collier's folio manuscript emendations of Shakespeare (1852), Mr. White contributed a series of papers to "Putnam's Magazine," in which he denied the value of the emendations. The acumen and style of these articles elicited general admiration, and their subtile and vigorous criticism gave him a place among the most learned Shakespearian scholars. His publications are an "Appeal from the Sentence of the Bishop [Onderdonk] of New York" (New York, 1845); "Biographical and Critical Hand-Book of Christian Art" (1853); "Shakespeare's Scholar" (1854); "The Works of William Shakespeare," an annotated edition (12 vols., Boston, 1857–'65); "Essay on the Authorship of the Three Parts of Henry the Sixth" (Cambridge, 1859); "National Hymns," an essay, with selections from the hymns written for a prize of $600 offered by a national committee, which was not awarded (New York, 1861); "Memoirs of William Shakespeare, with an Essay toward the Expression of his Genius, and Account of the Rise and Progress of the English Drama" (Boston, 1865); "The New Gospel of Peace according to St. Benjamin," an anonymous political satire (Cambridge, 1866); "Words and their Uses, a Study of the English Language" (New York, 1870;

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revised ed., 1872); "The American View of the Copyright Question" (1880); "Every-Day English" (1881); "England Without and Within" (1881); "The Riverside Edition of the Works of William Shakespeare" (3 vols., Cambridge, 1883); "The Fate of Mansfield Humphrey," a novel (1884); and a series of articles on the "Failure of the Public School System in the United States." His last literary labor was the gathering of several Shakespeare articles that had appeared in periodicals, which were completed and published after his death, under the title of "Studies in Shakespeare" (Boston, 1885). The part that is devoted to glossaries and lexicons is of special interest to scholars.—His son, **Stanford**, architect, b. in New York city, 9 Nov., 1853, was educated in his native city in public schools and under private tutors. He studied architecture under Charles D. Gambrill and Henry H. Richardson, and was chief assistant of that firm when they built Trinity church, Boston. During 1878–'80 he studied in Europe, and in 1881 he entered into partnership with Charles F. McKim and William R. Mead. Mr. White has made all of the designs for the architectural work of the statues by Augustus St. Gaudens, notably the pedestal of the Farragut monument in Madison square, New York city (see illustration), and that of the Lincoln statue in Chicago. He has furnished many designs for book-covers, and those of the "Century" and "Scribner's Maga-

zine" were by him. The University of the city of New York conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1882. He is a member of the Tile club, the American institute of architects, and other artistic and professional organizations.

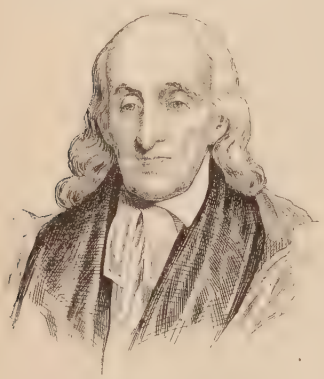
WHITE, Samuel, senator, b. in Wilmington, Del., in 1770; d. there, 4 Nov., 1809. He was carefully educated, early engaged in local politics, and from 1801 until his death was U. S. senator from Delaware, having been chosen as a Federalist. During the trial of Timothy Pickering before that body in 1809, on the charge of the embezzlement of public funds, Mr. White defended him in the words: "The accused is not in default, but under the awful visitation of God; and, as he is deranged, our proceedings scarcely deserve the name of a mock trial." Wilson Cary Nicholas, then congressman from Virginia, called out: "I will not submit to hear our proceedings called by the name of a mock trial." Whereupon Mr. White at once replied: "It is a mock trial, and I am ready to give the gentleman, if he is offended, satisfaction at any time or place." The sentiment in favor of duelling was so strong at that time that it does not appear on the records that the president of the senate administered any rebuke to the contestants. Mr. White had a national reputation as a marksman, and performed remarkable feats in shooting. He ardently opposed slavery, and was a popular and influential member of the Federalist party.

WHITE, Stephen Van Culen, banker, b. in Chatham county, N. C., 1 Aug., 1831. His father was a Quaker and opposed to slavery, and as he declined to do police duty to prevent negroes holding meetings at night after the Nat Turner insurrection, was compelled to leave the state. He moved his family by wagon to Greene (now Jersey) county, Ill., when Stephen was six weeks old, and engaged in farming. The son was graduated at Knox college, Ill., in 1854, studied law in St. Louis with Benjamin Gratz Brown and John A. Kasson, was admitted to the bar, 4 Nov., 1856, and began practising in Des Moines. He soon acquired high rank as a lawyer, and was retained in many important cases before the U. S. court. In 1861, in the case of the United States *vs.* Hill, he successfully defended the only treason case that was ever tried in Iowa, and in 1863 he saved to investors many millions of dollars, which the state courts had repudiated, by a successful argument in the U. S. supreme court in the case of Gelpke *vs.* Dubuque, involving the constitutionality of municipal bonds issued in aid of railroads. In 1864 he was acting U. S. district attorney for Iowa, and attended to all the civil and criminal business of the government. In 1865 he removed to New York and engaged in banking, and in 1882 he organized the banking-firm of S. V. White and Co. He was elected representative in congress from Brooklyn in 1886, and was appointed a member of the committee on post-offices and post-roads. Mr. White has been noted as a banker for his large and bold operations in the interest of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad. He has long been a member and trustee of Plymouth church, is an expert astronomer, owns a private observatory, and on the organization of the American astronomical society, in 1883, was elected its first president.

WHITE, Thomas, Canadian statesman, b. in Montreal, 7 Aug., 1830; d. in Ottawa, 21 April, 1888. His father, a native of Ireland, carried on business as a merchant in Montreal for many years. The son was educated at the high-school of that city, afterward engaged for several years in mercantile pursuits, and then became attached to the editorial staff of the Quebec "Gazette." In 1853, with Robert Romaine, he established the Peterborough "Review," with which he remained connected till 1860, when he entered upon the study of law at Cobourg. In 1864, with his brother Richard, he became proprietor of the "Spectator" at Hamilton, where he remained till 1870. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Ontario legislature in 1867, and for the Dominion parliament three times, being first elected for Cardwell in 1878. He was re-elected in 1882, and again in February, 1887. In 1885 Mr. White became a member of Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet, with the portfolio of minister of the interior, and soon afterward he visited the northwest in his official capacity, instituted an inquiry into the causes of the insurrection under Louis Riel, and arranged for the restoration of the functions of government, which had been temporarily suspended. He was managing editor at one time of the Montreal "Gazette," representative for several years of the Montreal board of trade in the Dominion board, member for three years of the executive committee of

the Dominion board, and represented that body for five years in the National board of trade of the United States. He was in favor of such special trade relations between different parts of the British empire as would strengthen the bond of union between the mother country and the colonies. He was one of the most popular members of the cabinet, and was highly regarded even by his political opponents.—His brother, **Richard,** b. in Montreal, 14 May, 1834, established with Thomas the Peterborough "Review" in 1853, purchased the Hamilton "Daily Spectator" in 1864, and in 1870 the Montreal "Gazette," the oldest newspaper in the Dominion. He is the managing director of the "Montreal Gazette" printing company. In addition to the daily and weekly editions of the "Gazette," the company publishes the "Legal News," the "Montreal Law Reports," the "Montreal Medical and Surgical Journal," and the "Educational Record." Mr. White is actively connected with various financial and industrial associations, has been a member of the city government of Montreal, and during the prevalence of small-pox in that city did much to alleviate the condition of the people and to stop the progress of the epidemic.

WHITE, William, P. E. bishop, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 April, 1748; d. there, 17 July, 1836. His father, Col. Thomas White, removed to Philadelphia from Maryland in 1745, and married Esther, widow of John Neuman, and daughter of Abraham Hewlings, of Burlington, N. J., 7 May, 1747. There were two children of this marriage, William, and Mary, who became the wife of Robert Morris. William entered the English department of the College and academy of Philadelphia at the age of seven, and at ten the Latin-school. He was graduated in 1765, and soon began his theological studies, which he completed in 1770. In October of this year he sailed for England to obtain holy orders, bringing such testimonials that, although he was several months under the required age, he obtained from the archbishop of Canterbury a faculty allowing him to be ordained. He was ordered deacon in the Chapel royal, St. James's palace, Westminster, 23 Dec., 1770, by Dr. Young, bishop of Norwich, acting for the bishop of London, who had episcopal oversight of all the colonies, and was ordained priest in the chapel of Fulham palace, 25 April, 1772, by the bishop of London. He sailed for this country, where he arrived on 13 Sept., and soon afterward became assistant minister of Christ and St. Peter's churches. On 11 Feb., 1773, he married Mary, daughter of Capt. Henry Harrison, mayor of Philadelphia. Within a few years he became rector of the united parishes of Christ, St. Peter's, and St. James's. The degree of D. D. was given him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1782, it being the first honorary degree of that college. All the clergy of Philadelphia sided with the colonies during the Revolution, none more zealously than Dr. White. Upon the occupation of Philadelphia by the British forces, he removed in September, 1777, to Harford county, Md., but he returned after the evacuation, and resumed his duties. Then began the long and trying struggle to sustain the life of the church, in which he took an active part. Almost despairing of success in obtaining the episcopate, which was essential to the reorganization of the church, Dr. White, in August, 1782, put forth a pamphlet with the title "The Case of the Episcopal Churches Considered" (Philadelphia, 1782), in which he advocated the appointment of superintendents, with similar powers, to take the place of bishops in the government of the church. This plan, which found favor largely in the middle and southern states, was bitterly opposed by the clergy of Connecticut, and negotiations for peace having advanced to the point of probability, the pamphlet was withdrawn from circulation, and the plan was abandoned. On 27 March, 1784, the clergy of the city of Philadelphia, and lay representatives from its parishes, met in Dr. White's study to take steps for the organization of the church in Pennsylvania, which meeting resulted in the assembling of a council in Christ church, 26 May, 1784, the first council in which laymen had been represented. Proposals were sent out to the churches in other states to meet in general convention, Dr. White's letters helping largely in bringing about this result. The first meeting of that body was held in New York in October, 1784, though delegates were sent only on the authority of their several parishes. On Tuesday, 27 Sept., 1785, clerical and lay deputies from several states met in Christ church, Philadelphia, and organized as a general convention, of which Dr. White was chosen president. Steps were taken at once by the appointment of committees to draft a constitution for the church, and to prepare a schedule of necessary alterations in the liturgy. Dr. White made the original draft of the constitution, and also prepared an address to the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, asking for the episcopate at their hands. He was also largely instrumental in giving shape to the liturgy and offices of the Prayer-Book which were to be submitted to the authorities of the Church of England with the address. At the convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania in 1786 he was elected its first bishop, and sailed for England in company with Dr. Samuel Provoost, of New York, seeking consecration, arriving in London, 29 Nov., 1786. After many delays, and the passage of a special enabling act by parliament, he was, with Dr. Provoost, at last consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth palace, 4 Feb., 1787, by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the bishops of Bath and Wells, and Peterborough. He reached Philadelphia again on Easter Sunday, 7 April, 1787, and entered upon his trying duties, not the least of which concerned the recognition of the consecration of Bishop Seabury, in all of which his mild temper and broad charity were effective in restoring peace and harmony to the councils of the church. He was appointed chaplain to congress in 1787, which office he held till 1801. Besides his episcopal duties, he was foremost in many public charities and enterprises, and held the presidency of the Philadelphia Bible society, dispensary, Prison society, Asylum for the deaf and dumb, and Institution for the blind. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight, after living to see the church in the states thoroughly organized and rapidly growing, and consecrating eleven bishops. His remains were buried in the church-yard of Christ



William White

church, but in December, 1870, were removed and placed beneath the floor of the chancel. The centennial anniversary of his consecration was appropriately celebrated in Lambeth palace, London, and in Christ church, Philadelphia. Besides the "Pastoral Letters" of the house of bishops (1808–1835), five addresses to the trustees, professors, and students of the General theological seminary (1822–'9), and episcopal charges, Bishop White published "Lectures on the Catechism" (Philadelphia, 1813); "Comparative View of the Controversy between the Calvinists and the Arminians" (2 vols., 1817); "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" (1820; 2d ed., with continuation, New York, 1835); and "Commentary on Questions in the Ordination Offices" and "Commentary on Duties of Public Ministry" (1 vol., 1833). His "Opinions on Interchanging with Ministers of Non-Episcopal Communions, Extracted from his Charges, Addresses, Sermons, and Pastoral Letters," appeared in 1868. See his life by Rev. Dr. Bird Wilson (Philadelphia, 1839). Portraits of Bishop White have been painted by Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Sully, and Henry Inman. The accompanying vignette is copied from a drawing by James B. Longacre.

WHITE, William, Canadian official, b. in London, England, 6 Jan., 1830. He was educated at Burlington House school, Hammersmith, and entered the English civil service in 1846, but resigned in 1854, and the same year entered the Canadian post-office department. He became its secretary in 1861 and deputy postmaster-general in July, 1888. Mr. White was appointed a member of the royal commission to inquire into the organization of the Canadian civil-service commission in June, 1880. He is lieutenant-colonel of the 4th battalion, and commanded the Canadian team at the matches of the National rifle association at Wimbledon, England, in 1884, when it won the Kolopore cup. He has published "Post-Office Gazetteer of Canada" (Ottawa, 1872), and "Annals of Canada" in the "Canadian Monthly Magazine."

WHITE, William Charles, dramatist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1777; d. in Worcester, Mass., 2 May, 1818. He was the son of a merchant, but left the counting-room for the stage in 1796, appearing as Norval in the Federal street theatre, Boston, Mass. At the same time he produced a tradegy called "Orlando," but, meeting with small encouragement, turned his attention to law, and opened an office in Providence, R. I., in 1800. He returned to the stage for a few months in the same year, but finally abandoned it in 1801, and for a short time was an editor of the "National Ægis." In 1811 he became county attorney. He published and produced the plays "The Country Cousin" (Boston, 1810), and "The Poor Lodger" (1810). He is the author of a "Compendium of the Laws of Massachusetts" (3 vols., 1810).

WHITE, William N., horticulturist, b. in Walton, N. Y., in 1819; d. in Athens, Ga., 14 July, 1867. He settled in Athens, Ga., where he became a bookseller, and for many years previous to his death edited the "Southern Cultivator," the only agricultural paper that sustained itself during the civil war. Mr. White was an authority in practical agriculture and all matters relating to farming. He published "Gardening for the South, or the Kitchen and Fruit Garden" (New York, 1856), and "Scientific Gardening" (1866).

WHITEAVES, Joseph Frederick, Canadian naturalist, b. in Oxford, England, 26 Dec., 1835. He began the study of zoölogy when about twenty years of age, and later that of the invertebrate palæontology of the Jurassic rocks in the immediate vicinity of his native city. He published some of the results of his investigations in palæontology in the "Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science" for 1860, and in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" (London, 1861). He removed to Canada in 1861, from 1863 till 1876 was scientific curator and recording secretary to the Natural history society of Montreal, and contributed many articles on Canadian zoölogy and palæontology to its journal, the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist." During 1867–'73 he prosecuted five deep-sea dredging expeditions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the last three under the auspices of the department of marine and fisheries of the Dominion government. Large numbers of marine invertebrates were collected by him, among them several species that had not previously been found in America. He published articles descriptive of the result of these investigations in the reports of the department of marine and fisheries, in the "Canadian Naturalist," the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" of London, and the "American Journal of Science." He first joined the geological survey of Canada in 1874, was elected palæontologist and zoölogist to the survey in 1876, and subsequently became one of the assistant directors. He has published illustrated monographs on the invertebrate fossils of the upper cretaceous rocks of Vancouver and adjacent islands, on those of the middle cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte islands, of the Guelph formation of western Canada, of the Laramie and cretaceous rocks of the Bow and Belly river districts, and on the fossil fishes of the Devonian rocks of eastern Canada. In addition to annual reports of the survey, he has contributed papers to the transactions of various learned societies.

WHITEFIELD, George (whit'-field), clergyman, b. in Gloucester, England, 27 Dec., 1714; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 30 Sept., 1770. His father, an innkeeper, died, leaving the son an infant of two years in charge of the mother, who sent him to the public school. When fifteen years old he refused to attend school longer, going to work in the hotel. At this period he composed sermons and in other ways exhibited the bent of the future orator, and at the age of eighteen he embraced an opportunity to enter Pembroke college, Oxford, as a servitor. He had already entered on a life of religious zeal and self-denial, and he now sought the counsels of Charles Wesley, and adopted the rules of the Methodists. He visited the sick in the almshouse and the prisoners in the jail, and reclaimed some to a life of piety. The bishop of Gloucester, on 20 June, 1736, ordained him deacon before he had taken his degree. He returned to Oxford, was graduated and remained to continue his studies and his ministrations among the prisoners, leaving in August to officiate for two months as chaplain of the Tower of London.

He preached also in Bristol and elsewhere, affecting great audiences to tears and repentance. Already certain of the clergy began to close their pulpits to him on account of his teachings of the new birth and his religious enthusiasm and association with dissenters, while his admirers offered him profitable charges in London or Bristol. At the summons of John and Charles Wesley, who were in this country, he sailed on 10 Jan., 1738, for Georgia, arriving in Savannah on 18 May. He saw the need of the colony for material aid, and especially for an orphan house, as many settlers had died from the effects of the climate, leaving destitute families, and to raise a fund for this purpose, as well as to receive priest's orders, on 8 Sept. he left Savannah for England. The doctrines of regeneration and justification by faith and the ecstatic sentiments in his recently published "Journals" caused the clergy who had formerly been friendly to Whitefield to withhold their countenance. Only four pulpits in London were still open to him. His powers of eloquence drew large assemblages, and in the Countess of Huntingdon and her aristocratic friends he found influential patrons. He was ordained priest in January, 1739. The trustees of Georgia presented him with the living of Savannah and granted him 500 acres of land as a site for the orphan house. Going to Bristol, he preached in the prison, when the churches were refused to him, and on 28 Feb. began to address congregations of colliers (which sometimes numbered 20,000 persons) in the open air, at Kingswood, where Wesley followed him and founded the first Methodist church and school. From that time most of Whitefield's sermons were delivered to out-door meetings. Every newspaper reviled him, ministers denounced him from their pulpits, and no fewer than fifty pamphlets were published in condemnation or defence of his teachings in the year 1739. Wherever he preached in England or Wales he made a collection for his orphan school. On 25 Aug., 1739, he took passage for Philadelphia. Instead of going to Georgia, he remained in that city, preaching in the churches and from the court-house steps in a way that wonderfully revived the religious life of that place. Thence he went to New York city, where the Episcopal pulpits were denied him, but other denominations welcomed him, and for the first time he held services in dissenting meeting-houses. In a few weeks he returned to Philadelphia and set out for his parish in Georgia, preaching in every village on the way, and reaching Savannah on 20 Jan., 1740. His collections for the orphan house amounted to £2,530, besides many gifts in kind. He gathered about forty children in a hired house, and in March began the building of the orphanage, which he named Bethesda. He returned to Philadelphia in April, and in August, complying with a request from Benjamin Colman, William Cooper, and other Boston ministers, he made a tour into New England, where he met with a cordial reception, except from the conservative part of the clergy, who condemned his emotional methods, and began the long controversy with the Revivalists or New Lights. Churches were not large enough to hold his auditors, and he therefore spoke on the common. He preached in other towns, made large collections, returned to Savannah in December, and early in 1741 sailed for England. On 25 Nov., 1741, he married in Wales a widow named Elizabeth James, who proved an uncongenial wife. His influence in England was less than when he worked in harmony with the other Methodists, and was further impaired by his writings, especially an assault on the theological principles of Archbishop John Tillotson. He gathered a congregation in opposition to Charles Wesley's at Bristol, and in London preached in a large edifice that his friends built, called the Tabernacle. In August, 1744, he embarked for this country, landed in Maine, and on reaching Boston opened a series of services at 6 A. M., with 2,000 or more hearers. Afterward he went to Savannah, but finding his health failing, visited the Bermuda islands in March, 1748. Thence, in July, he went back to England, where he became chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and preached in her chapel to the nobility and others. He revisited Scotland in 1750, spent the winter of 1750–'1 in London, made a short visit to Ireland, where he was badly used, and went to Savannah in October, 1751. He returned to England in 1752, made his fifth voyage to this country by way of Lisbon in 1754, and labored energetically, with astonishing results. He returned to England again in 1755, success attending his labors everywhere during 1755–'60. His health was much impaired for two years. Whitefield embarked for the sixth time for America in 1763, returned to England in 1765, where he spent the next four years, laboring according to his ability and state of health, in consecrating new chapels provided by Lady Huntingdon, and striving to promote peace and concord in the Methodist body. He made his seventh and last visit to this country in September, 1769, and for a time preached with his accustomed energy in Georgia and New England; but death, from an attack of asthma, came suddenly at the last. Whitefield's coffin may still be seen

"Under the church on Federal street."

He was, with the aid of Lady Huntingdon, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists. He preached about 18,000 times, yet only eighty-one of his sermons have been printed, and these are for the greater part the productions of his immature years. His voice was so clear that congregations of 25,000 people could distinctly hear his sermons in the open air, and his elocution and gestures formed the model of orators and actors in his day. His two journals of his "Voyage from London to Savannah," extending from 28 Dec., 1737, till 7 May, 1738, were printed without his leave by friends (London, 1738). Subsequently he published the "Journal from his Arrival at Savannah to his Return to London," and the "Journal from his Arrival at London to his Departure from thence on his Way to Georgia," which was supplemented by a "Continuation of the Journal during the Time he was detained by the Embargo" (1739). The "First Two Parts of his Life, with his Journals," appeared in a revised and abridged form (1756). His "Letters, Sermons, Controversies, and Tracts" were published (6 vols., 1771–'2). Chief among his many biographies are "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. George Whitefield," by his friend the Rev. Dr. John Gillies (1772); "Sermons," with memoir by Samuel Drew (1833); "Life and Times of Whitefield," by the Rev. Robert Philip (1838); and a "Life," by the Rev. Luke Tyerman (2 vols., 1876). See also "The History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century, called Methodism," by the Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens (1861).

WHITEHEAD, Cortlandt, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1842. He was graduated at Yale in 1863, ordered deacon at the close of a three years' theological course in the Philadelphia divinity-school, on 21 June, 1867, in Trinity church, Newark, N. J., by Bishop Odenheimer, and ordained priest in St. Mark's chapel, Black Hawk,

Col., 7 Aug., 1868, by Bishop Randall. After serving as a missionary in Colorado three years he returned to the east, and became rector of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., where he remained until his elevation to the episcopate. He received the degree of D. D. from Union college in 1880. During his rectorship at Bethlehem he was assistant secretary of the diocese of central Pennsylvania for eleven years, and twice a deputy to the general convention from that diocese. He was consecrated bishop of Pittsburg in Trinity church, Pittsburg, 25 Jan., 1882. Bishop Whitehead attended the third Pan-Anglican council in London in 1888.

WHITEHEAD, William Adee, historian, b. in Newark, N. J., 19 Feb., 1810; d. in Perth Amboy, N. J., 8 Aug., 1884. He left school in his thirteenth year and entered a bank, but afterward became a surveyor, and in 1828 made a survey of the island of Key West, Fla. He then engaged in commercial pursuits there, and was U. S. collector of customs from 1830 till 1838, when he removed to New York and became a stock-broker. He was connected with the New Jersey railroad and transportation company from 1849 till 1871, except in 1855–'9, when he was treasurer of the New York and Harlem railroad, and in 1871 he became treasurer of the American trust company of New Jersey, at Newark. He was a commissioner of public schools in the latter city in 1859–'71, and in 1872 was president of the city board of education. He was a founder and president of the Newark library association, and, on the organization of the New Jersey historical society in 1845, became its corresponding secretary, which office he held till his death. He was also a member of numerous other historical and antiquarian societies. Of the "Collections" of the State historical society he is author of vol i., "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments" (New York, 1846); vol. iv., "Papers of Lewis Morris, Governor of New Jersey," with a memoir and notes (1852); and vol. v., "Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, in the State Paper Office in England" (1858). He edited, in part, vol. vi., "Records of the Town of Newark" (1864), and wrote the supplement to that volume, entitled "Historical Memoir on the Circumstances leading to and connected with the Settlement of Newark" (1866). His other writings include "Biographical Sketch of William Franklin" (1848); "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy" (1856); and numerous papers in the "Proceedings" of the New Jersey historical society, all the volumes of which were edited by Mr. Whitehead during his secretaryship.

WHITEHILL, Robert, congressman, b. in Pequea, Lancaster co., Pa., 29 July, 1738; d. in Lauther Manor, Cumberland co., Pa., 8 April, 1813. He received a common-school education, and in 1770 purchased from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania two tracts of land in Lauther Manor, where in 1771 he erected the first stone house. He was a member of the Philadelphia convention of July, 1776, which approved the Declaration of Independence and adopted a state constitution and bill of rights, and also of the convention that ratified the U. S. constitution, and the one that adopted the state constitution of 1790. He served often in either branch of the legislature, holding a seat in the lower house during the stormy sessions of 1798–1800, and subsequently being speaker of the senate during the impeachment trial of the judges of the state supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was a member of four successive congresses, serving from 2 Dec., 1805, till 3 March, 1813.

WHITEHORNE, James, artist, b. in Wallingford, Rutland co., Vt., 22 Aug., 1803; d. in New York city, 31 March, 1888. He began to study at the National academy about 1826, was elected an associate member in 1829, and an academician in 1833. In 1838–'44 he was recording secretary of the academy. He devoted himself to portrait-painting, executing a large number of works, notably the portrait of Silas Wright that is now in the city-hall, New York. He made also the design for the well-known mezzotint engraving, "Henry Clay addressing the Senate," published about 1846.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 19 Aug., 1803; d. in Chicago, Ill., 10 Aug., 1874. He was graduated at Columbia in 1821, and at the Protestant Episcopal general theological seminary, New York city, in 1824. He was ordained deacon by Bishop William White in St. James's church, Philadelphia, on 26 Aug., 1827, and immediately entered upon his ministry in Reading, Pa., from which in 1830 he was called to St. Luke's parish, Rochester, N. Y., where he remained fifteen years, attaining wide reputation as a pastor and preacher; was rector of St. Thomas's church, New York city, from 1844 till 1851, when he was elected assistant bishop of Illinois, to which see, on the death of Bishop Philander Chase, he succeeded on 20 Sept., 1852. While in England in 1867, Bishop Whitehouse delivered the opening sermon before the first Pan-Anglican conference at Lambeth palace, by invitation of the archbishop of Canterbury, and it was due to the advice of Bishop Whitehouse that invitations were extended to the American bishops. Oxford gave him the degree of D. D. and Cambridge that of LL. D., while Columbia had given him that of LL. D. in 1865. Bishop Whitehouse was one of the most accomplished prelates of the Episcopal church, possessing versatility of talent with great learning. He was a brilliant orator and conversationalist. "Not one in ten thousand," says Bishop Henry W. Lee, of Iowa, in his memorial sermon, "had such ready command of words and such precision of diction as mark his written and spoken productions." His views had great weight in the house of bishops, and among foreign communions his influence did much to secure greater consideration for his own church. In the Cheney case, which precipitated the formation of the Reformed Episcopal church (see CHENEY, CHARLES EDWARD), he defended the church's standard of baptismal doctrine. He was the first bishop of his church to advocate the adoption in this country of the cathedral system, which he did in his first diocesan address. Though highly cultured and deeply learned, he left no published works other than his annual addresses contained in the journals of the diocese of Illinois from 1853 to 1873.

Henry J. Whitehouse

WHITEHOUSE, James Horton, designer, b. in Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, 28 Oct., 1833. He was educated at King Edward's school,

in Birmingham, and came to this country in his youth. He soon found employment as a designer and engraver in the house of Tiffany and Co., with whom he has since remained continuously. Many of the best-known art-pieces of silver-ware that have been produced in this country were designed by him, among them the Bryant vase, which was presented to the poet on his eightieth birthday, and is to be seen in the Metropolitan museum of art in New York city, also the silver casket presented to Bishop Horatio Potter on 25 Nov., 1879, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration. The elaborate design of the latter was wrought by the repoussé process, the golden enrichments are carved by hand, and the damaskeening was richer and costlier than any similar work ever produced in this country. The third seal of the United States, which is now in use in Washington, was designed by him. (See illustration.) The first seal was made under President Washington's immediate direction, while the second was a failure. Mr. Whitehouse has designed numerous national medals, as well as most of the U. S. corps badges that were made during the civil war, also the beautiful memorial brasses in the tower of St. James's church, Lenox hill, New York city. He is a recognized authority on art, and is frequently consulted in the technicalities of art-work, the various applications of art, and on heraldry.

WHITELEY, Richard Henry, congressman, b. in Ireland, 22 Dec., 1830. He was taken to Georgia in 1836, and engaged in the manufacturing business in early boyhood, but in 1860, having studied law, was admitted to the bar. He opposed secession, but served in the Confederate army in 1861–'5. In 1867 he was chosen as a Republican to the State constitutional convention, and in the following year he was a Republican candidate for congress and was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern circuit. In February, 1870, he was elected U. S. senator, but not admitted to a seat. Meanwhile he and his Democratic opponent had been contesting the congressional election of 1868, and the seat was finally awarded to Mr. Whiteley in February, 1871, at the close of the session. He served from this time till 1875, and was a defeated candidate for the two following congresses.

WHITELEY, Robert Henry Kirkwood, soldier, b. near Cambridge, Md., 15 April, 1809. He was appointed from Delaware to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1830, and, being assigned to the 2d artillery, served in various arsenals and garrisons, including that of Fort Moultrie, S. C., in 1832–'3, during the threatened nullification troubles. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 28 Dec., 1835, brevetted captain, 19 July, 1836, for gallant conduct in the Florida war, and in 1838 was transferred to the ordnance. He was promoted captain in 1842, and commanded successively the arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., that in St. Louis, Mo., the New York ordnance depot, and the arsenal at San Antonio, Tex., till the last-named was seized by the state on its secession in 1861. During the civil war he was in charge of the New York arsenal till 1862, and then of Alleghany arsenal, Pa., which latter post he held till his retirement from active service on 14 April, 1875. He became major, 3 Aug., 1861, lieutenant-colonel, 1 June, 1863, and colonel, 6 April, 1866, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general.

WHITELOCKE, John, British soldier, b. in England about 1757; d. after 1808. He entered the army, and by promotions became colonel in 1793. When in that year the planters in the French part of Santo Domingo petitioned the British government for a protectorate, the governor of Jamaica received orders to occupy the island, and despatched, on 9 Sept., 1793, an expedition of 700 men under command of Col. Whitelocke. He landed on 19 Sept. at Jeremie, but was routed in an attack on Tiburon. After receiving re-enforcements, he took St. Marc, Logane, and Arcahay, and made a second attack on Tiburon, by which nearly the whole western coast, except Port au Prince, became subject to his control. Assisted by an auxiliary force from the Spanish part of the island, he besieged Port de Paix on the northern coast, and, after vainly trying to bribe the commander, Gen. Lavaux, to surrender, retired; but, after the arrival of re-enforcements from Jamaica, he soon gained advantages, and on 14 June, 1794, occupied Port au Prince. He was afterward in India, Egypt, and the Cape of Good Hope, and, being promoted lieutenant-general, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the British army on the river Plate. Gen. Beresford had capitulated in Buenos Ayres, 12 Aug., 1806, and the re-enforcements under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, arriving too late, had occupied Montevideo, 1 Feb., 1807. Whitelocke arrived in Montevideo in April, 1807, with 6,000 men, and, with the forces of Auchmuty and the remnants of Beresford's army, he soon had a body of 12,000 disciplined men under his command. Leaving a garrison of 2,000 in Montevideo, he marched with the rest to Maldonado, and, escorted by the fleet under Admiral Popham, landed on 28 June, 1807, in Ensenada, to the south of Buenos Ayres. On his march he was attacked in the Pass of Riachuelo, 1 July, by the Spanish army under Santiago De Liniers, and routing and outflanking the latter, he could have easily occupied the capital, but tarried on the battle-field. During the night the mayor of the city, Alzaga, intrenched the streets and gathered the routed troops, so that Liniers found the defence prepared and refused to surrender the city, when he was summoned by Whitelocke to do so on 3 July. The latter prepared everything for storming the city, and early on the 5th led his army in eight columns to the assault. The resistance was terrible in the barricaded streets and houses, and, after struggling the whole day, he retired with the loss of 1,100 killed and 1,500 prisoners. On 6 July the assault was renewed, but by noon the British forces were beaten and surrounded, with a loss of 2,000, and Whitelocke offered to capitulate. He was forced to submit to humiliating conditions, to evacuate the southern border of the river within forty-eight hours, and to return the city of Montevideo within two months in the state in which it was captured. The capitulation was ratified on 7 July, and complied with by the British commander, who left Montevideo on 1 Sept. with the last of his forces. On his arrival in England he was court-martialed and sentenced to be severely censured, and retired from service. The "Proceedings of the General Court-Martial and Defence of Gen. John Whitelocke" were published (2 vols., London, 1808.) See also "Narrative of the British Expedition to La Plata under Gen. Crawford" (1808).

WHITESIDE, Jenkin, senator, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1782; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 25 Sept., 1822. He removed to Tennessee, and became a lawyer of note in the early history of that state, giving special attention to the law of real estate, and acquiring a large property. On the resignation of Daniel Smith from the U. S. senate, Mr. Whiteside was elected to fill the vacancy, and served from 26 May, 1809, till 1 Sept., 1811, when he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession. He was a man of vigorous mind, but of uncouth and rugged manners.

WHITESIDE, Peter, patriot, b. in Puten, England, in 1752; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1828. He came to Philadelphia, and was for many years one of the foremost merchants in that city, becoming the partner of Robert Morris. He was a friend of Washington, and at the opening of the Revolution declined the post of aide-de-camp on his staff. During the struggle he advanced a large part of his fortune to procure shoes for the Continental army. Subsequently Washington sent him on a mission to France to arrange for better commercial intercourse between that country and the United States. About the time that John Fitch and James Rumsey were trying their experiments on steam navigation, Whiteside and two friends constructed a side-wheel steamboat in Philadelphia, and tried it successfully on Schuylkill river. With Robert Morris, and his brother, William Whiteside, a wealthy tea-merchant, he sent out the first trading-ship from this hemisphere to the East Indies, the three realizing jointly $30,000 from the venture. In his house in Philadelphia he often entertained Washington, the French exiles, and other men of eminence.

WHITFIELD, Henry, clergyman, b. in England in 1597; d. in Winchester, England, after 1651. His father, an eminent lawyer, had destined him for the same profession, and after leaving the university he was entered at the Inns of court, but he subsequently took orders and was minister of Ockham, Surrey, where he also maintained another clergyman out of his private income, that he might devote himself to missionary labors in the adjacent country. He was much beloved by the Nonconformists, whom he protected from persecution, and finally, after twenty years in the established church, he publicly joined them, and resigned his charge on being prosecuted for a refusal to read the "Book of Lawful Sunday Sports." Disposing of his personal estate, he came to this country with Gov. Theophilus Eaton in 1637, accompanied by many of his former parishioners, and began the settlement of Guilford, Conn., the site of which he purchased from the Indians. The place was named for Guilford in Surrey, the native place of many of the colonists. In 1650 he returned to England, and, says Cotton Mather, "at the time of parting, the whole town accompanied him unto the water-side with a springtide of tears." On his return he became pastor at Winchester, England, where he probably remained until his death. Mr. Whitfield's residence in Guilford, known as the "old stone house," is shown in the illustration. It was built about 1639 to serve both as a dwelling and a fortification. According to tradition, the stone of which it is built was brought by Indians on hand-barrows across a swamp from Griswold's lodge, about eighty rods distant. The walls are three feet thick. The house was kept in its original form till 1868, when it underwent considerable renovation. Whitfield was the author of "Helps to stir up to Christian Duties" (London, 1634); "The Light appearing more and more toward the Perfect Day, or a Farther Discovery of the Present State of the Indians in New England" (1651); and "Strength out of Weakness, or a Glorious Manifestation of the Further Progresse of the Gospel among the Indians in New England" (1652). The last two works were reissued in Joseph Sabin's reprints (New York, 1865).

WHITFIELD, James, R. C. archbishop, b. in Liverpool, England, 3 Nov., 1770; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Oct., 1834. His father died when James was seventeen years old, and the boy left England for Italy with his mother, who was in delicate health. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in the latter country and in France, adding largely to the fortune that his father bequeathed him. After the issue of the decree of Napoleon ordering the imprisonment of such Englishmen as happened to be in France, he was arrested and detained at Lyons, where he became intimate with Dr. (afterward Archbishop) Maréchal, and his thoughts turned toward the priesthood. He began a course of theology under the guidance of his friend, and was ordained a priest in 1809. Some time afterward he returned to England, and was appointed parish priest of Cosby. He continued in this post until 1817, when, on the invitation of Archbishop Maréchal, he went to the United States. He was appointed pastor of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, and in 1825, by a special dispensation from Rome, received the degree of D. D. The same year he was partly instrumental in placing the institution of the Colored Sisters Oblate of St. Francis in a prosperous condition, and began to take a practical interest in the welfare of the negroes. When Archbishop Maréchal became feeble, Dr. Whitfield headed the list of proposed coadjutors. He was nominated bishop of Apollonia *in partibus* on 8 Jan., 1828, but the brief did not arrive in the United States until after the death of Archbishop Maréchal, and Dr. Whitfield was consecrated archbishop on 25 May of the same year. He was also appointed administrator of the see of Richmond. He spent his large private fortune in building churches, supplying priests, and erecting institutions of education and charity. When this resource failed him he appealed for help to the Society for the propagation of the faith, to the king of France, and to ecclesiastics and laymen of that country. Some of the letters that he wrote on these occasions have an important bearing on the history of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. In reply to his first appeal he received 32,000 francs, besides large sums for the support of St. Mary's college. He began to build the Baltimore orphan asylum, and made a visitation of every part of Maryland and Virginia where Roman Catholics resided. In the diocese of Richmond, which extended over 7,000 square miles, he found only three priests. He at once renewed his appeals to Europe for help, and the response that he received enabled him to remedy this state of things. He held the first provincial council of his suffragan bishops at Baltimore on 4 Oct., 1829. Its deliberations were directed by him, and, at his

suggestion, thirty-eight decrees, regulating the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy of the United States, the tenure of church property, and other important interests, were adopted. In 1834 he built St. James's church, Baltimore, entirely from his private means. He assisted in procuring the incorporation of St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, founded the Mary Marthian society for the relief of the poor, as well as other charitable institutions, finished the Baltimore cathedral, the tower of which he designed, and erected an episcopal mansion. In 1833 he convened the second provincial council at Baltimore. In this council the mode of episcopal election was fixed, boundaries of dioceses were arranged, and steps were taken for the evangelization of the Indians and negroes of Liberia.

+ James Whitfield

WHITFIELD, Robert Parr, palæontologist, b. in New Hartford, N. Y., 27 May, 1828. He is of English parentage, and was educated at home and at public schools. In 1835 he went with his family to England, but he returned in 1841, learned the trade of making spindles, and had charge of a factory of telegraphic and philosophic instruments in Utica, N. Y. In 1856 he was appointed assistant to James Hall, state geologist of New York, and in 1870 he became first assistant curator, with charge of the geology and palæontology in the New York state museum in Albany, and much of the work on the palæontology of the state natural history and regent's report of the New York state cabinet was done by him. In 1872 he began teaching geology in Rensselaer polytechnic institute at Troy, and in 1875 he was given the professorship of that branch, which he held until 1878. In June, 1877, he was appointed curator of the geological department of the American museum of natural history in New York city, which office he still fills. Wesleyan university conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1882, and he has been since 1874 a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. Prof. Whitfield has described a large number of new fossils, and has been very successful in studying the internal structure of fossil brachiopoda, many of which are published in the New York state palæontology. He has also reported on specimens gathered by the exploration under Clarence King, the palæontology of the Black Hills, and fossils from the geological surveys of Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and other states, and is now engaged on the palæontology of New Jersey. The value of his work is greatly enhanced by the drawings of fossils that he has made. His publications, which include nearly thirty memoirs, besides frequent papers, have appeared in reports of the state surveys with which he has been connected, and in the "Bulletins of the American Museum of Natural History," of which six numbers under his editorship have been issued since 1881.

WHITING, Daniel Powers, soldier, b. in Troy, N. Y., 31 July, 1808. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1832, and assigned to the 7th infantry, with which he served in various garrisons, becoming 1st lieutenant, 8 June, 1836, and captain, 18 April, 1845. During the Mexican war he was engaged at Fort Brown, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, where he was brevetted major. After serving against the Seminoles, on the frontier, and in the Utah expedition in 1859, he attained full rank on 20 Dec., 1860. He was in command of Fort Garland, Col., in 1861–'2, became lieutenant-colonel, 15 Feb., 1862, served on a board of examination at Annapolis, Md., in 1862–'3, and on 4 Nov., 1863, was retired "for disability, resulting from long and faithful service, and from sickness and exposure in the line of duty." He has published "The Army Portfolio," a series of lithographed views illustrating the Mexican war (Washington, 1849). It was intended to continue the series, but Col. Whiting's sketches were lost on a steamboat that sank in the Mississippi river.

WHITING, George Elbridge, musician, b. in Holliston, Mass., 14 Sept., 1842. He went to Hartford, Conn., at the age of fifteen, and there founded the Beethoven society. In 1862 he settled in Boston, and later in New York, where he studied with George W. Morgan. Afterward he went to Liverpool, and became the pupil of William T. Best, and he subsequently studied also in Berlin under Robert Radecke and others. After filling various engagements in Albany and Boston, he became, in 1874, organist of the Music hall in the latter city, and he was also for a time head of the organ department in the New England conservatory of music. In 1878 he became organist of the Music hall in Cincinnati, Ohio, and head of the organ department in the College of music, but after five years he returned to his old post in the New England conservatory. His compositions include a mass in C minor (1872); a mass in F minor (1874); "Dream Pictures" (1874); "The Tale of the Viking" (1878); "Leonora" (1880), three cantatas; some pieces for orchestra; and several songs. He has also composed music for the organ, and has published "The Organist" (Boston, 1870), and "The First Six Months on the Organ" (Boston, 1871).

WHITING, Henry, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Mass., about 1790; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 16 Sept., 1851. His father, John (1759–1810), fought in the Revolution, and at his death was colonel of the 5th infantry. The son became a clerk in the dry-goods store of Amos Lawrence in Boston, but on 20 Oct., 1808, entered the U. S. army as a cornet of light dragoons. He rose to be 2d lieutenant in 1809 and 1st lieutenant in 1811, became aide to Gen. John P. Boyd, and served with credit in the capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, 27 May, 1813. He was afterward aide to Gen. Alexander Macomb in 1815, promoted captain in 1817, and in 1821 transferred to the 1st artillery. After 1835 he served in the quartermaster's department, and on 6 July, 1846, he joined the army of Gen. Zachary Taylor as chief quartermaster. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. He was elected a regent of the University of Michigan in 1848. Gen. Whiting was the author of "Ontway, the Son of the Forest: a Poem" (New York, 1822); "Sannillac: a Poem," with notes by Lewis Cass and Henry R. Schoolcraft (Boston, 1831); "The Age of Steam"; and "Life of Zebulon M. Pike" in Sparks's "American Biography." He was co-author of "Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan" (Detroit, 1834), and edited George Washington's "Revolutionary Orders issued during the Years 1778, 1780, 1781 and 1782; selected from the MSS.

of John Whiting," his father (New York, 1844).—His son, HENRY MACOMB (1821–'53), also served in the Mexican war in the artillery, receiving the brevet of 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Buena Vista.

WHITING, Nathan, soldier, b. in Windham, Conn., 4 May, 1724; d. in New Haven, Conn., 9 April, 1771. His father, Samuel, who was first minister of Windham, died during the son's infancy, and the boy was brought up chiefly by his sister Mary and her husband, Rev. Thomas Clap, who became president of Yale in 1740. Nathan was graduated at that college in 1743, studied there for two years longer, and then became a merchant in New Haven, but accompanied the Connecticut troops to the siege of Louisburg in 1745 as an ensign, and in the same year was commissioned lieutenant. He then formed a business partnership with Thomas Darling, but at the beginning of the French war of 1755 he was appointed, in March of that year, lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Connecticut regiment. His command formed part of the garrison of Fort Edward, and on 8 Sept. he was with Col. Ephriam Williams when the latter was surprised by the French and Indians near Lake George. On the death of Williams the command devolved on Whiting, who led the retreat with much skill and coolness. He was promoted colonel in 1756, and served throughout the war. Col. Whiting was a representative in the Connecticut general assembly in 1769 and 1770, and at the time of his death was a candidate for the upper house. President Timothy Dwight says of him: "He was an exemplary professor of the Christian religion, and for refined and dignified manners and nobleness of mind has rarely been excelled." His portrait is in the rooms of the Connecticut historical society at Hartford. —His elder brother, **John,** soldier, b. in Windham, Conn., 20 Feb., 1706; d. there, 28 Aug., 1786, was graduated at Yale in 1726, and entered the ministry, but, removing to Newport, R. I., entered the military service of that colony, became captain, and in 1761 had risen to the rank of colonel. He participated in several campaigns against the French, and was wounded at the battle of Lake George in 1758. He afterward returned to Windham, and was made judge of probate there in 1775.

WHITING, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, 20 Nov., 1597; d. in Lynn., Mass., 11 Dec., 1679. His father, John, was mayor of his native city. The son was graduated at Cambridge in 1616, entered the ministry, and officiated at Lynn, in Norfolk, and in Skirbeck, near his native place, but, after two prosecutions for nonconformity, he emigrated to this country, where he was the first minister of Lynn, Mass., serving from 8 Nov., 1636, till his death. He was a close student and an accomplished Hebrew and Latin scholar. "In his preaching," says Cotton Mather, "his design was not to please but to profit; to bring forth, not high things, but fit things." He published "Oratio quam Comitiis Cantab. Americanis" (1649); "Treatise on the Last Judgment" (1664); and a volume of sermons on "Abraham Interceding for Sodom" (1666). His second wife was the daughter of Oliver St. John, chief justice of England under Cromwell, and their son, SAMUEL (1633–1713), was graduated at Harvard in 1653 and became the first minister of Billerica, Mass. An "Elegy on the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn," by Benjamin Tompson, "ye renowned poet of New England," is printed in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia." See also "Memoirs of Rev. Samuel Whiting and of his Wife, Elizabeth St. John, with Reference to some of their English Ancestors and American Descendants," by William Whiting, LL. D. (printed privately, Boston, 1871).—His descendant, **William,** lawyer, b. in Concord, Mass., 3 March, 1813; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 June, 1873, was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and, after teaching at Plymouth and Concord, studied law in Boston and at Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1838. He then began practice in Boston, where he soon attained eminence at the bar, and was engaged in many important cases. In 1862 he became solicitor of the war department in Washington, where he served three years. In 1868 he was a presidential elector, and in 1872 he was elected to congress as a Republican, but he died before he could take his seat. Colby university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1872. He left $5,000 to Harvard for a scholarship. Mr. Whiting was for five years president of the New England historic-genealogical society. His principal work is "The War Powers of the President and the Legislative Powers of Congress in Relation to Rebellion, Treason, and Slavery" (Boston, 1862; 10th ed., with large additions, 1863; 43d ed., 1871). In this he formulated views that he had urged at the opening of the civil war, namely, that the U. S. government had full belligerent rights against the inhabitants of seceded states, and without going beyond the constitution could confiscate their property, emancipate their slaves, and treat them as public enemies. These opinions were at first received with caution by most public men, but they were finally sanctioned and adopted by the government. The book had a large sale in this country and abroad. Besides this, he published various pamphlets, chiefly legal arguments before the U. S. courts, and a "Memoir of Rev. Joseph Harrington," prefixed to a volume of his sermons (Boston, 1854), and was the author of the privately printed memoir of his ancestor, Samuel, mentioned above.

WHITING, William B., naval officer, b. in Troy, N. Y., 13 Nov., 1813; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 16 Dec., 1883. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy, 2 Feb., 1829, and cruised on the Pacific station in 1831–'4, principally engaged on surveys. He became a passed midshipman, 4 June, 1836, served on coast-survey duty in 1837–'43, in the frigate "Macedonian," on the coast of Africa, on surveying duty in 1843–'5, and at the naval observatory at Washington in 1845–'50, during which he drew plans of the defences of Vera Cruz preliminary to the expedition of the navy and Gen. Winfield Scott's army. He was again on the coast survey in 1851–'2, and cruised in the sloop "Vandalia," 1852–'6, measuring the coasts of China and Japan. He was placed on the reserved list by the notorious retiring board of 1855 because his entire service had been in surveying duty rather than the military duties of the naval profession. He was then attached to the U. S. naval observatory at Washington until 1871, where he rendered valuable services in astronomical work. In recognition of his scientific attainments, he was promoted to commander and captain in 1867, and to commodore in 1871. After this last promotion he was relieved from active duty.

WHITING, William Danforth, naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 May, 1823. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 March, 1841, and served in the sloop "Levant" in 1846–'7, at the capture of Monterey, Cal., when the American flag was first hoisted on that shore, 7 July, 1846. He attended the naval academy in 1847–'8, was graduated, and became a passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1847. He was promoted to master, 1 May, 1855,

and to lieutenant, 14 Sept., 1855, and was attached to the steam frigate "Niagara" when the first Atlantic cable was laid in 1857. He was executive of the sloop "Vandalia" at the capture of Port Royal in 1861, and commanded the steamer "Wyandotte" on the South Atlantic blockade and in the Potomac flotilla. Lieut. Whiting was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and in the gun-boat "Ottawa" participated in the attacks on the defences of Charleston, engaged Battery Gregg and Fort Wagner, and assisted in the capture of the lower end of Morris island in 1863–'4. In 1864–'5 he commanded the "Savannah," in the Eastern Gulf station. He was commissioned a commander, 25 July, 1866, had the steamer "Tioga" on the coast of Maine and in the Gulf, was at the New York navy-yard in 1867–'9 and 1871–'2, and commanded the sloop "Saratoga" and the monitor "Miantonomoh" in the North Atlantic squadron in 1869–'70. He was promoted to captain, 19 Aug., 1872, and commanded the steam sloop "Worcester," flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1871–'5. In the first year of that cruise he took out contributions of food and clothing from the American people for the relief of the French sufferers in the Franco-Prussian war. Owing to the want of means to transport these contributions to the needed districts in the east of France, the stores were taken to Liverpool and London, where a favorable market realized a much larger sum of money than that which was expended for the purchase of these stores in this country. The American relief committee in France also urged that the money was more needed than contributions in any other shape. He was present at New Orleans during the political excitement owing to the overthrow of the Packard government, and won the confidence of the citizens by wise measures, contributing to allay the excitement. On 11 June, 1878, he was appointed chief of bureau of navigation and office of detail, with the rank of commodore. Failing health and almost total blindness resulting from exposure incidental to the service compelled him to be relieved from this duty, 12 Oct., 1881, from which date he was placed on the retired list, with the rank of commodore, by special act of congress.

WHITING, William Henry Chase, soldier, b. in Mississippi about 1825; d. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 10 March, 1865. His father, Levi, a native of Massachusetts, was an officer of the regular army from 1812 until his death in 1852, when he was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845 at the head of the class in which were Charles P. Stone, Fitz-John Porter, and Gordon Granger. He was assigned to the engineer corps, and engaged in the construction of forts and internal improvements in the west and south, becoming a captain, 13 Dec., 1858. He resigned on 20 Feb., 1861, entered the Confederate service, and in June and July of that year was chief engineer, with the rank of major, of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was promoted brigadier-general on 27 Aug., 1861, and commanded the brigade whose timely arrival won the battle of Bull Run for the Confederates. He took part in the battle of West Point, Va., 7 May, 1862, was made a major-general in 1863, and built Fort Fisher, N. C., of which he took command in the autumn of 1864. He defended the fort during the unsuccessful attack by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and the successful one by Gen. Alfred H. Terry (*q. v.*), and on its capture was severely wounded and taken prisoner.

WHITMAN, Bernard, clergyman, b. in East Bridgewater, Mass., 8 June, 1796; d. in Waltham, Mass., 5 Nov., 1834. He early decided to enter the ministry, and earned money to defray his expenses by working in factories. He entered Harvard in 1818, but was rusticated for a breach of discipline in 1819, and, on joining a lower class at the expiration of a year, asked and received an honorable dismissal. He then taught and studied theology till 1824, when he was licensed to preach, and on 15 Feb., 1826, he was ordained pastor of the 2d church in Waltham, Mass., where he remained till his early death from consumption. This church had just dismissed an orthodox clergyman, who had carried with him a large part of the congregation, and thus Mr. Whitman was led to a bold exposition of Unitarian views which he had adopted some time before. His published sermon on "Denying the Lord Jesus" (Boston, 1827) went through several editions, was widely circulated, and placed him in the front rank of the defenders of his faith. He was also successful as a lecturer on temperance. His works include "Two Letters to the Rev. Moses Stuart on the Subject of Religious Liberty" (1831); "Village Sermons" (1832); and "Friendly Letters to a Universalist on Divine Rewards and Punishments" (1833).—His brother, **Jason,** b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 30 April, 1799; d. in Lexington, Mass., 25 Jan., 1848, was graduated at Harvard in 1825, studied theology, and was pastor of Unitarian churches at Saco, Me., in 1830–'4, at Portland in 1835–'45, and at Lexington from 1845 till his death. For one year, in 1834–'5, he was general secretary of the American Unitarian association. Besides numerous sermons, he published memoirs of his brother, Bernard (Boston, 1837), and their father, Deacon John Whitman, who lived to the age of 107 years (1843); "The Young Man's Assistant in Efforts at Self-Cultivation" (1838); "Young Lady's Aid to Usefulness" (3d ed., 1845); "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer" (1847); and, with William E. Greely, "A Brief Statement of the Unitarian Belief" (1847). See a sketch of his life contained in a volume of his sermons (1849).

WHITMAN, Ezekiel, jurist, b. in East Bridgewater, Mass., 9 March, 1776; d. there, 1 Aug., 1866. He lost his parents in early life and was brought up by his uncle, Rev. Levi Whitman, of Wellfleet, who opposed his desire to go to sea and induced him to prepare for Brown university, where he was graduated in 1795 after supporting himself during his course by teaching. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar of Plymouth county in 1799, and removed to the district of Maine, where he practised in Turner, and after 1807 in Portland. He was an unsuccessful Federalist candidate for congress in 1806, but was elected two years later, and served in 1809–'11. In the election of 1810 he and William Widgery had each 1,639 votes, and at a second trial the latter was successful. Mr. Whitman then devoted himself to his large practice and was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts in 1815–'16 and of the Constitutional convention of 1819. In 1817–'23 he was again in congress. On the admission of Maine to the Union he became a judge of its court of common pleas, serving from 1822 till 1841, and in 1841–'8 he was chief justice of the state. In 1852 he retired to his native place. Judge Whitman was one of the last of the "old-school" lawyers in his state. He presided in court with much dignity, and his judicial opinions, which were reported by John Shepley in volumes xxi.–xxix. of "Maine Reports," are characterized by simplicity and directness of application. In congress he at-

tacked Gen. Andrew Jackson severely for his course in Florida, spoke earnestly against striking out the clause to prohibit slavery from the bill to admit Missouri to the Union, took an active part in discussions on the tariff, and in 1818 spoke in favor of a bankrupt law. He was the author of a pamphlet, "Genealogy of the Descendants of John Whitman" (printed privately, Portland, 1832).

WHITMAN, Marcus, pioneer, b. in Rushville, Ontario co., N. Y., 4 Sept., 1802; d. in Waŭlatpu, Ore., 29 Nov., 1847. He was educated under private tutors, studied in Berkshire medical institution, Pittsfield, Mass., and in 1834 was appointed by the American board a missionary physician to Oregon. Dr. Whitman, Rev. Henry N. Spaulding, and their young wives, set out in 1836, and, journeying slowly westward, crossed the Rocky mountains by the South Pass through which John C. Frémont's party penetrated six years later. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding were the first white women to cross the mountains. On 2 Sept. the party arrived at Fort Walla Walla. Whitman had insisted on bringing one wagon with him despite assertions that the route was impassable for wheels, and by thus opening a wagon-road he led the way for emigration. The Hudson bay company's officers at Fort Hall, whose interest it was that no American settlers should be allowed to enter Oregon, and who had turned away many trains of intending emigrants, had vainly tried to dissuade him from his attempt. After several years' residence in the country, Dr. Whitman, seeing that the purpose of the British was to discourage American colonization of the territory by spreading reports of its inaccessibility and at the same time to fill it with English emigrants, resolved to visit Washington and lay the matter before the U. S. government. In October, 1842, the rejoicing at the English fort at Walla Walla over the approach of a large party of English colonists, and the knowledge that the Webster-Ashburton treaty was then under consideration, impelled him to lose no time, and he set out within twenty-four hours for the east on horseback after much opposition from his associates. With him were one companion and a guide, with three pack-mules. On 3 Jan., 1843, they reached Bent's fort, on Arkansas river, after undergoing many hardships, and soon afterward Whitman arrived at St. Louis, where he learned that the Ashburton treaty had been ratified already and that it left the Oregon question unsettled. On 3 March he was in Washington, where the information that he gave the government served to show how valuable Oregon was notwithstanding the efforts of interested persons to prove that it was inaccessible. Had it not been for him the United States might have given up Oregon to England as comparatively worthless. He was also earnest in his endeavors to show how easily it could be reached, and on his return in 1843 he led back a train of 200 wagons to the valley of the Columbia. Others followed in great numbers, and this "army of occupation" went far toward securing Oregon to this country. Four years later, Dr. Whitman, with his wife, two adopted children, and ten others, was massacred by the Cayuse Indians. See "Oregon: the Struggle for Possession," by William Barrows (Boston, 1884).

WHITMAN, Sarah Helen, poet, b. in Providence, R. I., in 1803; d. there, 27 June, 1878. She was the daughter of Nicholas Power, of Providence, and in 1828 married John W. Whitman, a Boston lawyer, after whose death in 1833 she returned to her native city and devoted herself to literature. Mrs. Whitman was well known for her conversational powers. She was an admirer of Edgar A. Poe, with whom, about 1848, she entered into a conditional engagement of marriage. Though it was broken off soon afterward, her friendly feeling for Poe did not cease, and inspired several of her poems, notably the elegy "Resurgamus." Mrs. Whitman contributed to magazines prize essays on literary topics, including critical articles on European writers, and many poems, which have been admired for their tenderness, melody, and philosophic spirit. She published in book-form a collection of these, entitled "Hours of Life, and other Poems" (Providence, 1853), and "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics," in which she defended her friend's character from harsh aspersions (New York, 1860). She was often called on for occasional poems, and one of these she read at the unveiling of the statue of Roger Williams in Providence in 1877. Parts of her "Fairy Ballads," "The Golden Ball," "The Sleeping Beauty," and "Cinderella" (1867) were written by her sister, Anna Marsh Power. After Mrs. Whitman's death a full collection of her "Poems" appeared (Boston, 1879).

WHITMAN, Walt, or **Walter,** poet, b. in West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., 31 May, 1819. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and New York city, and learned printing, working at that trade in summer and teaching in winter. Subsequently he also acquired skill as a carpenter. For brief periods he edited newspapers in New Orleans and in Huntington, L. I. In 1847–'8 he made long pedestrian tours through the United States, generally following the courses of the great western rivers, and also extended his journey through Canada. His chief work, "Leaves of Grass" (New York, 1855), is a series of poems dealing with moral, social, and political problems, and more especially with the interests involved in 19th century American life and progress. In it he made a new and abrupt departure as to form, casting his thoughts in a mould the style of which is something between rhythmical prose and verse, altogether discarding rhythm and regular metre, but uttering musical thoughts in an unconventional way which is entirely his own. Expecting the opposition and abuse with which his volume was assailed, he speaks of it as a sortie on common literary use and wont, on both spirit and form, adding that a century may elapse before its triumph or failure can be assured. For thirty years Whitman has been correcting and adding to this work, and he says that he looks upon "Leaves of Grass" "now finished to the end of its opportunities and powers, as my definitive *carte visite* to the coming generations of the New World, if I may assume to say so." In the war Whitman's brother was wounded on the battle-field, which led to the poet's at once hastening to join him in the camp, where he afterward remained as a volunteer army nurse at Washington and in Virginia in 1862–'5. His experiences during this service are vividly recorded

Walt. Whitman

in "Drum-Taps" (1865) and "Memoranda during the War" (1867). His fatigue and night-watching in 1864 brought on a serious illness, from which he has never entirely recovered. In 1870 he published a volume of prose essays called "Democratic Vistas," a new edition of which has been issued by Walter Scott (London, 1888), with a preface written by Whitman in April of the same year. In this volume he explains that he uses the word "Democrat" in its widest sense as synonymous with the American form of government. From 1865 till 1874 Whitman held a government clerkship in Washington. In February, 1873, the lingering effects of his nursing fatigues and illness during the war culminated in a severe paralytic attack. He left Washington for Camden, N. J., and was recovering when in May of the same year his mother died somewhat suddenly in his presence. This shock caused a relapse. He abandoned Washington and has continued to reside at Camden. Mr. Whitman has been called "the good gray poet." His admirers, especially in England, have been extravagant in their praise of his works, comparing him with the best of the classic writers, and in this country Ralph Waldo Emerson said on the appearance of "Leaves of Grass": "I find it the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed. . . . I find incomparable things incomparably said." On the other hand, the peculiar form of his writings prevents their popularity, and their substance has been widely regarded as of no value. "Leaves of Grass" has even been condemned for indecency on account of its outspokenness, and when a complete edition of the work was published (Boston, 1881) the Massachusetts authorities objected to its sale in that state on the ground of immorality. Besides the works already mentioned, Whitman has published "Passage to India" (1870); "After All, not to Create Only" (1871); "As Strong as a Bird on Pinions Free" (1872); "Two Rivulets," including "Democratic Vistas" and "Passage to India" (1873); "Specimen Days and Collect" (1883); "November Boughs" (1885); and "Sands at Seventy" (1888). A selection of his poems, by William M. Rossetti, was published (London, 1868). Besides the complete edition of "Leaves of Grass" that has been mentioned, another, edited by Prof. Edward Dowden, has since been issued (Glasgow, Scotland). A popular selection, with introduction by Ernest Rhys, was published by Walter Scott (London, 1886). See "The Good Gray Poet, a Vindication," by William D. O'Connor (New York, 1866), and "Notes on Walt Whitman as Poet and Person," by John Burroughs (1866).

WHITMARSH, Caroline Snowden, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 June, 1827. At the age of five she was hurried home from the Ursuline convent in Charlestown, Mass., by the mob that destroyed it, and afterward, being a delicate child, attended school but little. She has written and compiled about twenty-three volumes, chiefly religious and educational. In 1870 she married James Guild, of Roxbury. Her books include "Violet" (Boston, 1855); "Daisy" (1856); "Never mind the Face" (New York, 1856); and the "Summer-House Series" on scientific subjects (7 vols., Boston, 1859–'64). She has compiled "Hymns for Mothers and Children" (2 series, Boston, 1860); "Hymns of the Ages," the first series with Mrs. Anne E. Guild (3 series, 1859–'64); and "Prayers of the Ages" (1867).—Mr. Guild's first wife, Anne (1826–'68), whose maiden name was Gore, was a coworker of Miss Whitmarsh, and the author of "Grandmother Lee's Portfolio" (Boston, 1857).

WHITMER, David, Mormon elder, b. in Harrisburg, Pa., 7 Jan., 1805; d. in Richmond, Mo., 25 Jan., 1888. He moved to Ontario county, N. Y., when a youth, and in 1829 was engaged in farming near Palmyra, N. Y., when Oliver Cowdery, the village school-master, told him that he intended to visit Joseph Smith and examine the alleged discovery of golden plates that bore upon their face curious inscriptions that no one could read. In June, 1829, Cowdery and Smith called upon Whitmer, and, by instruction from an angel of the Lord, as claimed by Smith, requested Whitmer to go into the woods near by. On reaching a secluded spot they all engaged in prayer, when suddenly a very brilliant light filled the space around them. A moment later an angel appeared, and also a table on which were several golden plates that they were told to examine. They were commanded to bear witness of their experience to the world. This they have done by prefixing a statement to each copy of the "Book of Mormon," where it is stated that they, "through the grace of God and our Lord Jesus Christ, have seen the plates which contain this record, which is the record of the people of Nephi." In June, 1838, Mr. Whitmer withdrew from the Mormon church, taking with him the original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon," and settled in Richmond, Mo., where he resided until his death, a useful and respected member of the community. In 1887 he issued "An Address to all Believers in Christ," in which, among his reasons for withdrawing from the Mormon church, were the ordaining of high-priests in 1831, the compiling of a book of doctrines and covenants in 1835, the publication of many revelations that were made, the organization of a band of Danites in 1838 at Far West, and the revelations that favored polygamy. He claimed to "believe in the doctrine of Christ as it is taught in the New Testament and the 'Book of Mormon,' the same gospel being taught in both these books." In the "Book of Mormon" is a positive command that "not any man among you have save it be one wife; and concubines shall he have none; for I the Lord delight in the chastity of woman." He was a faithful believer in Mormonism to the end, declaring during the last few hours of his life: "I want to say to you, the Bible and the record of the Nephites [the 'Book of Mormon'] is true, so you can say that you have heard me bear my testimony on my death-bed." He was the last of "the three witnesses" to the divine authenticity of the record of the Nephites. See "Early Days of Mormonism," by James Harrison Kennedy (New York, 1888).

WHITMORE, Edward, British soldier, b. in England in 1691; d. off Plymouth, Mass., 10 Dec., 1761. He was probably a son of Arthur Whitmore, of York, England. He served in the war of the Austrian succession, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 36th regiment in 1747. He was promoted in July, 1757, colonel of the 22d regiment, and next year was made brigadier-general. He was at the siege of Louisburg in 1758, and, after the surrender of the town, was left there as military governor. On a voyage to Boston in December, 1761, the ship put into Plymouth harbor to seek shelter from contrary winds, and Gen. Whitmore, going on deck at midnight, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His body was taken up next morning near the "Gurnet," and carried to Boston in the same vessel. On Wednesday, 16 Dec., he was buried with military pomp in the king's chapel. See Richard Brown's "History of the Island of Cape Breton" (London, 1869); Francis

Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" (Boston, 1885); and William H. Whitmore's "Old State-House Memorial" (Boston, 1887).

WHITMORE, William Henry, genealogist, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 6 Sept., 1836. He is the son of a Boston merchant, was educated in the public schools of that city, and has devoted the leisure of his business life to antiquarian research and authorship. For eight years he was a member of the Boston common council, of which he became president in 1879, and he is a trustee of the Boston public library. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard and Williams in 1867. About 1868 he was one of the patentees of a machine for making cube-sugar, and in 1882 he patented one for making hyposulphite of soda. His "Ancestral Tablets" (Boston, 1868) is an invention of great use to genealogists, being a set of pages cut and arranged to admit the insertion of a pedigree in a condensed form. He was a founder of the "Historical Magazine" in 1857, of the Prince society in 1858, and of the Boston antiquarian society in 1879, to which the Bostonian society succeeded. Mr. Whitmore has been an editor of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," in which many of his papers first appeared, and "The Heraldic Journal," which he established in 1863. He has edited "The Poetical Works of Winthrop Mackworth Praed" (New York, 1860); "The Hutchinson Papers," with William Appleton (2 vols., Boston, 1865), "Dunton's Letters" (1867), and the "Andros Tracts" (3 vols., 1868–'74), the last three being for the Prince society; and the "Records" of the Boston record commission, which he established in 1875 (19 vols., with others ready for the press); and he was co-editor of "Sewall's Diary," writing all the local notes (Boston, 1875–'82). He prepared the "Laws of Adoption," his codification being passed by the legislature almost unchanged in 1876; a "Revision of the City Ordinances," with Henry W. Putnam (1882); and a "Report on the State Seal," which was accepted by the legislature in 1885. He reprinted in fac-simile the "Laws of Massachusetts of 1672" (Boston, 1887). Mr. Whitmore has contributed to various magazines, native and foreign, and is the author of many genealogies, the most important of which are the families of Temple, Lane, Norton, Winthrop, Hutchinson, Usher, Ayres, Payne, Whitmore, Lee, Dalton, and Wilcox. His other works comprise "Handbook of American Genealogy" (Albany, 1862), reprinted with additions as "The American Genealogist" (1868); "The Cavalier Dismounted," an essay (Salem, 1864); the "Elements of Heraldry" (Boston, 1866); "Massachusetts Civil List, 1636–1774" (Albany, 1870); "Copp's Hill Epitaphs" (Albany, 1878); "History of the Old State-House," issued by the city of Boston (1882); and "Life of Abel Brown," the engraver (Boston, 1884).

WHITNEY, Adeline Dutton Train, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Sept., 1824. She is the daughter of Enoch Train, founder of a line of packet-ships between Boston and Liverpool, and a sister of George Francis Train. She was educated chiefly in Boston, and at the age of nineteen married Seth D. Whitney, of Milton, Mass. Mrs. Whitney has patented a set of "Alphabet Blocks," which are now in general use. Besides contributing to magazines for the young, she is the author of "Footsteps on the Seas," a poem (Boston, 1857); "Mother Goose for Grown Folks" (New York, 1860; revised eds., Boston, 1870 and 1882); "Boys at Chequasset" (Boston, 1862); "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" (1863); "The Gayworthys" (1865); "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" (1866); "Patience Strong's Outings" (1868); "Hitherto" (1869); "We Girls" (1870); "Real Folks" (1871); "Pansies," poems (1872); "The Other Girls" (1873); "Sights and Insights" (1876); "Just How: a Key to the Cook-Books" (1878); "Odd or Even" (1880); "Bonnyborough" (1885); "Homespun Yarns" and "Holy-Tides" (1886); and "Daffodils" and "Bird-Talk" (1887). The last three are volumes of verse.

WHITNEY, Anne, sculptor, b. in Watertown, Mass., 2 Sept., 1821. She was educated by private tutors, and early manifested a love for poetry and sculpture, the latter becoming gradually an absorbing pursuit. Her poetical writings were collected in a volume entitled "Poems" (New York, 1859). In the same year she opened a studio in her native place, and subsequently making several visits to Europe, studied there four years, producing two of her best works during that time. On her return in 1873 she established a studio in Boston, where she has since remained. She has executed portraits and ideal works in groups, busts, medallions, and statues, including a statue of Samuel Adams, of which two copies, one in bronze and one in marble, are respectively in the capitol at Washington and in Boston (1863); "Roma" (1865); "Africa," a colossal recumbent figure of a woman, illustrating the civil war in the United States (1873); a statue of Harriet Martineau, belonging to Wellesley college (1883); and the fountain of "Leif Erikson" (1886). The last was unveiled in Boston, 29 Oct., 1887, and the statue above the fountain represents the Norse-Icelandic discoverer of America as a man of physical beauty and vigor, in the costume of the ancient Scandinavian warrior. (See the accompanying illustration.)

WHITNEY, Asa, manufacturer, b. in Townsend, Mass., 1 Dec., 1791; d. in Philadelphia, 4 June, 1874. His opportunities for education were meagre, and, after spending several years in his father's blacksmith-shop, he went in 1812 to New Hampshire, and soon became so capable as a machinist that his employer sent him to Brownsville, N. Y., to superintend the erection of machinery in a cotton-factory. Here he remained till 1830, carrying on a business in machine- and forge-works, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, and became superintendent the following year. Resigning this post in 1839, he was elected canal commissioner of New York state, and for two years superintended the enlargement and management of the Erie canal and its branches. In 1842 he removed to Philadelphia and entered into the manufacture of locomotives with Matthew W. Baldwin, but withdrew from the partnership in two years. Soon afterward he became president of the Morris canal company, for which he applied special machinery to a series of inclined planes worked by steam, by which means

its boats could pass elevations. He took out patents on 22 May, 1847, for the corrugated plate car-wheel, and the curved corrugated plate wheel, and began their manufacture with his son George as partner. On 25 April, 1848, he patented his process for annealing car-wheels. It consisted in placing the wheels, soon after they were cast, in a heated furnace, where they were subjected to a further gradual increase of temperature, and were then slowly cooled for three days. The discovery of this process of annealing, as applied to chilled cast-iron wheels, marked an era in the history of railroads. It enabled them with safety to increase both loads and speed. Previous to this discovery it was impossible to cast wheels with solid hubs, and therefore impossible to secure them rigidly to the axle. Now the whole wheel was easily cast in one piece, and capable of being forced securely upon the axle at a pressure of forty tons. Over ten million car-wheels are now in use in this country, and this principle of annealing is applied in some form to every wheel that is made of chilled cast-iron. On 19 March, 1850, he patented the tapered and ribbed corrugated wheel. For many years he made from 50,000 to 75,000 car-wheels per annum. The business is still carried on by the firm of A. Whitney and Sons. In 1860 Mr. Whitney was made president of the Reading railroad, but he resigned in a year from failing health, after contributing largely to the success of the road. He gave liberally during his life, and among other public bequests he gave $50,000 to found a professorship of dynamical engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, $12,500 to the Franklin institute, and $20,000 to the Old men's home in Philadelphia.

WHITNEY, Asa, merchant, b. in 1797; d. in Washington, D. C., in August, 1872. He was in mercantile business in New York city. He recognized the necessity of a railroad to the Pacific, was the first to suggest its feasibility, and from 1846 till 1850 urged it upon congress, the legislatures of several states, and the public, by personal influence and his writings. He was finally instrumental in securing appropriations in 1853 for the first surveys of the northern, southern, and middle routes, and lived to see communication opened from sea to sea in 1869. He was the author of "A Project for a Railroad to the Pacific" (New York, 1849), and "A Plan for a Direct Communication between the Great Centres of Populations of Europe and Asia" (London, 1851).

WHITNEY, Eli, inventor, b. in Westborough, Mass., 8 Dec., 1765; d. in New Haven, Conn., 8 Jan., 1825. During the Revolutionary war he was engaged in making nails by hand. Subsequently, by his industry as an artisan and by teaching, he was able to defray his expenses at Yale, where he was graduated in 1792. In the same year he went to Georgia under an engagement as a private tutor, but, on arriving there, found that the place had been filled. He then accepted the invitation of the widow of Gen. Nathanael Greene to make her place at Mulberry Grove, on Savannah river, his home while he studied law. Several articles that he had devised for Mrs. Greene's convenience gave her great faith in his inventive powers, and when some of her visitors regretted that there could be no profit in the cultivation of the green seed-cotton, which was considered the best variety, owing to the great difficulty of separating it from the seed, she advised them to apply to Whitney "who," she said, "could make anything." A pound of green seed-cotton was all that a negro woman could at that period clean in a day. Mr. Whitney up to that time had seen neither the raw cotton nor the cotton seed, but he at once procured some cotton from which the seeds had not been removed, although with trouble, as it was not the season of the year for the cultivation of the plant, and began to work out his idea of the cotton-gin. He was occupied for some months in constructing his machine, during which he met with great difficulty, being compelled to draw the necessary iron-wire himself, as he could obtain none in Savannah, and to manufacture his own iron tools. Near the end of 1792 he succeeded in making a gin of which the principle and mechanism are both exceedingly simple.

Eli Whitney

Its main features are a cylinder four feet long and five inches in diameter, upon which is set a series of circular saws half an inch apart and projecting two inches above the surface of the revolving cylinder. A mass of cotton in the seed, separated from the cylinder by a steel grating, is brought into contact with the numerous teeth on the cylinder. These teeth catch the cotton while playing between the bars, which allow the lint, but not the seed, to pass. Beneath the saws is a set of stiff brushes on another cylinder revolving in the opposite direction, which brush off from the saw-teeth the lint that these have just pulled from the seed. There is also a revolving fan for producing a current of air to throw the light and downy lint that is thus liberated to a convenient distance from the revolving saws and brushes. Such are the essential principles of the cotton-gin as invented by Whitney and as it is still used; but in various details and workmanship it has been the subject of many improvements, the object of which has been to pick the cotton more perfectly from the seed, to prevent the teeth from cutting the staple, and to give greater regularity to the operation of the machine. By its use the planter was able to clean for market, by the labor of one man, one thousand pounds of cotton in place of five or six by hand. Mrs. Greene and Phineas Miller were the only persons that were permitted to see the machine, but rumors of it had gone through the state, and before it was quite finished the building in which it was placed was broken into at night and the machine was carried off. Before he could complete his model and obtain a patent, a number of machines based on his invention had been made surreptitiously and were in operation. In May, 1793, he formed a partnership with Mr. Miller, who had some property, and went to Connecticut to manufacture the machines; but he became involved in continual trouble by the infringement of his patent. In Georgia it was boldly asserted that he was not the inventor, but that something like it had been produced in Switzerland, and it was claimed that the substitution of teeth cut in an iron plate for wire prevented an infringement on his invention. He had sixty lawsuits pending before he secured a verdict in his favor. In South Carolina the legislature granted him $50,000, which was finally paid

after vexatious delays and lawsuits. North Carolina allowed him a percentage for the use of each saw for five years, and collected and paid it over to the patentees in good faith, and Tennessee promised to do the same thing, but afterward rescinded her contract. For years—amid accumulated misfortunes, lawsuits wrongfully decided against him, the destruction of his manufactory by fire, the industrious circulation of the report that his machine injured the fibre of the cotton, the refusal of congress, on account of the opposition of southern members, to allow the patent to be renewed, and the death of his partner—Mr. Whitney struggled on until he was convinced that he should never receive a just compensation for his invention. In 1791 the amount of cotton that was exported amounted to only 189,500 pounds, while in 1803, owing to the use of his gin, it had risen to more than 41,000,000 pounds. Despairing of gaining a competence, he turned his attention in 1798 to the manufacture of fire-arms near New Haven, from which he eventually gained a fortune. He was the first manufacturer of fire-arms to effect the division of labor to the extent of making it the duty of each workman to perform by machinery but one or two operations on a single part of the gun, and thus made interchangeable the parts of the thousands of arms in process of manufacture at the same time. His first contract was with the U. S. government for 10,000 stand of muskets to be finished in about two years. For the execution of this order he took two years for preparation and eight more for completion. He gave bonds for $30,000, and was to receive $13.40 for each musket, or $134,000 in all. Immediately he began to build an armory at the foot of East Rock, two miles from New Haven, in the present village of Whitneyville, where, through the successive administrations from that of John Adams, repeated contracts for the supply of arms were made and fulfilled to the entire approbation of the government. The construction of his armory, and even of the commonest tools, which were devised by him for the prosecution of the business in a manner peculiar to himself, evinced the fertility of his genius and the precision of his mind. The buildings became the model upon which the national armories were afterward arranged, and many of his improvements were transferred to other establishments and have become common property. His advance in the manufacture of arms laid this country under permanent obligations by augmenting the means of national defence. Several of his inventions have been applied to other manufactures of iron and steel and added to his reputation. He established a fund of $500 at Yale, the interest of which is expended in the purchase of books on mechanical and physical science. In 1817 he married a daughter of Judge Pierpont Edwards. Robert Fulton said that "Arkwright, Watt, and Whitney were the three men that did most for mankind of any of their contemporaries," and Macaulay said: "What Peter the Great did to make Russia dominant, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin has more than equalled in its relation to the power and progress of the United States." See "Memoir of Eli Whitney," by Denison Olmsted (New Haven, 1846).

WHITNEY, James Amaziah, lawyer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 30 June, 1839. He removed in childhood with his parents to Maryland, Otsego co., N. Y., where he received a common-school education, and began life as a farmer, but in 1860–'5 studied chemistry, mechanics, and engineering without a master, and in the latter year became a writer of specifications in the office of a firm of patent solicitors. In 1868 he became an editor of the "American Artisan," and took an active part in organizing the New York society of practical engineers, of which he was president for several years. In 1869–'72 he was professor of agricultural chemistry in the American institute, and in the latter year he established himself as a solicitor of patents. In 1876 he was admitted to practice in the U. S. circuit courts. Iowa college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1880. Besides numerous essays on scientific, mechanical, legal, and political subjects, Mr. Whitney is the author of a monograph on "The Relations of the Patent Laws to the Development of Agriculture" (New York, 1874); "The Chinese and the Chinese Question" (1880; enlarged ed., 1888); "Shobab, a Tale of Bethesda," a poem (1884); "Sonnets and Lyrics" (1884); "The Children of Lamech," a poem (1885); and "Poetical Works" (2 vols., 1886).

WHITNEY, Josiah Dwight, geologist, b. in Northampton, Mass., 23 Nov., 1819. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, and then spent six months in the chemical laboratory of Dr. Robert Hare in Philadelphia. In 1840 he joined the survey of New Hampshire as assistant geologist under Charles T. Jackson, and remained connected with that work until May, 1842, when he went abroad. For five years he travelled on the continent of Europe, and pursued chemical, geological, and mineralogical studies. On his return to this country in 1847 he engaged in the geological exploration of the Lake Superior region, and with John W. Foster was in the same year appointed by the U. S. government to assist Charles T. Jackson in making a geological survey of that district. Two years later the completion of the survey was intrusted to Foster and Whitney, who published "Synopsis of the Explorations of the Geological Corps in the Lake Superior Land District in the Northern Peninsula" (Washington, 1849), and "Report on the Geology and Topography of a Portion of the Lake Superior Land District in the State of Michigan" (part i., Copper Lands, 1850; part ii., The Iron Region, 1851). On the completion of this work he travelled for two years through the states east of the Mississippi for the purpose of collecting information with regard to the mining and mineral interests in this country. His results were issued as "The Metallic Wealth of the United States described and compared with that of other Countries" (Philadelphia, 1854). In 1855 he was appointed state chemist and professor in the Iowa state university, and was associated with James Hall in the geological survey of that state, issuing "Reports on the Geological Survey of Iowa" (2 vols., Albany, 1858–'9). During 1858–'60 Prof. Whitney was engaged on a geological survey of the lead region of the upper Missouri in connection with the official surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois, publishing, with James Hall, a "Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin" (Albany, 1862). He was appointed state geologist of California in 1860, and engaged in conducting a topographical, geological, and natural history survey of that state until 1874, when the work was discontinued by act of legislature. Besides various pamphlets and annual reports on the subject, he issued six volumes under the title of "Geological Survey of California" (Cambridge, 1864–'70). In 1865 he was appointed professor of geology in Harvard, which chair he still retains, with charge of its school of mining and practical geology. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1870. Prof. Whitney was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences named

by act of congress in 1863, but he has since withdrawn from that body. He is also a member of other scientific bodies, both at home and abroad. In addition to contributing to the "American Journal of Science," the "North American Review," and similar periodicals, he has translated Berzelius's "Use of the Blowpipe" (Boston, 1845), and is the author of "The Yosemite Guide-Book" (San Francisco, 1869). Prof. Whitney has made a specialty of collecting a library of geological and geographical books. Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, was named in his honor.—His wife, **Louisa Goddard**, b. in Manchester, England, 17 Dec., 1819; d. in Cambridge, 13 May, 1882, is the author of "The Burning of the Convent: a Narrative of the Destruction of the Ursuline School on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, by One of the Pupils" (Cambridge, Mass., 1877), and "Peasy's Childhood: an Autobiography" (1878).—His brother, **William Dwight**, philologist, b. in Northampton, Mass., 9 Feb., 1827, was graduated at Williams in 1845, and obtained a clerkship in a banking-house in Northampton. This occupation he followed for three years, and devoted his leisure to the study of languages, particularly Sanskrit. In 1849–'50 he studied under Prof. Edward E. Salisbury at Yale, and in 1850 he went to Germany and studied at the University of Berlin under Franz Bopp and Albrecht Weber, and at the University of Tübingen under Rudolf Roth. With the latter he prepared an edition of the "Atharva Veda Sanhita" (Berlin, 1856), for which he copied the text from the manuscripts in the Royal library in Berlin, and collated it with other copies in the libraries of Paris, London, and Oxford. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Sanskrit at Yale, and in 1870 of comparative philology also at that university, and he still retains the combined chair. Prof. Whitney delivered a series of lectures before the Smithsonian institution in 1864, which he repeated in extended form before the Lowell institute in Boston, and then published as "Language and the Study of Language" (New York, 1867). He was elected a member of the American oriental society in 1849, was its librarian in 1855–'73, its corresponding secretary in 1857–'84, and since then its president. His contributions to its "Journal" have been very large, and of its volumes vi.–xii., half the contents were written by him, including a translation of the "Sûrya Siddhânta," with notes and appendix, being a Hindoo treatise on astronomy (1860); text, with notes, of the "Atharva Veda Prâtiçâkhya" (1862); the text, with English versions, notes, and native commentary, of the "Taittirîya Prâtiçâkhya" (1871), which gained for him the Bopp prize from the Berlin academy as the most important Sanskrit publication of the preceding three years; the "Index Verborum to the Atharva-Veda" (1881); and reviews of Karl R. Lepsius's phonetic alphabet and of the opinions of Jean B. Biot, Albrecht Weber, and Max Müller on Hindoo astronomy. He was also a contributor to the great Sanskrit dictionary of Böhtlingk and Roth (7 vols., St. Petersburg, 1853–'67). Prof. Whitney ranks as one of the foremost Sanskrit scholars of his time, and his text-books have been awarded high praise for their exact statements of general grammatical doctrine. In the science of language, of which his expositions and classifications are accepted as authoritative, he claims that the development of speech is by the acceptance of conventional signs, and that its beginnings were imitative, in lieu of the view advanced by others who contend that language was spontaneously generated in the mind and coexistent with thought. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by the University of Breslau in 1861, and that of LL. D. by Williams in 1868, William and Mary in 1869, and Harvard in 1876, while that of J. U. D. was given him by St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1874, and Litt. D. by Columbia in 1886. He was the first president of the American philological association in 1869, and in 1865 was elected to the National academy of sciences. Besides his membership in many other scientific bodies, both at home and abroad, he is a correspondent of the Berlin, Turin, Rome, and St. Petersburg academies, the Institut of France, and is a foreign knight of the Prussian order "Pour le mérite." Prof. Whitney has written for the "North American Review," the "New Englander," and similar periodicals, and various articles in cyclopædias, and has contributed to the transactions of societies of which he is a member many papers, of which may be mentioned (besides those included in his Oriental and linguistic studies) "Contributions from the Atharva Veda to the Theory of Sanskrit Verbal Accent" (1856); "On the Jyotisha Observation of the Place of the Colures and the Date derivable from It" (1864); "On Material and Form in Language" (1872); "Darwinism and Language" (1874); "Logical Consistency in Views of Language" (1880); "Mixture in Language" (1881); "The Study of Hindoo Grammar and the Study of Sanskrit" (1884); "The Upanishads and their Latest Translation" (1886). His other works, several of which have been translated into one or more languages, include "Compendious German Grammar" (New York, 1869); "German Reader in Prose and Verse" (1870); "Oriental and Linguistic Studies" (1st series, 1873; 3d series, 1875); "Life and Growth of Language" in the "International Scientific Series" (1876); "Essentials of English Grammar" (Boston, 1877); "Sanskrit Grammar, including both the Classical Language and the Older Dialects of Veda and Brahmana" (Leipsic, 1879); and "Practical French Grammar" (1886). At present he is superintending editor of the "Dictionary of the English Language" in course of preparation by the Century company in New York.

WHITNEY, Myron W., singer, b. in Ashbury, Mass., 5 Sept., 1836. He went to Boston at the age of sixteen and made his first appearance there in 1858 at a Christmas performance of the "Messiah" that was given by the Handel and Haydn society. After about ten years of concert-singing he went to Florence, Italy, where he studied with Luigi Vennusini, and then to London to become a pupil of Alberto Randegger. He then filled various engagements and attracted attention especially by his rendition of the part of Elijah at the Birmingham festival. In 1876 he was the principal solo-singer at the opening exercises of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. Since that year he has sung in his native country, and has appeared in nearly all the May festivals held in different cities of the Union. For several years he was a member of the Boston ideal opera company. He possesses a fine bass voice of nearly three octaves compass, and is especially noted as an oratorio-singer.

WHITNEY, Peter, clergyman, b. in Northborough, Mass., 6 Sept., 1744; d. there, 29 Feb., 1816. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and on 4 Nov., 1767, ordained pastor at Northborough, where he remained till his death. He was the author of a "History of the County of Worcester" (Worcester, 1793); single sermons; and papers in the "Memoirs of the American Academy."—His son, PETER (1770–1843), was graduated at Harvard in 1791, had charge of the church at Quincy, Mass.,

from 1800 till his death, and published various discourses.—The second Peter's son, **George,** clergyman, b. in Quincy, Mass., 2 July, 1804; d. in Jamaica Plain, Mass., 2 April, 1842, was graduated at Harvard in 1824 and at the divinity-school in 1828, and from 1831 till his death was pastor of churches in Roxbury. He published "Some Account of the Early History and Present State of the Town of Quincy, Mass." (Boston, 1827), of which he was preparing an enlarged edition at the time of his death.—George's brother, **Frederic Augustus,** clergyman, b. in Quincy, Mass., 13 Sept., 1812; d. in Brighton, Mass., 21 Oct., 1880, was graduated at Harvard in 1833 and at the divinity-school in 1838, teaching in the mean time. After doing missionary work, he was pastor at Brighton, Mass., in 1843–'59, and afterward lived in that town without a pastoral charge. He issued thirteen annual reports as chairman of the town school committee, and nine as president of the trustees of the Public library. Besides these, and various sermons, addresses, and contributions to current literature, he published "Historical Sketch of the Old Church at Quincy" (Albany, 1864), and "Biography of James Holton," founder of the Holton library, Brighton (Boston, 1865). He was also the author of various hymns, some of which are collected in Rev. Alfred P. Putnam's "Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith" (Boston, 1875).

WHITNEY, Thomas Richard, author, b. in New York city in 1804; d. there, 12 April, 1858. He served two years in the assembly of the state in 1854–'5, and one term in congress in 1855–'7, having been elected by the American party. Mr. Whitney was editorially connected with the New York "Sunday Times" and other papers, and published "The Ambuscade," a poem (New York, 1845), and "Defence of the American Policy as opposed to the Encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the Interference of the Papacy" (1856).

WHITNEY, William Collins, secretary of the navy, b. in Conway, Mass., 15 July, 1841. His father, James S. Whitney, was at one time collector of the port of Boston, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Charleston convention. The son was graduated at Yale in 1863 and at Harvard law-school in 1865, and continued the study of law under Abraham R. Lawrence, in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar and practised his profession. In 1871 he assisted in the organization of the Young men's Democratic club, and was subsequently brought into notice by his active measures in the movement against the Tweed ring. He was made inspector of the city schools in 1872, and was defeated the same year as the candidate of the reformed Democracy for district attorney. In the following year he took an active part in the Tilden canvass. He was appointed corporation counsel of New York city in 1875, 1876, and 1880, and is credited with having saved the city several millions of dollars by his opposition to claims against the city treasury. He also put in practice a system for the protection of the legal rights of the corporation, which has proved of permanent value. He resigned this office in 1882, and on 5 March, 1885, was appointed secretary of the navy. Yale conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1888. His administration has been marked by the completion of several vessels that form the nucleus of a new U. S. navy, in whose development he has taken much interest. Secretary Whitney's residence, at the corner of 5th avenue and 57th street, New York, is one of the finest in the city.

WHITON, John Milton, clergyman, b. in Winchendon, Mass., 1 Aug., 1785; d. in Antrim, N. H., 28 Sept., 1856. He was graduated at Yale in 1805, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Antrim, N. H., from 28 Sept., 1808, till 1 Jan., 1853, and then of the Congregational church in the neighboring town of Bennington till his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1848. Dr. Whiton wrote "Brief Notices of the Town of Antrim," in the "Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society" (vol. iv., 1852); "Sketches of the Early History of New Hampshire, 1623–1833" (Concord, 1834); also statistical account of the Congregational and Presbyterian ministers of Hillsborough county, in the "New Hampshire Repository" for 1846. At the time of his death he was preparing a "History of Presbyterianism in New Hampshire."—His grandson, **James Morris,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 April, 1833, was educated at the Boston Latin-school and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1853. He was rector of Hopkins grammar-school, New Haven, Conn., from 1854 till 1864, pastor of the 1st Congregational church, Lynn, Mass., 1865–'69, and of the North Congregational church, Lynn, 1869–'75. In 1876–'8 he was principal of Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and pastor of the 1st Congregational church, Newark, N. J., in 1879–'85, and became pastor of Trinity Congregational church, Tremont, New York city, in 1886. He is regarded as a Christian evolutionist. His views regarding endless punishment were made the subject of an inquiry by a council of Congregational churches at Newark in 1879, the result being a vote of confidence and fellowship, notwithstanding his disavowal of that tenet. He has been a frequent contributor to religious journals, and, in addition to various school-books, has published "Select Orations of Lysias" (Boston, 1875); "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" in which he maintains that endless punishment is not decisively revealed in the New Testament (1876); "Essay on the Gospel according to Matthew" (1880); "The Gospel of the Resurrection" (1881); "Early Pupils of the Spirit" (London, 1884); "The Evolution of Revelation" (New York, 1885); "The Divine Satisfaction" (London, 1886); and two series of discourses given in Congregational churches in England, entitled "Turning of Thought and Conduct" (London, 1887) and "The Law of Liberty" (1888).—His daughter, **Mary Bartlett,** educator, b. in New Haven, Conn., 17 Aug., 1857, was graduated at Smith college in 1879, taught in Newark high-school in 1881–'3, and has since been a teacher in Packer institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. She was the author with her father of "Six Months' Preparation for Reading Xenophon" (New York, 1885).

WHITSITT, William Heth, clergyman, b. near Nashville, Tenn., 25 Nov., 1841. He was graduated at Union university, Tenn., in 1861, and at the Southern Baptist theological seminary in 1869, meanwhile spending a year at the University of Virginia. He studied in 1869–'70 at the University of Leipsic, and in 1870–'1 at the University of Berlin, served for a short time as pastor of the Baptist church in Albany, Ga., and in 1872 was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the Southern Baptist theological seminary, Louisville, Ky., which place he still holds. Mercer university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1874. Besides various contributions to reviews and other periodicals, he is the author of "History of the Rise of Infant Baptism" (Louisville, 1878); "History of Communion among Baptists" (1880); and "Origin of the Disciples of Christ, a Contribution to the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Alexander Campbell" (New York, 1888).

WHITTAKER, Henry, author, b. in Radnorshire, Wales, 15 Oct., 1808; d. in New York city, 9 Feb., 1881. He came to New York in 1850, and became managing clerk in a law-office. He published "Practice and Pleading under the Code, Original and Amended, with Appendix of Forms" (New York, 1852; 3d ed., 1863; with a supplement, 1867), and "Analysis of Recent Decisions on Practice and Pleadings" (1863). — His son, **Frederick,** author, b. in London, England, 12 Dec., 1838, came to this country with his father in 1850, and studied architecture. During the civil war he was in the National cavalry service, rising to the rank of lieutenant and brevet captain. After the war he became a teacher and journalist. Concerning the circumstances of the battle in which Gen. George A. Custer met his death, he entered into a long and bitter controversy, through a congressional memorial and otherwise, which resulted in a military court of inquiry being held in Chicago in 1879, in which his version of the facts was virtually sustained. Since that controversy Mr. Whittaker has withdrawn from all literature save that of the popular order. He has written numerous stories for the New York "Ledger," and in March, 1884, he published in the New York "Tribune" a "Defence of Dime Novels, by a Writer of Them." He has published a "Life of Gen. George Armstrong Custer" (New York, 1876) and "Cadet Button," a novel (1878).

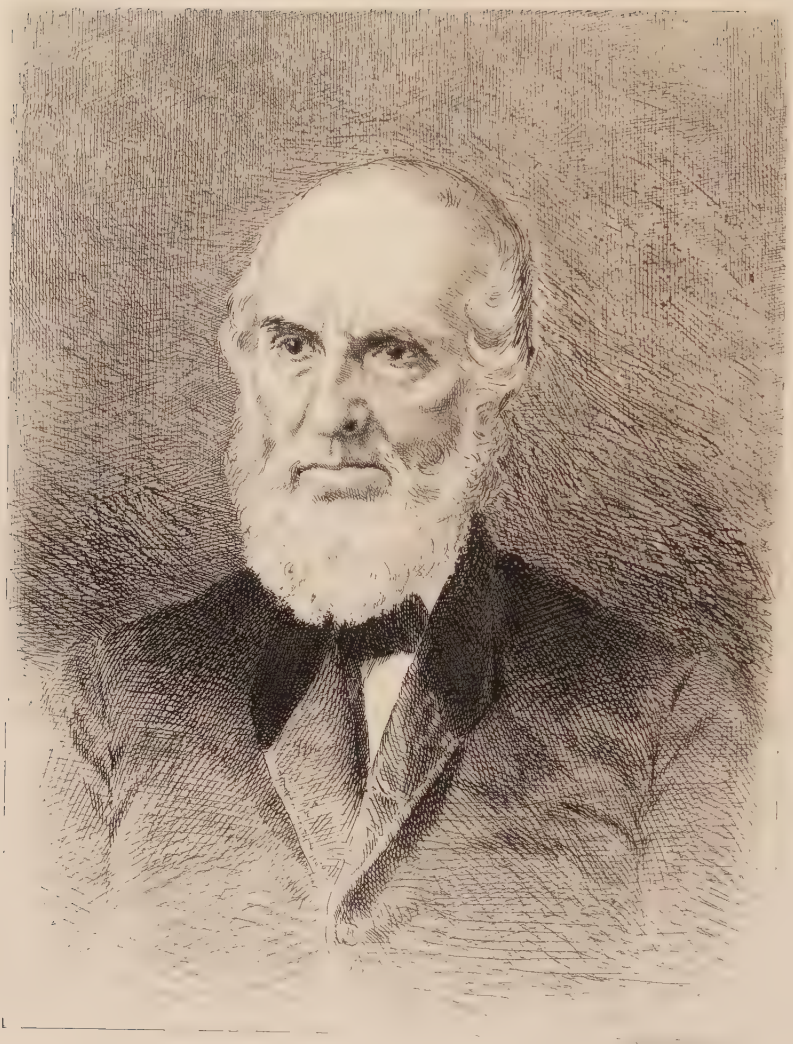
WHITTAKER, James, Shaker elder, b. in Oldham, England, 28 Feb., 1751; d. in Enfield, Conn., 20 July, 1787. He was brought up in the faith of the French prophets, and in his youth was placed in the care of Ann Lee, becoming her chief disciple. He accompanied her to America, and when she and her brother William died in 1784 he succeeded as the head of the church, which, under his active ministry, increased in New Lebanon, N. Y., Shirley, Harvard, and Woburn, Mass., Enfield, Conn., and other places.

WHITTEMORE, Amos, inventor, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 April, 1759; d. in West Cambridge, Mass., 27 March, 1828. He was the son of a farmer, and, after working for several years as a gunsmith, formed a partnership with his brother and others for the manufacture of cotton and wool cards. After engaging in this business for a short time he invented a machine for puncturing the leather and setting the wires, an operation that had previously been performed by hand. In experimenting for this invention he met with the greatest difficulty in bending the wires to a given angle after they were finally fastened in the leather, and was on the point of giving up the attempt, when in a dream he discovered the method of effecting it. The invention was patented in the United States in 1797, and Mr. Whittemore went to England to secure his rights there, but was unsuccessful. In this country the invention was sold for $150,000, but afterward it was repurchased by his brother, Samuel, who then conducted the business. His last years were devoted to the construction of an orrery, in which every planet was to describe its own orbit, but he did not complete it.

WHITTEMORE, Don Juan, civil engineer, b. in Milton, Vt., 6 Dec., 1830. He received his early education from his father, who was a lawyer, and then spent two terms at the Bakersfield academy. In 1847 he became an engineer, and in 1853–'7 was made chief assistant engineer of the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, after which he was chief engineer of the Southern Minnesota railway company. His health then failing, he accepted the place of chief assistant engineer of the Western railway of Cuba, but returned to the United States in 1861, and became chief assistant engineer of the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad. In 1865 he was appointed chief assistant engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway company, and in 1866 its chief engineer. At that time the road was only 275 miles, but it has steadily increased until it is now 5,675, being the largest railway under one ownership and management in the world. He has had charge of the construction of 2,700 miles of railway line and bridges, including those across Mississippi river at La Crosse, Minneapolis, and Sabula, and across Missouri river at Kansas City. During 1874–'5 he became much interested in the subject of hydraulic cement, and experimented with a product made from stone found near Milwaukee. From these investigations has resulted the establishment of works that now produce 400,000 barrels yearly. A switch-stand of his invention is now in use on more than one tenth the mileage of railways in the United States. The degree of C. E. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1884, and that of Ph. D. by the University of Wisconsin in 1884. He is a member of scientific societies and was president of the American society of civil engineers in 1884.

WHITTEMORE, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Boston, 1 Jan., 1800; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 21 March, 1861. He was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to a morocco-dresser in Charlestown, subsequently to a brass-founder, and then to a shoemaker in Boston. Becoming acquainted with the Rev. Hosea Ballou, he was led to study theology under his direction, and in April, 1821, became pastor of the Universalist church at Milford, Mass. In 1822 he removed to the church in Cambridgeport, the pastorate of which he resigned in 1831. At an early period in his career as a minister he was joint editor of the "Universalist Magazine," and in 1828 he established the "Trumpet," a Universalist newspaper in Boston, of which he was sole editor and proprietor for thirty years. He represented Cambridge repeatedly in the legislature, and was president of the Vermont and Massachusetts railway, and of the Cambridge bank for many years. Tufts college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1858. He published "Modern History of Universalism, from the Era of the Reformation to the Present Time" (Boston, 1830; enlarged ed., 1860); "Notes and Illustrations of the Parables" (1832); "Songs of Zion" (1836); "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John" (1838); "Guide to Universalism" (1839); "Commentary on the Book of Daniel" (1840); "The Gospel Harmonist" (1841); "Conference Hymns" (1842); "The Sunday-School Choir" (1844); "Life of Rev. Hosea Ballou" (4 vols., 1854–'5); and an "Autobiography" (1859).

WHITTHORNE, Washington Curran, senator, b. in Lincoln (now Marshall) county, Tenn., 19 April, 1825. He was graduated at East Tennessee university in 1843, studied law, and was licensed to practise. He was a member of the state senate in 1855–'8, and of the Tennessee house of representatives in 1859–'61. Mr. Whitthorne was on the Democratic electoral ticket in 1860, and delegate to the Baltimore convention. At the opening of the civil war he became assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Samuel R. Anderson's Tennessee brigade in the Confederate army, and served throughout the western Virginia campaign. He was adjutant-general of the state of Tennessee in 1862–'5, and was in the various campaigns of the Confederate army of Tennessee as aide on the staffs of Gen. Samuel R. Anderson, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Gen. John C. Carter, and Gen. William J. Hardee. He was elect-



John G. Whittier

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ed representative in congress from Tennessee in 1870, and served by re-election till 1883. He was appointed to the U. S. senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Howell E. Jackson, took his seat, 26 April, 1886, and was afterward elected to fill out the unexpired term. He had previously been elected to the house of representatives for the 50th congress. In the house Mr. Whitthorne was for six years chairman of the committee on naval affairs.

WHITTIER, John Greenleaf, poet, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 17 Dec., 1807. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and to the principles and practices of this sect he always remained faithful, conforming even to its peculiarities of speech and garb in a community where such observance, by being singular, must often have been trying to a temperament so shy and sensitive as his. His first American ancestor came to Massachusetts in 1638, and the conversion to Quakerism took place in the second generation of the family, after the settlement of the Bay Colony, at a time when that sect was sternly persecuted. There may therefore be something of heredity in the unswerving constancy of Whittier to unpopular opinions. At the date of his birth Haverhill was still a farming village, one of the prettiest among the many pretty hamlets which then gave a peaceful charm to the rural scenery of Massachusetts. Born on a farm, Whittier's first occupations were those of a farmer's boy, driving the kine to and from pasture, riding to mill, fetching in wood for the undying kitchen-fire, and helping in the lighter labors of haying and harvest. He was thus early brought into that intimate communion with Mother Earth and with Nature which comes not by mere observation, and which gives such a peculiar charm of picturesque truth to so many of his poems. How much he thus learned and to how good profit he put it are visible in many of his poems, but especially in his "Snow-Bound," which, in addition to its other merits, has now also a historical value as a vivid picture of modes of life even then obsolescent and now almost as far away as those pictured by Homer. And not only will the scenery of New England, both outward and domestic, live in his verse, but it is worth remark that the nobler qualities of the Puritans have nowhere found such adequate literary expression since Milton as in this member of a sect which they did their utmost to suppress. Almost alone among American poets, he has revived the legends of his neighborhood in verse, and his "Floyd Ireson" is among the best of modern ballads, surpassed by none save Scott, if even by him. His schooling in other respects must have been scanty enough, since his only opportunity during boyhood would be the nearest district school (taught commonly by a college student younger than some of his rustic pupils), where he got such training in the simpler rudiments of knowledge as was possible under the conditions then existing. And this training, as usually in the country, was limited to the winter months, when farm-work was necessarily suspended. He has recorded his indebtedness during boyhood to Dr. Elias Weld, of Haverhill, who gave him the freedom of his library.

A farm-hand taught him shoemaking, the common occupation during winter in the fishing and farming villages along the coast, and by this means he earned enough to warrant his attending Haverhill academy during six months of 1827. He was now sufficiently learned, according to the simpler notions of those days, to be himself a teacher, and taught in the district school of West Amesbury during the following winter. This supplied the means for another six months at the academy. In Whittier's case, as in that of so many other New Englanders, nothing is more characteristic or more touching than the persistent resolve to get the best education within their reach at whatever sacrifice.

The literary impulse in him must have been strong, for while yet in his nineteenth year he contributed anonymous verse to the poet's corner of the "Free Press," a journal edited by W. L. Garrison in Newburyport, and enjoyed the furtive bliss of print. Garrison saw signs of promise in these immature experiments, sought out the author, and gave him the precious encouragement of praise and sympathy. This led to a lasting friendship, and, with the traditions of his sect, may have had some influence in preparing Whittier to enlist in the anti-slavery crusade which began with the establishment of the "Liberator" in 1831, and afterward caught so much of its inspiration from his fervid lyrics. The ambition to become a poet was awakened in him appropriately enough by a copy of Robert Burns's poems, which fell into his hands in his fourteenth year.

His father dying, he carried on the farm for the next five years, and in 1835 was sent to the general court from Haverhill. During all these years he had been an industrious writer, seeking an outlet in all directions and contributing poems to John Neal's "Yankee" and to the "New England Magazine," where the "Autocrat" began his admirable discourses. In 1829 he undertook the editorship of the "American Manufacturer" in Boston, and in 1830 succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "Haverhill Gazette" during the first six months of the year, and then of the "New England Weekly Review" in Hartford, Conn. This office he resigned in 1832 on account of failing health and returned home. In 1836 he became secretary of the American anti-slavery society, and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where for a year (1838–'9) he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman." This he did with such sincerity that its printing-office was sacked and burned by a mob. At that time it required the courage of passionate conviction to maintain principles the noisier profession of which was to become profitable a few years later. Delicate as his organization was, Whittier faced many a brutal mob with unflinching composure. He was never a mere fanatic, but always quick to recognize and celebrate high qualities even in an adversary, as many of his poems show. He refused to follow Garrison in the renunciation of political action as one means of reform. In 1840 he took up his abode in Amesbury, a quiet village near his birthplace, and there (with the exception of six months spent at Lowell as editor of the "Middlesex Standard"), in the simple dignity of a frugal independence, the fruit of his own literary labors, he has lived ever since, and happily still lives, known and loved wherever our tongue is spoken. From 1847 to 1859 he contributed editorially to the "National Era," an anti-slavery newspaper published at Washington, in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first printed.

In his seclusion Whittier was never idle, nor did he neglect his duties as a citizen while confirming his quality as a poet. Whenever occasion offered, some burning lyric of his flew across the country, like the fiery cross, to warn and rally. Never mingling in active politics (unless filling the office of presidential elector may be called so), he probably did more than anybody in preparing the material out of which the Republican party was

made. When the civil war was impending he would have evaded it if possible by any concession short of surrender, as his "Word for the Hour" (January, 1861) shows. While the war continued he wrote little with direct reference to it, and never anything that showed any bitterness toward the authors of it. After it was over he would have made the terms of settlement liberal and conciliatory. He was too wise and too humane to stir the still living embers of passion and resentment for any political end however dear to him.

Of all American poets, with the single exception of Longfellow, Whittier has been the most popular, and in his case more than in that of any other the popularity has been warmed through with affection. This has been due in part to the nobly simple character of the man, transparent through his verse, in part to the fact that his poetry, concerning itself chiefly with the obvious aspects of life and speculation, has kept close to the highest levels of the average thought and sentiment. His themes have been mainly chosen from his own time and country—from his own neighborhood even—he deals with simple motives and with experiences common to all, and accordingly his scenery (whether of the outward or the inward eye) is domestically welcome to all his countrymen. He is never complex in thought or obscure in expression, and if sometimes his diction might gain in quality by a more deliberate choice, yet the pellucid simplicity of his phrase and the instant aptness of his epithet as often secure a more winning felicity through his frankness of confidence in the vernacular. His provincialisms of word or accent have an endearing property to the native ear, though even that will consent to a few of his more licentious rhymes. One feels that it is a neighbor who is speaking. Nor should the genial piety of his habitual thought and the faith that seeks no securer foothold than the Rock of Ages, on which the fathers stood so firmly, be overlooked among the qualities that give him a privilege of familiar entrance to a multitude of hearts and minds which would be barred against many higher, though not more genuine, forms of poetry. His religion has the sincerity of Cowper's without those insane terrors that made its very sincerity a torture. There are many points of spiritual likeness between the English and the American poet, especially in their unmetaphysicized love of outward natures, their austerity tempered with playful humor, and in that humanity of tone which establishes a tie of affectionate companionship between them and their readers. Whittier has done as much for the scenery of New England as Scott for that of Scotland. Many of his poems (such, for example, as "Telling the Bees"), in which description and sentiment mutually inspire each other, are as fine as any in the language.

Whittier, as many of his poems show, and as, indeed, would be inevitable, has had his moments of doubt and distrust, but never of despair. He has encountered everywhere the moral of his inscription on a sun-dial, convinced that "there's light above me by the shade below." He, like others, has found it hard to reconcile the creed held by inheritance with the subtle logic of more modern modes of thought. As he himself has said:

"He reconciled as best he could
Old faith and fancies new."

But his days have been "bound each to each with natural piety"; he has clung fast to what has been the wholesome and instructive kernel of all creeds; he has found consolation in the ever-recurring miracles, whether of soul or sense, that daily confront us, and in the expression of his own delight and wonder and gratitude for them has conveyed that solace to the minds and hearts of all his readers. One quality above all others in Whittier —his innate and unstudied Americanism—has rendered him alike acceptable to his countrymen and to his kindred beyond the sea. His first volume was "Legends of New England," in prose and verse (Hartford, 1831), which has been followed by "Moll Pitcher" (1832); "Mogg Megone" (Boston, 1836); "Ballads" (1838); "Lays of My Home, and other Poems" (1843); "Miscellaneous Poems" (1844); the first English edition of his poetry, entitled "Ballads, and other Poems," with an introduction by Elizur Wright (London, 1844); "The Stranger in Lowell" (1845); "Supernaturalism in New England" (New York and London, 1847); "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal" (Boston, 1849); "Voices of Freedom" (Philadelphia, 1849); a larger English collection of his "Poetical Works" (London, 1850); "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" (Boston, 1850); "Songs of Labor, and other Poems," and "The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems" (1853); "A Sabbath Scene: a Sketch of Slavery in Verse" (1853); "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies" (1854); "The Panorama, and other Poems" (1856); "Complete Poetical Works" (2 vols., 1857); "Home Ballads and Poems" (1860); "Snow-Bound" (1862); a new edition of his "Complete Poetical Works" (1863); "In War Time, and other Poems" (1863); "National Lyrics" (1865); a collection of his "Prose Works" (2 vols., 1866); "The Tent on the Beach" (1867); "Among the Hills" (1868); an illustrated edition of his "Complete Poetical Works" (1868); one corresponding in typography with the "Prose Works" (1869); a volume of his "Ballads of New England" contains sixty illustrations by various artists (1869); "Miriam, and other Poems" (1870); "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and other Poems" (1872); "Hazel Blossoms" (1874); "Mabel Martin" (1875); a new collected edition of his "Poetical Works" comprising poems that he had written till the date of publication (1875); "Centennial Hymn" (1876); "The Vision of Echard, and other Poems" (1878); "The King's Missive, and other Poems" (1881); "Bay of Seven Islands, and other Poems" (1883); "Poems of Nature" (1885); and "St. Gregory's Guest, and Recent Poems" (1886). A final edition of his poetical and prose works has been supervised by himself, and includes his sister's poems (7 vols., 1888–'9). See a "Biography," by Francis H. Underwood (Boston, 1875; new ed., 1883), and "John G. Whittier: his Life, Genius, and Writings," by W. Sloane Kennedy (1882).—His sister, **Elizabeth Hussey**, b. near Haverhill, Mass., 7 Dec., 1815; d. in Amesbury, 3 Sept., 1864, although not a literary aspirant, was the author of poems marked by tenderness, grace, and rhythmic felicity. Several of them were included by her brother in his volume entitled "Hazel Blossoms." Like him, she was a member of the Society of Friends, and an ardent advocate of liberty. The engraving represents Whittier's home, Oak Knoll, in Danvers, Mass.

WHITTINGHAM, William Rollinson, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1805; d. in

Orange, N. J., 17 Oct., 1879. He was the son of English parents. His father, while actively engaged in business, found time for scholarly pursuits, while his mother, with a view to her son's education, made herself acquainted with the learned languages, and became so proficient in them that she gave lessons in Hebrew to divinity students. Young Whittingham had no instruction other than that he received at home until he was sent to the General theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1825. After being ordered deacon in 1827 he was assigned to missionary work in the neighborhood of Orange, N. J. He was ordained priest, 17 Dec., 1829, when he became rector of St. Mark's in the latter place. In 1831 he accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's, New York city, and remained there until 1835, when, after a voyage to Europe for his health, he was chosen professor of ecclesiastical history in the General theological seminary. This chair he occupied until 1840. In that year, after a spirited contest among the friends of several candidates, he was elected bishop of Maryland, and consecrated on 17 Sept. in St. Paul's, Baltimore. From his accession the diocese advanced rapidly in all that concerns church improvement, and his personal influence with both clergy and laity was as extraordinary as it was beneficent. Among several charitable and educational institutions that were founded through his efforts were St. James's college, Hagerstown, Md.; the Church home and infirmary, Baltimore; an order of deaconesses; and the Sisterhood of St. John in Washington. At the beginning of the civil war Dr. Whittingham's earnest advocacy of the Union cause separated him temporarily from the sympathies of many of his people, but his attitude then enabled him to labor more successfully for the unity of the church when the struggle had ended. In 1869 the diocese of Easton was set off from that of Maryland, and in 1870 Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., was appointed to relieve Bishop Whittingham of a part of his labors. In 1872 he represented the American church at the Lambeth conference, and subsequently he attended the meeting of Old Catholics at Bonn in a similar capacity. Bishop Whittingham was a pronounced high-churchman, although he is understood to have somewhat modified his opinions later in life. His peculiar views engaged him on several occasions in controversies with his clergy on points of church government. Among these were his presentation in 1876 for not bringing to trial the rector of Mount Calvary for reading prayers for the dead, and the earlier contest with Rev. Dr. Joseph Trapnell, of St. Andrew's, concerning the prior right of the bishop to celebrate communion at confirmations. During the war he had occasion to rebuke his clergy severely for omitting from the service the prayer for the president. For many years before his death Dr. Whittingham was an invalid. His last official act was performed on 7 Nov., 1878. At the time of his consecration he was the youngest of the American bishops; at his death he was the oldest but one, having been thirty-nine years in the episcopal office. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1827. Besides editing the "Family Visitor" and "Children's Magazine," monthly publications, and "The Churchman," issued weekly, he was the editor of "The Parish Library of Standard Works," with an introduction and notes (13 vols., 1828 *et seq.*); Jahn's "Introduction to the Old Testament," with Dr. Samuel H. Turner (1827); William Palmer's "Treatise on the Church of Christ" (2 vols., 1841); the "Commonitorium" of Vincent of Lérius, being a new translation with notes, etc. (1847); and "Ratramm on the Lord's Supper," with a revised translation (1848). He also contributed, with three other clergymen, to "Essays and Dissertations in Biblical Literature" (New York, 1829).

WWR Whittingham.

WHITTLE, Francis McNeece, P. E. bishop, b. in Mecklenburg county, Va., 7 July, 1823. He was graduated at the Virginia theological seminary, Alexandria, in 1847, ordered deacon, 16 July, 1847, and ordained priest, 8 Oct., 1848. He was rector of Kanawha parish, Kanawha co., Va., in 1847–'9, of St. James, Northam parish, Goochland co. in 1849–'52, of Grace church, Berryville, in 1852–'7, and of St. Paul's, Louisville, Ky., in 1857–'68. He was elected assistant bishop of Virginia, 17 May, 1867, and consecrated in St. Paul's church, Alexandria, Va., 30 April, 1868. Upon the death of Bishop Johns, 4 April, 1876, he became bishop of Virginia. He received the degree of D. D. from the Theological seminary of Ohio in 1867, and that of LL. D. from William and Mary college in 1873. In 1877 the diocese of Virginia was divided, West Virginia being set off as a separate diocese. Bishop Whittle chose the old diocese.

WHITTLESEY, Abigail Goodrich, educator, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., 29 Nov., 1788; d. in Colchester, Conn., 16 July, 1858. She was a sister of Charles A. and Samuel G. Goodrich, was educated at Berlin, Conn., and married in 1808 the Rev. Samuel Whittlesey, who was pastor at New Preston, Conn., for several years, then was steward for a short time of the American asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, and afterward was associated with her in conducting large female seminaries in Utica and Canandaigua, N. Y. She began in 1832, while in Utica, the publication of the "Mother's Magazine," which she edited till about 1850, and subsequently revived under the title of "The Magazine for Mothers and Daughters."

WHITTLESEY, Elisha, lawyer, b. in Washington, Conn., 19 Oct., 1783; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Jan., 1863. He was brought up on a farm, received an academical education, studied law, and on his admission to the bar began practice in Canfield, Ohio, in 1806. He served as an aide-de-camp during the war of 1812–'15, was for sixteen years prosecuting attorney of his district, a member of the Ohio state house of representatives in 1820–'1, and served in congress from Ohio by successive elections from 1 Dec., 1823, till 9 July, 1838, when he resigned. He was one of the founders of the Whig party, was appointed by President Harrison in 1841 auditor of the post-office department, and by President Taylor in 1849 first comptroller of the treasury, from which post he was removed by President Buchanan in 1857, but he was reappointed by President Lincoln in 1861, and held office till his death. In 1845 he was appointed general agent and director of the Washington

national monument association, and contributed greatly to the success of that enterprise.—His nephew, **Charles,** geologist, b. in Southington, Conn., 4 Oct., 1808; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 18 Oct., 1886, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, and assigned to the 5th infantry. In 1832 he was stationed at Fort Howard, Wis., and, after serving in the Black Hawk war, he resigned on 30 Sept. of the same year. After studying law he followed that profession in Cleveland, and in 1836–'7 he was editorially connected with the Cleveland "Herald." In 1837 he was appointed assistant geologist of Ohio, under William W. Mather, and given charge of the topographical and mathematical parts of

Charles Whittlesey

that survey, which disclosed the rich coal and iron deposits of eastern Ohio that are the foundation of its manufacturing industries. At this time he carefully examined and measured several of the works of the mound-builders, and his plans and notes of twenty of these remains were embodied in Davis and Squier's "American Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (Washington, 1848). From 1847 till 1851 he was engaged by the U. S. government in making a mineralogical and geological survey of the region about Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi. Subsequently he was professionally engaged as a mining engineer in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and in 1858 became associated in the geological work of the survey of Wisconsin. In February, 1861, he was enrolled in a company that tendered its services to Gen. Winfield Scott to escort the president-elect, Abraham Lincoln, to Washington. He was made assistant quartermaster-general on the staff of the governor of Ohio on 17 April, 1861, and during the western Virginia campaign acted as chief engineer of the Ohio troops. At the expiration of his three-months' service he was appointed, on 15 Aug., 1861, colonel of the 20th Ohio infantry, and detailed as chief engineer of the Department of Ohio, with charge of planning and constructing the defences of Cincinnati. He was present at Fort Donelson, where he led his regiment, and after the surrender was sent to the north in charge of over 10,000 prisoners. At the battle of Shiloh he commanded the 3d brigade of Gen. Lewis Wallace's division, but failing health compelled his retirement from active service, and he resigned on 19 April, 1862. He then resumed the geological exploration in the Lake Superior and upper Mississippi basin, and continued his literary labors. In 1867 he was active in the founding of the Western Reserve and northern Ohio historical society, of which he was president until his death. His bibliography included about 200 titles, and, in addition to his reports for the geological surveys, he published in the "Smithsonian Contributions" "Descriptions of Ancient Works in Ohio" (Washington, 1851); "On Fluctuations of Level in the North American Lakes" (1860); "Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior" (1863); and "On the Fresh-Water Glacial Drift in the Northwestern States" (1866). He is also the author of "Life of John Fitch," in Sparks's "American Biography" (Boston, 1845); and "Early History of Cleveland and Vicinity" (Cleveland, 1867).

WHITTLESEY, Frederick, jurist, b. in Washington, Conn., 12 June, 1799; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 19 Sept., 1851. He was graduated at Yale in 1818, and was admitted to the bar in Utica, N. Y., in 1821. He settled in Rochester in 1822, was a member of the "Morgan committee," and conducted an anti-Masonic political newspaper in the canvass of 1828. He was treasurer of Monroe county in 1829–'30, representative in congress from New York in 1831–'5, vice-chancellor of the 8th judicial district of the state in 1839–'47, and judge of the supreme court of New York in 1847–'8. Judge Whittlesey was professor of law at Genesee college in 1850–'1. He published an address that he delivered at Rochester, 4 July, 1842, and pamphlets.

WHITTLESEY, Joseph H., soldier, b. in New York in 1821; d. in Seattle, W. T., 2 Aug., 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1844, and assigned to the 2d U. S. dragoons, becoming 1st lieutenant, 18 Oct., 1847. He served in the military occupation of Texas and in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Buena Vista in 1847. Until the opening of the civil war he was on duty in New Mexico and Oregon. As major of the 5th U. S. cavalry he served with the Army of the Potomac till May, 1862. During the remainder of the war Maj. Whittlesey was employed in organizing volunteer cavalry. He was retired from active service on account of disability resulting from exposure in the line of duty. He was employed on light duty until February, 1867, when he was ordered to inspect the educational institutions of the United States, for the purpose of devising a system of military instruction for colleges and universities with relation to a scheme for future National defence. He was professor of military science at Cornell in 1868–'70, and treasurer of the Soldiers' home, Washington, D. C., till 1881.

WHITTLESEY, Sarah Johnson Cogswell, author, b. in Williamston, Martin co., N. C., about 1825. She was graduated at La Vallie seminary, in Halifax county, N. C., in 1841. She removed to Virginia in 1848 and resides in Alexandria. Miss Whittlesey has written for the periodical press prose and verse, and among other works has published "Heart-Drops from Memory's Urn" (New York, 1852); "The Stranger's Stratagem, or the Double Deceit, and other Stories" (1860); "Herbert Hamilton, or the Bas Bleu" (1867); "Bertha, the Beauty: a Story of the Southern Revolution" (Philadelphia, 1871); and, with her brother, "Spring Buds and Summer Blossoms" (1888).

WHITTREDGE, Worthington, artist, b. in Springfield, Ohio, 22 May, 1820. When he was about twenty years of age he went to Cincinnati, where he soon began portrait-painting. In 1849 he visited Europe, going first to London and Paris, and then to Düsseldorf, where he was for three years a pupil of Andreas Achenbach. He studied also in Belgium and Holland, and in 1855 went to Rome, remaining there until 1859. In the latter year he returned to the United States and settled in New York, where he was elected an associate of the National academy in 1860, and an academician the following year. In 1874 he was president of the academy. He made a sketching tour to the west in 1865, accompanying Gen. John Pope on his tour of inspection. Mr. Whittredge is an alert student of nature, whose well-finished landscapes, though

doubtless improved by his training abroad, are yet distinctively individual, with no mannerism resulting from foreign influence. His works, mostly pictures of American scenery, include "The Schützenfest" (1857); "The Roman Campagna" and "The Ruins of Tusculum" (1859); "The Old Hunting Grounds" (1864); "Berkeley's Seat, Newport" (1866); "The Rocky Mountains from the River Platte" (1868); "Forest Brook" (1873); "Trout Brook" (1875); "Twilight on the Hudson" and "Sunny Day in the Woods" (1883); "The Plains of Colorado" (1884); and "Afternoon in the Woods" and "A Brook among the Hills" (1887).

WHYTE, William Pinkney, senator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 9 Aug., 1824. His grandfather, Dr. John Campbell White, was a native of Ireland, who settled in Baltimore about 1800, and his mother was Isabella, daughter of William Pinkney. The son was educated by a private tutor and at Baltimore college. After serving about two years in the banking-house of Peabody, Riggs and Co., of which George Peabody had been the head, he studied law in Baltimore, and completed his course at Harvard, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar of Maryland. He served in the legislature in the session of 1847, and in 1848 was appointed by John Y. Mason, secretary of the navy, as judge-advocate of a court-martial, of which Captains Farragut, Buchanan, Barron, and others were members, at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis. He was elected comptroller of the treasury of Maryland in 1853, and in 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at New York. When Reverdy Johnson became U. S. minister to Great Britain in 1868, Mr. Whyte was appointed to the U. S. senate by the governor of Maryland, to fill the vacancy that was thus created. He served until 3 March, 1869. In 1871 he was elected governor of Maryland, but in 1874 he resigned that office to enable the legislature to choose his successor, on his election to the U. S. senate. He took his seat in the senate, 4 March, 1875, and served until 3 March, 1881. In 1874 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Maryland. During that year he was counsel for the state, being appointed by the governor, in the trial of the boundary dispute between Maryland and Virginia, which was submitted to the arbitration of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, and Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky. In the autumn of 1881 he was elected mayor of Baltimore without opposition, and he served till November, 1883. In 1887 he was chosen attorney-general of Maryland, which office he now holds.

WIBERG, Andreas, Swedish clergyman, b. in Tuna, Helsingland, Sweden, 17 July, 1816; d. early in November, 1887. He was graduated at the University of Upsala in 1843, ordained the same year, and in 1843–'51 was a minister of the Lutheran state church of Sweden. In 1852 he united with the Baptist denomination, and immediately afterward he came to this country. In 1852–'3 he was colporteur evangelist in the service of the American Baptist publication society among sailors in New York and Swedish emigrants in the west, and in 1855 he was sent to Sweden by the same society as superintendent of colportage, and has labored there ever since. He has published, in Swedish, "Who is to be Baptized?" (Upsala, 1852); "Christian Baptism as set Forth in the Holy Scriptures," in English and Swedish (Philadelphia, 1854); "Translation of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, with Commentary" (Stockholm, 1858); "The Doctrine of the Holy Scripture on Sanctification" (1868); "The Doctrine of Justification" (1869); "Come to Jesus" (1869); "Unity of Christians" (1878); "The Victorious Reign of Christ" (Christiana, 1883); and "The Church" (1884). He edited "The Evangelist" from 1856 till 1873.

WICKERSHAM, James Pyle, educator, b. in Chester county, Pa., 5 March, 1825. He is of the fifth generation in direct descent from Thomas Wickersham, who in 1701 settled on a 1,000-acre tract of land in Chester county that had been deeded by William Penn in 1682 to his father-in-law, Anthony Killingbeck. The Wickersham family came from the parish of Bolney, county of Sussex, England. James received a good education in the public schools and at Unionville academy, near his birthplace. When he was sixteen years old he was teacher in a public school, and in 1845 he became principal of the Marietta (Pa.) academy. He was the first county superintendent of Lancaster county in 1854, and in 1855 he opened the normal school at Millersville, Pa., which in 1859 became the first state normal school in Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was appointed state superintendent of public instruction, and held that post for nearly fifteen years. He assisted in the organization of the Lancaster county educational association, and became its second president in 1863. He helped to organize the Pennsylvania state teachers' association, was its fourth president in 1855, assisted at the organization of the National educational association, and was its seventh president in 1865. He was twice elected president of the National department of school superintendents. In 1863 he raised a regiment of soldiers for three months' service, and commanded it during the Gettysburg campaign. Lafayette gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1871. In 1882 he was appointed U. S. minister to Denmark. He has written on educational subjects for magazines and newspapers. For ten years (1871–'81) he was editor of the "Pennsylvania School Journal." His "School Economy" (Philadelphia, 1864) and "Methods of Instruction" (1865) have been translated into the Spanish, French, and Japanese languages. His most elaborate work is the "History of Education in Pennsylvania" (1886).

WICKES, Lambert, naval officer, b. in New England about 1735; d. at sea on the banks of Newfoundland in 1778. He was among the first naval officers that were appointed in the war of independence, his first commission being dated 22 Dec., 1775. In the summer of 1776 he commanded the brig "Reprisal," and in a cruise to the West Indies he captured the British ships "Friendship" and "Shark" and the schooner "Peter." On his return in July he took Benjamin Franklin to France in the "Reprisal," which was the first American war-ship that ever visited Europe. On this cruise he captured two British brigs in November, 1776. After his arrival in France with his prizes, which were sold, he sailed on a cruise in the Bay of Bis-

cay, where he captured several other English prizes. The British government remonstrated with France, then at peace with England, which necessitated mock sales of the prizes at sea. The French government was thereafter obliged to order the American cruisers to leave France. Wickes took command of the American squadron, consisting of the brig "Lexington," which had arrived from the United States, and the "Dolphin." Wickes captured fourteen vessels in five days in the Bay of Biscay and in the English channel, all of which were sent to France and sold in June, 1777. Wickes was afterward chased by a British ship of the line, and escaped by throwing his guns overboard. He continued his cruise toward this country in the "Reprisal" alone, as the little squadron had separated, and was lost in a storm on the banks of Newfoundland in 1778. All the crew of the "Reprisal" were lost with the ship except the cook.

WICKES, Stephen, physician, b. in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., 17 March, 1813. He is a descendant of Thomas Wickes, of the Massachusetts colony of 1635. He was graduated at Union college in 1831. In 1832 he entered the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., where he studied chemistry and natural science one year, and afterward he was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. He practised one year in New York, fifteen in Troy, N. Y., and since 1852 has been in Orange, N. J. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Princeton in 1868, and is connected with medical and other learned societies, and is secretary of the New Jersey historical society. In February, 1886, he withdrew from the active labor of his profession, and has since devoted himself to literary work. He edited the "Transactions" of the Medical society of New Jersey from 1860 till 1882, also the old transactions of the same from 1766 till 1858, and has published "Topography of Orange" (Newark, 1859); "Water-Cure in Orange" (1861); "Memoirs of Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D., of Troy" (1866); "Memorial Volume, First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J." (1870); "Living and Dying, their Physics and Psychics" (1874); "History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men to A. D. 1800" (1879); "Sepulture, its History, Methods, and Requisites" (1884); and "History of the Newark Mountains" (1888).—His brother, **Thomas,** clergyman, b. in Jamaica, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1814; d. in Orange, N. J., 10 Nov., 1870, was graduated at Yale in 1834, studied theology at Princeton and at New Haven theological seminary, and was ordained as an evangelist in 1839. He became pastor of the 1st Congregational church of Marietta, Ohio, in July, 1840, and after a successful pastorate of twenty-nine years resigned and was called to the Presbyterian church of Jamestown, N. Y., where he remained only about a year, owing to the failure of his health. He had been active in the formation of the Marietta Congregational conference and of the Ohio state conference, and was chosen moderator of the latter in 1853, and again in 1860. In 1849 he was elected a trustee of Marietta college, and he received the degree of D. D. from Wabash college in 1860. He published "Exposition of the Apocalypse" (New York, 1851); "The Son of Man" (Boston, 1868); "The Household" (1868); and "Economy of the Ages" (1869).

WICKHAM, John, lawyer, b. in Southold, Long Island, N. Y., 6 June, 1763; d. in Richmond, Va., 17 Jan., 1839. He was intended for the army, but after studying at the military academy of Arras, France, returned to this country, settled in Williamsburg, Va., and in 1785 began to practise law. He removed to Richmond in 1790, and for many years occupied a high place at the bar of that city, engaging, among other important cases, in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason against the U. S. government, in which he was counsel for the defendant. Of his and his associate counsel's efforts in this celebrated trial, the chief justice said: "The subject has been argued in a manner worthy of its importance. A degree of eloquence seldom displayed on any occasion has embellished solidity of argument and depth of research." Mr. Wickham continued in active practice until his death, and, although he declined political office, it is said he could have obtained any post in the gift of the people. John Randolph of Roanoke refers to him in his will as "My best of friends, without making any profession of friendship for me, and the wisest and best man I ever knew." Mr. Wickham was noted for his fine presence and courtly manners, which obtained for him the encomium of the poet Moore that "he was the only gentleman he had found in America, and would have graced any court in Europe."—His grandson, **Williams Carter,** soldier, b. in Richmond, Va., 21 Sept., 1820; d. there, 23 July, 1888, was educated at the University of Virginia, adopted the profession of law, served in the state senate, and was an active member of the "old-line" Whig party. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as captain, and became colonel of the 4th Virginia regiment, rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He served in most of the important battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, and was wounded three times, severely at Williamsburg. In 1864 he was a member of the Confederate congress. After the war he joined the Republican party, attaching himself to the conservative branch of that body. He was an admirer and advocate of Gen. Grant, supported him for the presidency, and exerted a pacific influence in the reconstruction of the state. From the first he opposed the adjustment of the state debt as proposed by the followers of William Mahone, and engaged in many controversies with that senator. He was chosen to the state senate in 1882–'3, and in the next election he was returned without opposition. At the time of his death he was a vice-president, general manager, and receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

Jno Wickham

WICKLIFFE, Charles A., politician, b. in Bardstown, Ky., 8 June, 1788; d. in Howard county, Md., 31 Oct., 1869. He was educated at the Bardstown grammar-school, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and began practice in Bardstown. He soon achieved distinction as a lawyer. He was aide to Gen. Samuel Caldwell at the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct., 1813, was a member of the state house of representatives in 1814–'23, and sat in congress from Kentucky in 1823–'33, having been chosen as a Henry Clay Democrat.

He was then elected again to the state legislature, and was its speaker in 1834. In 1836 he was elected lieutenant-governor of his native state, and in 1839 he became acting governor. In 1841 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Tyler, holding the post till March, 1845, and in the latter year he was sent by President Polk on a secret mission to Texas in the interests of annexation. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1845, a member of the Peace congress in February, 1861, served again in congress in 1861–'3, having been chosen as a Union Whig, and was a delegate to the Chicago national Democratic convention in 1864. Mr. Wickliffe was wealthy, and his aristocratic bearing and contempt for the poorer classes won him the name of "the Duke."

WICKSTEED, Gustavus William, Canadian lawyer, b. in Liverpool, England, 21 Dec., 1799. He removed to Canada in 1821, began the study of law in 1825, was admitted as an advocate in 1832, and was made a queen's counsel in 1854. Mr. Wicksteed entered the public service in 1828, became law-clerk of the Canada assembly in 1841, and the same year was appointed one of three commissioners to revise the statutes and ordinances of Lower Canada. In 1856 he was chosen with Sir James B. Macaulay and others a commissioner to revise, consolidate, and classify the public general statutes of Canada, and in 1867 he became law-clerk of the house of commons. In addition to various indexes and tables of the statutes of Canada, he has published "Waifs in Verse" (Montreal, 1878). — His son, Richard John, advocate and barrister, is assistant law-clerk and English translator in the Canadian house of commons.

WIDDIFIELD, John Henry, Canadian physician, b. in Whitchurch, Ont., 12 June, 1812. He was graduated as a physician and surgeon at the Royal college of surgeons, England, the Royal college of physicians, Edinburgh, Victoria university, Canada, and the College of physicians and surgeons of Ontario, and established himself in practice in Newmarket, Ont. He received the Reform nomination for the Dominion parliament in 1874, and again in 1882, but declined on both occasions. He was elected to the legislature of Ontario in 1875, re-elected in 1879, 1883, and 1886, and was ministerial "whip" under the Mowat government from 1877 till 1883, when he resigned.

WIDMER, Christopher, Canadian physician, b. in England in 1780; d. in Toronto, 2 May, 1858. As surgeon of the 14th light dragoons he served through nearly the whole of the peninsular campaign, and held the medal with five clasps. He removed to Canada during the war of 1812, settled in Toronto, and on 15 Aug., 1843, was appointed a member of the legislative council of Canada under a writ of summons from the crown.

WIERZBICKI, Felix Paul, author, b. in Poland; d. in California in 1861. He came to the United States on the failure of the Polish revolution of 1830, and, after teaching for a time, studied medicine and began to practise in Providence, R. I. He emigrated to California in 1848, and turned his attention to metallurgy, publishing one of the first books issued upon the mines of that state. At the time of his death he was employed in the San Francisco mint. He is the author of "The Ideal Man, a Conversation between Two Friends upon the Beautiful, the Good, and the True as manifested in Actual Life, by Philokalist" (Boston, 1841).

WIGFALL, Louis Trezevant, senator, b. in Edgefield district, S. C., 21 April, 1816; d. in Galveston, Tex., 18 Feb., 1874. He was educated at the College of South Carolina, but left before graduation to go, as a lieutenant of volunteers, to Florida, where he took part in the operations against the Indians. He subsequently studied law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Marshall, Tex., where he practised his profession. He served in the lower branch of the Texas legislature in 1849–'50, and was a member of the state senate in 1857–'8, and again in 1859–'60. During the latter session he was chosen U. S. senator, and took his seat, 4 Jan., 1860. In that body he was among the ablest and most uncompromising defenders of the slave power. As he did not take his seat at the called session of the 32d congress, he was expelled on 11 July, 1861. In the mean time he had been present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, as a member of Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard's staff. On the afternoon of the second day, 13 April, being on Morris island, and noticing that the fire from the fort had ceased and that the flag had been shot away, Col. Wigfall, with the approval of Gen. James Simons, in command of the forces on the island, embarked in a skiff, and set out across the bay. On reaching Fort Sumter, he made his way through an open port-hole inside the fortification, where he met Maj. Robert Anderson, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort, on the ground that the work was no longer tenable and that further resistance would be madness. After some parley, Maj. Anderson consented to have a white flag hoisted, and the surrender was an accomplished fact. Wigfall subsequently became colonel of the 2d infantry in the provisional Confederate army, and was promoted brigadier-general, 21 Oct., 1861. He commanded a brigade composed of three Texas regiments and one of Georgia troops until 20 Feb., 1862, when he resigned. Besides his military service, he also represented Texas in the provisional Confederate congress from February, 1861, till February, 1862. He was also senator in the Confederate congress from February, 1862, until the end of the war. He then went to England, where he resided for several years. In 1873 he settled in Baltimore. He died while visiting Texas on a lecturing tour. Gen. Wigfall was a forcible speaker, being remarkable for his impassioned style, and an ardent partisan, and took part in several duels.

WIGGER, Winand Michael, R. C. bishop, b. in New York city, 9 Dec., 1841. He was graduated in 1860 at the College of St. Francis Xavier in his native city, and studied theology at Seton Hall, N. J., where he remained several years. In October, 1862, he entered the seminary of Brignoli Sale, at Genoa, where he completed his divinity studies and won the doctor's cap. He was ordained priest in 1865, and returning to the United States became assistant at the cathedral at Newark, N. J. In April, 1869, he was appointed rector of St. Vincent's church, Madison, N. J., and remained there until May, 1873. After occupying the same office one year at St. John's, Orange, and two years at Summit, N. J., he returned to Madison, where he served as rector until Bishop Michael A. Corrigan was promoted coadjutor of New York in 1881. On the occurrence of this event, the diocese of Newark, over which Bishop Corrigan had presided, was reduced, the rest of the state being erected into the new see of Trenton. To the charge of the former Dr. Wigger was elected, being consecrated in October, 1881. Under his care the diocese, although small in extent, has increased in population, and now contains over 160,000 Roman Catholics, 105 churches, and 184 priests. There are also within its limits three colleges, eighteen seminaries for

young ladies, 23,340 children in the parochial schools, and fourteen asylums and hospitals. Bishop Wigger received the degree of D. D. from the University of Sapienza, Rome, Italy, in 1869.

WIGGINS, Ezekiel Stone, Canadian meteorologist, b. in Queen's county, New Brunswick, 4 Dec., 1839. He became a teacher in Ontario, and in 1866 was appointed superintendent of schools for Prince Edward county. He was graduated at the Philadelphia college of medicine and surgery in 1868 and at Albert college, Ontario, in 1869, and in 1871 was appointed principal of the new institution for the education of the blind at Brantford, which post he resigned in 1874. From that year till 1878 he was principal of the Church of England college at St. John. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Dominion parliament in 1878, and the same year was appointed to a permanent post in the civil service of Canada. In 1866–'7 he became involved in a controversy with the Universalists, and in the latter year published at Napanee his "Universalism Unfounded." He owes his notoriety chiefly to his predictions of storms, which for many years have been published by newspapers throughout the world. Occasionally his prognostications have been verified, but in the great majority of cases it has been otherwise. At best his successes in this department of meteorology were simply fortunate conjectures. His basis for the prediction of storms, the juxtaposition of planets, is not regarded by men of science as having any appreciable effect upon the atmospheric condition of the earth. He has published "Architecture of the Heavens" (Montreal, 1864).—His wife, **Susan Anna Gunhilda,** b. in Lakeside, Queens co., New Brunswick, 6 April, 1846, greatly aided by her writings and personal appeals in securing the passage of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, through the Canadian senate. In recognition of her services in this particular her bust has been placed in the parliamentary library at Ottawa, Canada.

WIGGLESWORTH, Michael, clergyman, b. in England, 18 Oct., 1631; d. in Malden, Mass., 10 June, 1705. His father, Edward, arrived in New England with his family in 1638, and in October of that year removed from Charlestown to New Haven, where he resided until his death, in October, 1653. Michael was graduated at Harvard in 1651, and from 1652 till 1654 was a tutor there and studied theology, supplying the pulpit of Charlestown during the winter of 1653–'4; in 1655 he began to preach in Malden, where he was settled as the pastor in 1657 and remained there till his death. In 1663 he made a voyage to Bermuda in search of health, and during his absence an associate minister was ordained at Malden. His health prevented him from officiating in the pulpit for about twenty years, during which time he studied medicine and became a skilful physician. In 1686 he resumed his pulpit labors, continuing to practise as a physician. Cotton Mather delivered his funeral sermon. In it he says: "It was a Surprize unto us to see a Little, Feeble Shadow of a Man, beyond Seventy, Preaching usually Twice or Thrice in a Week; Visiting and Comforting the Afflicted; Encouraging the Private Meetings; Catechising the Children of the Flock; and managing the Government of the Church; and attending the Sick, not only in his own Town, but also in all those of the Vicinity." In 1662 Mr. Wigglesworth completed and published a poem entitled "The Day of Doom, or a Description of the Great and Last Judgment," in which he pictured in vivid colors the terrors of the judgment-day and the awful wrath of an offended God. Thus the poem recommended itself to the sternest of the Calvinists as well as to their children. The first edition consisted of eighteen hundred copies, which were disposed of in a little more than a year. In view of the small number of the population at that time, and its sparseness, this indicated a great success. The poem maintained its popularity, in the rural districts at least, till the time of the Revolution. It was twice reprinted in England (in 1671 in London, and in 1711 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne). Ten editions have been printed in this country, the last, with other poems and a memoir, edited by William Henry Burr (New York, 1867). In the same year when the "Day of Doom" was published, Mr. Wigglesworth wrote a poem entitled "God's Controversy with New England, written in the Time of the Great Drought, anno 1662, by a Lover of New England's Prosperity." This was not published till 1871, when it was printed in the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society." Afterward he issued a new poem, "Meat out of the Eater, or Meditations concerning the Necessity, End, and Usefulness of Affliction to God's Children" (1669; 6th ed., 1770). In 1670 he wrote an elegy on the death of his colleague, the Rev. Benjamin Bunker (printed in 1872, in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register"). See a sketch of his life by John Ward Dean, with a fragment of his autobiography, some of his letters, and a catalogue of his library (Albany, 1871).—His son, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Malden, Mass., 15 Feb., 1689; d. in Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), Mass., 3 Sept., 1768, was graduated at Harvard in 1707, studied medicine, and in March, 1710, began to practise in Ipswich Hamlet. The following December he returned to his native town and studied divinity. After preaching at Dracut and Groton for the next two years, he accepted a call at Ipswich Hamlet, and was ordained 27 Oct., 1714. There he remained until his death. He published, between 1727 and 1765, nine occasional discourses, besides "A Short Account of the Rev. Mr. Hale, of Newbury," in the "Christian History" (1744); a "Dudleian Lecture" (1760); and an account of a controversy "with the Fourth Church, about Admitting Persons from Neighboring Churches" (1765). —His son, **Edward,** educator, b. in Malden, Mass., in 1693; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 16 Jan., 1765, was graduated at Harvard in 1710, and studied theology. When Thomas Hollis, of London, established a professorship of theology at Harvard, Mr. Wigglesworth was chosen to occupy it, 24 Jan., 1722, and held the office during the rest of his life. In 1724 he was elected a member of the corporation of Harvard. Dr. Wigglesworth was one of the chief writers in the Whitefieldian controversy, and in 1745 wrote "An Answer to Mr. Whitefield's Reply to the College Testimony." In 1754 he delivered two lectures on the "Distinguishing Characters of the Ordinary and Extraordinary

Edward Wigglesworth

Ministers of Christ," which were called forth by Whitefield's preaching at Cambridge, and were printed by request of the students. He was for some time commissioner of the London society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, but resigned the office in 1755. In 1730 he received the degree of D. D. from Edinburgh university. Besides occasional sermons, his publications include "Sober Remarks on a Modest Proof of the Order and Government Settled by Christ and His Apostles in the Church" (1724); "A Seasonable Caveat against Believing Every Spirit," two lectures (1735); "An Inquiry into the Truth of the Imputation of Adam's First Sin to his Posterity" (1738); two lectures on "The Sovereignty of God in the Exercise of His Mercy" (1741); "Some Evidences of the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, from the Testimony of Jesus Christ and His Apostles" (1755); the "Dudleian" lecture (1757); and "The Doctrine of Reprobation briefly Considered" (1763).—Edward's son, **Edward,** educator, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 7 Feb., 1732; d. there, 17 June, 1794, was graduated at Harvard in 1749, became tutor there in 1764, and succeeded his father as Hollis professor of theology. In 1779 he was chosen a fellow of the corporation. When the society in Scotland for promoting the gospel among the Indians of North America established a corresponding board in Boston, he was chosen secretary. In 1791 he resigned his professorship in consequence of a paralytic affection, and was made professor emeritus. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1786, and was an original member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He wrote "Calculations on American Population" (Boston, 1775); "Authority of Tradition Considered," being the Dudleian lecture for 1777; and "The Hope of Immortality," a sermon on the death of John Winthrop (1779).—Samuel's son, **Edward,** soldier, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 3 Jan., 1742; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 8 Dec., 1826, was graduated at Harvard in 1761. He engaged in commercial pursuits, and, in June, 1776, received a commission as colonel of a regiment to be raised in the counties of Essex, York, and Cumberland (of which the two latter are now included in the state of Maine). He took part in the operations of the American fleet on Lake Champlain under Gen. Benedict Arnold and Gen. Horatio Gates, being third in command. In the winter of 1777 he returned to his home in Newburyport to raise a second regiment, but such was "the distress of the times" that he was ordered to march to Ticonderoga before the full complement of men could be recruited. Col. Wigglesworth subsequently took part in the battle of Monmouth and other engagements, and in 1778 was made president of a court of inquiry that convened to investigate the surrender of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton on the Hudson by Gov. George Clinton. In 1779 he applied to Gen. Washington for leave to resign, which was granted. Gen. Washington afterward appointed him collector for the port of Newburyport, as his pecuniary prospects had been ruined by his devotion to his country, and in 1818 he was granted an annual pension of $240 by congress, through the influence of President Monroe, who had served with Col. Wigglesworth in the army in the Jerseys.—The second Edward's grandson, **Edward,** editor, b. in Boston, 14 Jan., 1804; d. there, 15 Oct., 1876, was graduated at Harvard in 1822, and at the law-school in 1825, studied law also with William Prescott, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. After practising for a time, he entered his father's counting-room, thereafter devoting his time mainly to mercantile pursuits. He assisted Francis Lieber, from 1827 till 1834, in the preparation of the "Encyclopædia Americana" (13 vols., Philadelphia, 1828–'32). Intellectual and scholarly culture, with the oversight and administration of a large number of charitable, benevolent, and humane societies, of which he was a generous patron, divided in about equal measure the whole half century of Mr. Wigglesworth's mature life. He was the author of "Reflections," a collection of apothegms (Boston, 1885) that were published after his death.

WIGHT, Moses, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 April, 1827. He was engaged in portrait-painting until 1851, when he went to Europe. After three years of study under Antoine A. E. Hébert and Léon Bonnat in Paris, he returned to the United States, but went abroad again in 1860, and a third time in 1865. His portraits include those of Alexander von Humboldt, Louis Agassiz, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, and Josiah Quincy. Among his ideal works are "Sleeping Beauty," "Eve at the Fountain," "Lisette," "Confidants," "John Alden and Priscilla," and "Pet's First Cake."

WIGHT, Orlando Williams, author, b. in Centreville, Alleghany co., N. Y., 19 Feb., 1824; d. in Detroit, Mich., 19 Oct., 1888. He was educated at Westfield academy and Rochester collegiate institute, New York, engaged in literary work, and was afterward ordained to the Universalist ministry. He was settled in Newark, N. J., for three years, but in 1853 visited Europe, and afterward he engaged in literary work. Subsequently he studied medicine, receiving his degree at the Long Island college hospital in 1865, and practised in Oconomowoc, Wis., and then in Milwaukee. In 1874 he was appointed state geologist and surgeon-general of Wisconsin, and in 1878–'80 he was health commissioner of Milwaukee, also health officer of Detroit for several years. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1861. Dr. Wight has published "The Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton" (New York, 1853); "Life of Abelard and Héloïse" (1853; enlarged as "Lives and Letters of Abelard and Héloïse, 1861); and has translated Victor Cousin's "History of Modern Philosophy," with Frederick W. Ricord (2 vols., 1852), and "Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good" (1854); "Pascal's Thoughts" (1859); Balzac's novels, in part (6 vols., 1860); Henry Martin's "History of France," with Mary L. Booth (4 vols., 1863); and "Maxims of Public Health" (New York, 1884). He also edited and revised "Standard French Classics" (14 vols., 1858–'60), and edited "The Household Library" (18 vols., 1859 *et seq.*). He left a book of travels entitled "A Winding Journey around the World" (Detroit, 1888).

WIGHT, Peter Bonnett, architect, b. in New York city, 1 Aug., 1838. He was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1855, and, after studying architecture for eighteen months, went to Chicago in 1858 to practise that profession, but returned the following year to his native city. Between 1862 and 1868 he built the New York academy of design (see vignette), the Yale school of the fine arts, and the Brooklyn mercantile library, now known as the Brooklyn library. In 1862 he planned the first army hospital that was built by the government during the civil war. In 1864 he erected the building of the Union square branch in New York city of the sanitary fair, and managed it until its close. Immediately after the Chicago fire in 1871 he removed to that city, and between 1872 and 1876 was chiefly engaged in the

erection of commercial buildings to the value of nearly $2,000,000. Among the latter was the American express building, in executing which he was associated with Henry H. Richardson. In 1878 he retired partially from the more active pursuit of his profession, and practised mainly as a consulting architect, devoting his time to constructive, engineering, and sanitary matters connected with building. In 1880 he organized the Wight fire-proofing company for the construction of fire-proof buildings, of which he is still the general manager and principal stockholder. In 1868 he invented the first improvement in the construction of fire-proof buildings. In 1874 he took out a patent for his method of rendering iron columns fire-proof, and he has since been granted three others for the same purpose. Other patents of his are for the construction of fire-proof ceilings in buildings in which wooden joists are used for floor - construction; for making iron floor - beams fire - proof when flat, hollow, tile floor - arches are used; for devices for automatically closing gates to swing-bridges; and for making terra-cotta coping for brick walls. Mr. Wight, besides frequently contributing articles on subjects connected with his specialty to various periodicals, has published a monograph on the "National Academy of Design Building," with photographic illustrations (New York, 1865), and "One Phase in the Revival of the Fine Arts in America" (Chicago, 1886).

WIGHTMAN, Valentine, clergyman, b. in North Kingston, R. I., in 1681; d. in Groton, Conn., 9 June, 1747. He was a descendant of Edward Wightman, the Baptist, who was burned for heresy in Lichfield, England, in 1612. After his ordination to the ministry in Rhode Island he removed in 1705 to Groton, Conn. He was the first Baptist minister in Connecticut, planted in Groton the first church of that denomination, and was active in establishing other churches throughout the state and in the city and state of New York. He was a scholarly man, as was evinced in a famous debate that he held at Lynn in 1727 with the Rev. John Bulkley, a minister of the standing order. The discussion was subsequently published. Mr. Wightman was also the author of a "Letter on singing Psalms" (1725).

WIGHTMAN, William May, M. E. bishop, b. in Charleston, S. C., 29 Jan., 1808; d. there, 15 Feb., 1882. He became an active Christian in April, 1825, began to preach in the same year, in 1828 was received on trial into the South Carolina conference, and ordained deacon by Bishop Soule, and elder by Bishop Hedding. From 1828 till 1833 he filled stations in South Carolina, then for two years was agent for Randolph Macon college, and for one year was professor of English literature in that institution. In 1839–'40 he was presiding elder of the Cokesbury district. He was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1840, and also of the famous conference of 1844, which resulted in the division of the church. From 1840 till 1854 he was editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate" in Charleston, and for the next five years he was president of Woodford college, S. C. In 1859 he was transferred to the Alabama conference, and became chancellor of the Southern university, which post he filled until July, 1867. In May, 1866, he was elected and ordained bishop at the general conference that met in New Orleans. He received the degree of D. D. from Randolph Macon college, and that of LL. D. from the College of Charleston. He edited the autobiography of Bishop William Capers, with an interesting memoir (Nashville, Tenn., 1858).

WIKOFF, Henry, author, b. in Philadelphia in 1813; d. in Brighton, England, 2 May, 1884. His father, a physician of Philadelphia, was owner of the township of Blockley, on Schuylkill river, and left a large fortune. The son was graduated at Union college in 1831, admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and in 1834 sailed for Europe, where his career was made notable by intimacy with many of the foremost men of his time, and he had the reputation of being better acquainted with important unwritten history than any other man of his day. In 1837 he was appointed attaché to the U. S. legation at London. He visited Paris soon afterward, and carried back to London to Joseph Bonaparte the jewelry and personal effects of Napoleon I., for which he received one of the first consul's silver drinking-cups. He received the cross of the Legion of honor from Napoleon III., whom he had visited in 1845, when the prince was imprisoned at Ham, and he also rendered valuable service during the days that followed the defeat at Sedan in 1870. Mr. Wikoff's title of "chevalier," by which he was commonly known, belonged to him as a knight-commander of the Spanish order of Ysabel la Catolica, which was conferred by Queen Isabella of Spain. In 1849 he was editor of the "Democratic Review." In 1855 he was employed by Lord Palmerston as a secret agent of the British government in Paris. No man had a brighter diplomatic career before him, and no one ever threw it away so lightly. He last visited this country in 1880 to arrange for the publication of an autobiography, under the title of "Reminiscences of an Idler." He published "Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, First President of France: Biographical and Personal Sketches, including a Visit to the Prince at the Castle of Ham" (New York, 1849); "Life of Alfred, Count d'Orsay" (1849); "My Courtship and its Consequences," which is said to have been published first in London, and there "suppressed by the foreign office" (1855); "Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist" (1856); "A New-Yorker in the Foreign Office, and his Adventures in Paris" (London, 1858); and "The Four Civilizations" (1870).

WILBOUR, Charles Edwin, Egyptologist, b. in Little Compton, Newport co., R. I., 17 March, 1833. He received a classical education, and entered Brown, where he took a prize for proficiency in Greek, and was noted for his thorough acquaintance with the ancient and modern languages, but was not graduated, owing to delicate health. Having taught himself short-hand, when he had sufficiently recovered he went to New York city in 1854 and became connected with the "Tribune" as a reporter. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. The following eighteen years were devoted to literary and journalistic work. In 1872 he began the study of Egyptian antiquities, and visited the principal libraries of the United

States and Canada. Two years later he went abroad and spent much time in consulting the archæological treasures of the British museum and the great libraries of the continent. He then became a co-laborer with Heinrich Karl Brugsch, commonly known as Brugsch Bey, and Gaston C. C. Maspero, in the field of Egyptology, accompanying the latter on five winter exploring expeditions up the Nile. Mr. Wilbour now (1889) continues the work, using his own dahabeeyah, or Nile boat. He has published "Rachel in the New World," from the French of Leon Beauvallet, with John W. Palmer (New York, 1856); a translation of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" (1862–'3); and "The Life of Jesus," from the French of Ernest Renan (1863).—His wife, **Charlotte Beebee,** b. in Norwich, Conn., 2 March, 1830, was educated at Wilbraham, Mass., and married Mr. Wilbour, 18 Jan., 1858. She was elected president of Sorosis in 1870, and five times re-elected. She was a founder of the club, devoted much time and thought to securing for it a permanent foundation, and was instrumental in organizing the Association for the advancement of women that was formed by it in 1873. She instituted lectures on health and dress reform, suggested and aided in preparing entertainments for various purposes, and assisted many women in obtaining public recognition. Since she has resided abroad she has maintained her interest in the elevation of her sex, and sought every opportunity to labor for it.

WILBUR, Hervey, author, b. in Wendell, Franklin co., Mass., in 1787; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 5 Jan., 1852. He studied theology and had charge of the Congregational church in his native town in 1817–'23, but afterward was principal of several schools for girls. He was a pioneer in the establishment of Bible classes, and was probably the first in this country to compile and publish a Bible-class text-book. He engaged in many literary and scientific labors, and was the author of a popular work on astronomy, the compiler of a "reference" Bible, and a lecturer on natural history and astronomy. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth in 1812. Mr. Wilbur published "A Discourse on the Religious Education of Youth" (2d ed., Boston, 1814); "A Reference Bible" (1828); "Elements of Astronomy" (New Haven, 1829); "Lexicon of Useful Knowledge" (New York, 1830); and "A Reference Testament for Bible Classes" (London, 1831).—His daughter, **Anne Toppan,** b. in Wendell, Franklin co., Mass., 20 June, 1817; d. near Marietta, Ohio, 14 Sept., 1864, was educated at Newburyport and elsewhere. After completing her studies, she taught music at New Hampton, N. H., Gorham, Me., and in schools in other places. She translated several volumes from the French and other languages, among them "The Solitude of Juan Fernandez" (Boston, 1851), and contributed chiefly fiction, under the name of "Florence Leigh," to various periodicals. In 1848 she edited the Boston "Ladies' Magazine" and the Lowell, Mass., "Ladies' Casket." After becoming Mrs. Joseph Wood, she published English versions of X. B. Saintine's "Queen of the Danube" and Edmond About's "La question Romaine" (Boston, 1859), and "Romance of a Mummy" (Columbus, 1860).—His son, **Hervey Backus,** philanthropist, b. in Wendell, Franklin co., Mass., 18 Aug., 1820; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 1 May, 1883, was graduated at Amherst in 1838, and at the Berkshire medical institution, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1842. Meantime he studied engineering, and he subsequently practised medicine at Lowell and Barre, Mass. Being greatly impressed by the perusal of an account of Dr. Édouard Seguin's school for idiots at Paris, he received several idiot pupils into his own house at Barre in July, 1848, and organized the first school for idiots in the United States. By his own earnest personal studies and efforts, he thus developed the system of education for the weak-minded that has been adopted in every similar institution in this country, in Canada, and in some parts of Europe. In 1815 Dr. Hervey Backus prevailed upon the legislature of New York to establish an experimental school at Albany, which, under Dr. Wilbur's direction, was so successful as to be fully organized in 1854 as the State asylum for idiots at Syracuse. Dr. Wilbur remained in charge of this institution until his death. He published numerous reports and other papers on idiocy. A tablet with the following inscription has been placed on the walls of the asylum: "Hervey Backus Wilbur, M. D., the First in America to Attempt the Education of the Feeble-Minded; and the First Superintendent of this Asylum. By his Wisdom, Zeal, and Humanity he Secured its Permanent Establishment. To his Memory this Tablet is raised by the Board of Trustees."—Another son, **Charles Toppan,** physician, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 18 May, 1835, while a student of medicine became connected as a teacher with the New York state asylum for idiots, of which his brother was superintendent, and he was thus led to an investigation of the various forms of dementia. In 1858 he was called to assist in the organization of the Ohio state asylum for idiots at Columbus, and for some time he acted as its assistant superintendent. In 1859 he removed to Lakeville, Conn., and aided in the establishment of a school for feeble-minded children, which was afterward conducted by Dr. Henry M. Knight. In 1860 he was graduated at the Berkshire medical institution and returned to Ohio, settling at Marietta, where he began to practise. The following year he entered the volunteer service, and remained in the army until the end of the civil war as assistant surgeon and surgeon. In September, 1865, he took charge of the Illinois institution for the education of feeble-minded children at Jacksonville, and he was so successful in its management that the legislature subsequently voted the erection of larger and more appropriate buildings at a cost of $185,000. It was afterward removed to Lincoln, Ill. In 1883 he severed his connection with the institution, and the following year he opened a private asylum for the feeble-minded at Kalamazoo. During his connection with the Illinois asylum Dr. Wilbur was instrumental in establishing similar institutions in Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and other western states. In January, 1882, he founded the "Philanthropic Index and Review," a monthly publication devoted to the interests of feeble-minded children, and the only periodical of the kind in existence.

WILBUR, John, Quaker preacher, b. in Hopkinton, R. I., 17 July, 1774; d. there, 1 May, 1856. He was the son of Quaker parents, and became a preacher of the society. He opposed the introduction of religious views that he deemed to be at variance with the original doctrines of his sect, and in 1838 was accused by several members of the Rhode Island yearly meeting of circulating in his conversation and writings opinions and statements derogatory to the character of the English Quaker, Joseph John Gurney, then on a visit to the United States. He was sustained by a large majority in his own monthly meeting (that of South Kingston, R. I.), but that body having been dis-

solved, and its members added to the Greenwich meeting, he was formally disowned by the latter in January, 1843, its action being subsequently confirmed by the quarterly meeting and the Rhode Island yearly meeting. His supporters were sufficiently numerous in Rhode Island and other parts of New England to form an independent yearly meeting, the members of which were known as Wilburites. Mr. Wilbur twice visited England, the second time in 1854. He published several polemical pamphlets, but his "Journal and Correspondence" (Providence, 1859) did not appear until after his death.

WILCOX, Cadmus Marcellus, soldier, b. in Wayne county, N. C., 29 May, 1826. He studied at Cumberland college, Nashville, his parents having removed to Tennessee during his infancy, then entered the U. S. military academy, and was graduated in 1846. He served through the war with Mexico, being engaged as acting adjutant of the 4th infantry in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, and as aide to Gen. John A. Quitman in the storming of Chapultepec, where he earned the brevet of 1st lieutenant, and in the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 24 Aug., 1851, served as assistant instructor of tactics at the military academy from 1852 till 1857, then went to Europe for a year on sick-leave, was made captain of infantry on 20 Dec., 1860, and at the beginning of the civil war was on frontier duty in New Mexico. Resigning his commission on 8 June, 1861, he was appointed colonel in the provisional army of the Confederacy, and assigned to the command of an Alabama regiment. He joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army with his regiment on 16 July, 1861, marched to Manassas to re-enforce Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, and served with the Army of Northern Virginia till its final surrender, being promoted brigadier-general on 21 Oct., 1861, and major-general on 9 Aug., 1863. He commanded a brigade in Gen. James Longstreet's corps at the second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and a division under Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, which resisted the repeated assaults of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's troops at the battle of the Wilderness. Gen. Wilcox declined a brigadier-general's commission in the Egyptian army after the war. In 1886 he was appointed chief of the railroad division of the general land-office in Washington, D. C. He is the author of a book on "Rifles and Rifle-Practice" (New York, 1859), and the translator of "Evolutions of the Line, as practised by the Austrian Infantry and adopted in 1853" (1860).

WILCOX, Carlos, clergyman, b. in Newport, N. H., 22 Oct., 1794; d. in Danbury, Conn., 29 May, 1827. His father, a farmer, removed in 1798 to Orwell, Vt., where the son's youth was spent. He was a precocious child, and this, with an accident to his knee which unfitted him for agricultural labor, decided his parents to send him to college. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1813, and at Andover theological seminary in 1817, after some interruptions from an affection of the heart, which continued till it ended his life. He preached in several places in 1819–'20, though still in feeble health, and spent the years 1820–'2 in the house of a friend in Salisbury, Conn., writing on his long poem "The Age of Benevolence," which he had projected in college. He was pastor of the North church in Hartford, Conn., from 1824 till 1826, when he accepted a call to Danbury. His poem, "The Age of Benevolence," was to contain five books, of which he completed the first and parts of three others. The first was published separately (Salisbury, 1822), and fragments of the work appeared after his death in a volume of his "Remains," which contains also "The Religion of Taste," a poem that he read before the Yale Phi Beta Kappa society in 1824, fourteen sermons, and a memoir of the author (Hartford, 1828). His verses abound in accurate rural description.

WILCOX, Ella Wheeler, author, b. in Johnstown Centre, Wis., about 1845. She was educated in the public schools of Windsor and at the University of Wisconsin. In 1884 she married Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., and since 1887 they have resided in New York city. Mrs. Wilcox began to write for newspapers at an early age, has contributed much to periodicals, and has published in book-form "Drops of Water" (New York, 1872); "Maurine" (Milwaukee, 1875); "Shells" (1883); "Poems of Passion" (Chicago, 1883); "Mal Moulée," a novel (New York, 1885); and "Poems of Pleasure" (1888).

WILCOX, Leonard, senator, b. in Hanover, N. H., 29 Jan., 1799; d. in Orford, N. H., 18 June, 1850. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, studied law, and practised at Orford. He became a judge of the state superior court, 25 June, 1838, but infirm health forced him to resign on 20 Sept., 1840. After the resignation of Franklin Pierce from the U. S. senate, Judge Wilcox filled his seat for the remainder of the unexpired term, first by appointment of the governor and then by the choice of the legislature, being elected as a Democrat. He served from 7 March, 1842, till 3 March, 1843, was made a justice of the New Hampshire court of common pleas, 7 Dec., 1847, and on 26 June, 1848, was again placed on the bench of the superior court.

WILCOX, Phineas Bacon, lawyer, b. in Middletown, Conn., 26 Sept., 1798; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 25 March, 1863. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, and practised law at Columbus, Ohio, for about forty years, paying particular attention to land-titles. He was the author of "Condensed Reports of the Superior Court of Ohio" (Columbus, 1832); "Ohio Forms and Practice" (1833); "A Few Thoughts by a Member of the Bar" (1836); "Reports of the Superior Court of Ohio," being vol. x. of the "Ohio Reports" (1842); "Digest of the First Twelve Volumes of Ohio Reports" (1844); "Practical Forms in Action, Personal and Real, and in Chancery" (2d ed., 1858); and "Practical Forms under the Code of Civil Procedure" (1862).

WILD, Edward Augustus, soldier, b. in Brookline, Mass., 25 Nov., 1825. He was graduated at Harvard in 1844, and on 21 April, 1861, became captain in the 1st Massachusetts regiment, with which he served in the peninsular campaign, being wounded at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He became major of the 32d Massachusetts, 24 July, 1862, lieutenant-colonel on 7 Aug., and colonel of the 35th on 20 Aug., and took part in the battle of South Mountain, where his left arm was shattered. After assisting Gov. John A. Andrew in raising and organizing colored troops in February–April, 1863, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 24 April, and, with the exception of a few months at the siege of Charleston, served in North Carolina, recruiting colored troops. In December he led an expedition through the eastern counties of the state, and on 18 Jan., 1864, he took command of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. He commanded a brigade in the affair at Wilson's wharf, and was in front of Petersburg when he was placed under arrest on 23 June, 1864, for refusing to obey the order of his superior to relieve his brigade quartermaster and take another. The

finding of the court-martial was set aside by the commanding general, and this action was subsequently confirmed by the judge-advocate-general at Washington. He afterward served on the expedition to Roanoke river in December, 1864, and then before Richmond till its capture, and in 1865 superintended the operations of the Freedmen's bureau in Georgia. On 15 Jan., 1866, he was mustered out of service. Since the war Gen. Wild has been engaged in silver-mining.

WILD, Joseph, Canadian clergyman, b. in Summit, Littleborough, Lancashire, England, 16 Nov., 1834. He entered the local ministry of the Primitive Methodists at the age of sixteen, became a travelling preacher, and at twenty-one emigrated to the United States. After travelling through the south and west as a preacher and lecturer, he was stationed as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857 at Hamilton, Ont., remaining one year. He then took a three-years' course in theology at the Biblical institute at Concord, N. H., returned to Canada, preached for a year at Goderich, and in 1863 was settled at Orono, Me., whence he was transferred two years later to Belleville, Ont., where he was pastor of the Methodist church and bursar and professor of Oriental languages in Albert university. Wesleyan university of Ohio gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870. In 1872 he was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., and, after remaining the allotted three years, being dissatisfied with the itinerant system, he accepted a call to the Union Congregational church in the same city. In 1881 he was installed as pastor of the Bond street Congregational church, Toronto, where he still officiates. He is popular as a preacher, has the largest regular congregation in Canada, and his sermons are printed in the "Canadian Advance," and circulated in Great Britain and Australia, as well as in the Dominion. In 1888 he acted as chairman of the Congregational union of Ontario and Quebec. Dr. Wild is a large and successful cultivator of fruits. He has published "The Lost Ten Tribes" (New York, 1878); "How and When the World Will End" (1879); "The Future of Israel and Judah" (London, 1879); "Talks for the Times" (Toronto, 1886); and "Songs of the Sanctuary" (1886). Editions of most of his works have been issued in the United States and England as well as in Canada.

WILDE, Richard Henry, scholar, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 24 Sept., 1789; d. in New Orleans, La., 10 Sept., 1847. His father, Richard Wilde, a Dublin merchant, came to the United States in 1797, and died in 1802. The widow and son removed to Augusta, Ga., where he fitted himself for the bar and was admitted in 1809. He was elected attorney-general of Georgia, and then chosen to congress as a Democrat, serving one term, in 1815–'17. He returned to the bar, but sat again in congress from 7 Feb. till 3 March, 1825, being elected to fill a vacancy, and, after a defeat for the next congress, was a member again from 1827 till 1835. His best speeches were those on internal improvements (Washington, 1828), in opposition to the Force bill and to the removal of the deposits from the U. S. bank, and those on the tariff and the currency. His opposition to President Jackson made him unpopular with his constituents, and he was defeated in 1834, whereupon he went to Europe and remained there till 1840, engaged in scholarly pursuits. He devoted himself specially to Italian literature, chiefly in Florence, and, obtaining access to valuable private libraries, discovered some forgotten documents bearing on the life and times of Dante, and also a portrait of the poet that had been painted on the wall of the chapel of Bargello by Giotto, but covered for many years with whitewash. He also made a study of the life of Torquato Tasso, and became the friend of many Italian literary men. After his return to this country he was a member of the Whig state convention at Milledgeville, Ga., in 1842, but took no further part in politics. He removed to New Orleans in 1843, and, on the organization of the law department of the University of Louisiana, became its professor of constitutional law, which post he held till his death from yellow fever. Mr. Wilde's brother, James, who had been a subaltern officer in the Seminole war, interested him in Florida, and he began to write an epic whose scene was laid in that state. This was never finished, but a lyric that it contained, called "The Lament of the Captive," but now known by its first line, "My Life is like the Summer Rose," became widely popular. It was suggested by the story of Juan Ortez, the last survivor of the ill-fated expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez. The verses appeared first in print about 1815 without Mr. Wilde's authorization, and were continually republished. Soon afterward it was said in the "North American Review" that they were translated from a Greek ode that purported to have been written by Alcæus. Scholars soon discovered that the latter was not genuine, and it was found that it was the work of Anthony Barclay, of Savannah, who had translated Mr. Wilde's song into Greek for his own amusement. The song was set to music by Charles Thibault. Mr. Barclay subsequently wrote an "Authentic Account of Wilde's Alleged Plagiarism," which was published by the Georgia historical society (Savannah, 1871). The story of the poem in its entirety was first told in "Our Familiar Songs" by Helen Kendrick Johnson (New York, 1881). Mr. Wilde's only published work is "Conjectures and Researches concerning the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso," the fruit of his studies in Italy, a scholarly work, which is also valuable for the poetical translations from Tasso that it contains (2 vols., New York, 1842). He contributed an essay on "Petrarch" to the "Southern Review," and wrote poetry, original and translated, for the magazines. His translations from the Italian, Spanish, and French are graceful and correct. He left many manuscripts, including an unfinished "Life of Dante"; a collection of translations of Italian lyrics, which he intended to publish with biographical sketches of the authors; and a completed poem of several cantos, entitled "Hesperia," which was edited by his son and issued after his death (Boston, 1867).

Richard H. Wilde

WILDE, Samuel Sumner, jurist, b. in Taunton, Mass., 5 Feb., 1771; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 June, 1855. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1789, studied law in his native place, and was admitted to the bar in 1792. After practising till 1794 in Waldoborough, Me., and till 1799 at Warren, Me..

which he represented in the Massachusetts legislature in 1798–'9, he removed to Hallowell, Me. He served as a presidential elector in 1800 and 1808, was a state councilor in 1814, and a delegate to the Hartford convention in the same year, and from 1815 till his resignation in 1850 was a judge of the Massachusetts supreme court. In 1820, after the separation of Maine, he removed to Newburyport, Mass., and in 1831 he went to reside in Boston. Judge Wilde was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1820, and a member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He was one of the best *nisi prius* judges in the state, and possessed profound legal learning and great integrity. Bowdoin gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1817, Harvard in 1841, and Dartmouth in 1849. Judge Wilde published several orations. He married Eunice, daughter of Gen. David Cobb, and their daughter Caroline became the wife of Caleb Cushing. A discourse on his life by Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody, with the proceedings of the Boston bar, was published (Boston, 1855).

WILDER, Alexander, physician, b. in Verona, Oneida co., N. Y., 14 May, 1823. He attended the common schools, was self-educated in the higher branches, taught for some time, and was graduated in medicine at Syracuse in 1850. He was an editor of the Syracuse "Star" in 1852 and of the "Journal" in 1853, and took charge of the "New York Teacher" in 1856. In 1857 he went to Springfield, Ill., where he prepared the bill to incorporate the State normal university. Removing to New York city, he became connected in 1858 with the "Evening Post," on whose staff he remained for thirteen years. In 1871 he was elected an alderman of New York on the anti-Tweed ticket. He was president of the Eclectic medical society of New York in 1870–'1, of whose "Transactions" he edited two volumes (Albany, 1870–'1), and became secretary of the National association, whose annual "Proceedings" he has issued since 1876. In 1873–'7 he was professor of physiology in the Eclectic medical college of the city of New York, and from 1878 till 1883 he held successively the chairs of physiology and psychological science in the United States medical college. Dr. Wilder is a member of the American Akadémê, a philosophical society, and editor of its "Journal," published in Orange, N. J. He has published many monographs, including "The Intermarriage of Kindred" (New York, 1870); "Plea for the Collegiate Education of Women" (1874); "Vaccination a Medical Fallacy" (1878); "Paul and Plato" (St. Louis, 1881); "Life Eternal" (Orange, N. J., 1885); and "The Ganglionic Nervous System" (1887). He has edited essays on "Ancient Symbol-Worship" (New York, 1873); Thomas Taylor's "Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries" (1875); Richard Payne Knight's "Symbolical Language of Ancient Art and Mythology" (1876); and "India: what can it Teach us?" by Max Müller (1883); and translated Iamblichus's work on "The Mysteries of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Chaldæans," in "The Platonist."

WILDER, Burt Green, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 Aug., 1841. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school in 1862 and at the medical department of Harvard in 1866. Meanwhile he served in the U. S. army as a medical cadet in 1862–'3 and as assistant surgeon and surgeon in the 55th Massachusetts volunteers in 1863–'5. In 1867 he was elected professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy in Cornell university, which chair he still holds, and he was also professor of physiology in the Medical school of Maine, Bowdoin college, in 1874–'84. His discovery in 1862 that silk might be drawn from a living spider to the extent of 150 yards at a time led to his further researches on the habits of the spider and the qualities and usefulness of the silk. Since 1880 he has devoted his attention mostly to studies on the vertebrate brain. He has also striven earnestly for the adoption of a uniform anatomical nomenclature, claiming that names should be as far as possible mononyms, and that in each language should be used the appropriate paronym of the Latin name rather than the Latin form. In 1887 he described the brain of cerotodus and showed that among vertebrates the proper cerebral hemispheres, the special organs of the mind, occupy five different positions relative to the olfactory tracts and bulbs, which are the direct continuations of the general brain axis and were probably the primitive and at first most important parts of the prosencephal. In brain publications he has insisted upon the morphological significance of the cavities, and upon the need of greater care and improved methods in dissection and preparation. In 1857 he described the slip system of notes, consisting of the brief statement of facts, ideas, or references to books, written lengthwise upon slips equal to the sixth part of a sheet of note-paper. He also uses these slips for correspondence, and in 1886 invented a note-wheel on the circumference of which they are filed. Prof. Wilder lectured at Harvard in 1868, at the University of Michigan in 1876–'7, at the Lowell institute, Boston, in 1866 and 1870, at the American institute, New York, in 1870–'3, and on the Cartwright foundation before the Alumni association of the College of physicians and surgeons in 1884. He is a member of scientific societies, presided over the section on biology of the American association for the advancement of science in 1885, and was president of the American neurological association in 1885. His bibliography includes nearly 100 technical papers in scientific and medical journals and in the publications of learned societies, also about 80 reviews and articles in magazines. He has published in book-form "What Young People Should Know" (Boston, 1875); "Emergencies: how to Avoid them and how to Meet them" (1879); "Health Notes for Students" (1883); and, with Prof. Simon H. Gage, "Anatomical Technology as applied to the Domestic Cat" (New York, 1882).

WILDER, Daniel Webster, journalist, b. in Blackstone, Mass., 15 July, 1832. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856, and became a lawyer and journalist. He has been an editor of the Leavenworth, Kan., "Conservative" and "Times," the Fort Scott "Monitor," the Rochester, N. Y., "Express," the St. Joseph, Mo., "Herald," and the "World," of Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Wilder was one of the chief organizers of the Kansas historical society, and has served as its president. He was appointed surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska in 1863, and elected state auditor of Kansas in 1872 and 1874, and superintendent of insurance in 1887. He has published "Annals of Kansas" (Topeka, Kan., 1875).

WILDER, Marshall Pinckney, merchant, b. in Rindge, N. H., 22 Sept., 1798; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 Dec., 1886. He received a common-school education, and engaged in farming, but in 1819 became a partner of his father, who was a merchant in his native place. In 1825 he removed to Boston, where he established a wholesale business in West India goods, and in 1837 he became a member of the commission firm of Parker, Blanchard and Wilder. He acquired a large fortune, and

served also as a director in many commercial or financial companies. Mr. Wilder served in the legislature in 1839, in the governor's council in 1849, and in the state senate, of which he was president, in 1850, and he was one of the founders of the Constitutional Union party in 1860, being chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to its National convention of that year, which nominated Bell and Everett. Throughout the war he was a firm supporter of the U. S. government. He took special interest in agriculture and horticulture, was president of the Massachusetts agricultural society for eight years, of the Norfolk agricultural society for twenty years, and for six years of the U. S. agricultural society, of which he was the founder. He was also a founder of the American pomological society, and became its president on its organization in 1848, continuing many years in office. The value of his researches in hybridization and fruit-culture were recognized not only in the United States but abroad. Mr. Wilder was also president of the New England historic-genealogical society from 1868 till 1886, and was a leader in the movement that gave to Boston the Natural history rooms and the Institute of technology. He published a large number of historical, agricultural, and other addresses, including those "On Laying the Corner-Stone of the First Massachusetts Horticultural Hall" (Boston, 1844); "On the 225th Anniversary of the Settlement of Dorchester" (1855); annual addresses before the Historic-genealogical society (1868–'73); lectures on "California" (1871) and "The Hybridization of Plants" (1872); "On the Progress and Influence of Rural Art" (1872); and addresses before the American pomological society (1848–'73) and the U. S. agricultural society (1852–'6).

Marshall P. Wilder

WILDER, Samson Vryling Stoddard, merchant, b. in Bolton, Mass., in 1780; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 2 April, 1865. He became a merchant in Boston, visited Europe in the interests of his business, where he formed the acquaintance of Rev. Rowland Hill and other eminent men, who enlisted his sympathies in the formation of Bible and tract societies, and in 1830 went to New York, where he engaged in banking. He was president of the American tract society in 1823–'42, and was connected with many similar organizations, from all of which he retired in 1842. He was the author of numerous religious tracts that were widely circulated. See "Records of the Life of S. V. S. Wilder" (New York, 1866).

WILDES, George Dudley, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 19 June, 1819. He was fitted for Harvard, and became usher in mathematics at Chauncey Hall school, Boston. He was graduated at the Virginia theological seminary at Alexandria, was ordained deacon in New Bedford, Mass., in 1846, by the bishop of Kentucky, and at the same time invited to the professorship of mathematics at Shelby college, Ky. He was ordained priest in Dedham, Mass., in 1848, by Bishop Eastburn. After holding several charges, he became assistant at St. Paul's, Boston, and also supervisor of the Episcopal school of Massachusetts. Afterward he was at Brookline and then at Salem, where he became a member of the State board of education. At the outset of the civil war Dr. Wildes was instrumental in raising the 23d and 19th Massachusetts regiments, forming also the field hospital corps, volunteering as its head for service, and being commissioned a chaplain. Since 1867 he has been rector of Christ church, Riverdale, New York. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1855, of S. T. D. from Hobart in 1871, and that of D. D. from the College of Kansas in 1886. Since its organization in 1874 he has been general secretary of the church congress, being one of its original founders. In this capacity he has edited eleven volumes of papers and addresses (1872–'88). Dr. Wildes has published sermons and addresses, has edited Bishop Griswold's "Lectures on Prayer," and translated George Herbert's Latin poems.

WILDEY, Thomas, a founder of the Order of Odd-Fellows in the United States, b. in London, England, 15 Jan., 1783; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Oct., 1861. He came to this country in 1817, and labored in Baltimore as a maker of coach-springs. In 1819 he established in that city the first lodge of Odd-Fellows in the United States, and from 1825 till 1833 he was grand-sire of the grand lodge. A monument has been erected to his memory in Baltimore by members of the order.

WILES, Lemuel Maynard, artist, b. in Perry, Genesee co. (now Wyoming), N. Y., 21 Oct., 1826. In 1848–'51 he studied with William Hart in Albany, and Jasper F. Cropsey in New York. He followed his profession in Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Utica, and Albany, N. Y., and in 1864 opened a studio in New York. In 1875 he assumed the directorship of the College of fine arts in Ingham university, Le Roy, N. Y., and in 1888 he founded the Silver Lake art-school at Perry, N. Y. His works include "The Pillar of Fire," "Mount San Jacinto, California," "Ruins of the Cathedral of San Juan Capistrano, Cal.," "The Noonday Retreat," "The Vale of Elms," "Snowbound," and "A Song of the Sea."—His son, **Irving Ramsay,** artist, b. in Utica, N. Y., 8 April, 1861, studied painting at first under his father and afterward at the Art students' league, New York, and in 1882–'4 under Jules Joseph Lefebvre and Carolus Duran in Paris. He is known as a clever figure-painter, and his "Corner Table" gained the third Hallgarten prize at the Academy of design in 1886. He is a member of the Society of American artists, and the Water-color society.

WILEY, Calvin Henderson, clergyman, b. in Guilford county, N. C., 3 Feb., 1819; d. in Winston, N. C., 11 Jan., 1887. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1840, studied law, and was admitted to the bar soon after his graduation. He was elected to the state legislature in 1850, and again in 1852, and in the latter year was chosen the first state superintendent of common schools, to which post he was re-elected for six successive terms of two years each by an almost unanimous vote. So efficient was the system of public instruction under his administration that the schools were kept in operation during the entire period of the civil war, something which it is claimed did not occur in any other southern state. Having previously studied theology, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Orange in 1855, in 1869 was appointed general agent of the American Bible society for middle and eastern Tennessee, and in 1874 was transferred to North Carolina, South Carolina being included in his field of labor in 1876. During the civil war Mr.

Wiley was instrumental in establishing a publishing-house at Greensboro' to supply the state with text-books; also in organizing at Columbia, S. C., an educational association for the Confederacy, and in establishing a North Carolina state educational association, of whose journal he was one of the editors. He founded with William D. Cooke the "Southern Weekly Post" of Raleigh, which he also edited, published and edited the "Oxford Mercury," was one of the founders of the "North Carolina Presbyterian," and contributed to other journals. In addition to school-books, he published "Alamance, or the Great and Final Experiment," a novel (New York, 1847); "Adventures of Old Dan Tucker with his Son Walter" (London, 1851); "Utopia: a Picture of Early Life at the South" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Life in the South: a Companion to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'" (1852); "Scriptural Views of National Trials" (Greensboro', 1863); and "Roanoke; or Where is Utopia?" (Philadelphia, 1886).

WILEY, Harvey Washington, chemist, b. in Kent, Jefferson co., Ind., 18 Oct., 1844. He was graduated at Hanover college in 1867, and was professor of Latin and Greek in 1868–'71 at Butler university, Indianapolis, also studying at Indiana medical college, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1871. After teaching science for a year in the Indianapolis high-school, he entered the Lawrence scientific school at Harvard, where he was graduated with the degree of S. B. in 1873, and then accepted the chair of chemistry at Butler university, which institution gave him the degree of Ph. D. in 1876. He studied chemistry at the University of Berlin in 1878, and during 1874–'83 was professor at the Agricultural college of Indiana (now Purdue university). He also held in 1881–'3 the office of state chemist of Indiana, and in 1883 he was appointed chemist of the U. S. department of agriculture in Washington, which place he has since held. Prof. Wiley is a member of scientific societies, and in 1886 was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, with charge of the section of chemistry. He was also in 1886 president of the Chemical society of Washington and of the Association of official agricultural chemists. His work has been chiefly in technology, and more especially in relation to food-products. The subjects of glucose and grape-sugar were very thoroughly studied by him while he was state chemist, and since his appointment in Washington he has investigated sorghum-sugar. Prof. Wiley has published presidential and college addresses, and his papers number more than fifty. These include the results of his researches, and have been published in scientific journals, the transactions of societies of which he is a member, and government reports.

WILEY, Isaac William, M. E. bishop, b. in Lewistown, Pa., 29 March, 1825; d. in Foochow, China, in November, 1884. At fourteen years of age he went to an academy to fit for college, hoping to be a minister, and in his eighteenth year he was licensed as lay preacher. Owing to impaired health, he gave up the idea of entering the ministry, and in 1844 he was graduated at the medical department of the University of the city of New York. In 1846 he began medical practice in western Pennsylvania, where he continued several years with success. In 1850 he offered himself as a minister to the Philadelphia conference, but there was no room for him. At this time Dr. John P. Durbin, hearing of his abilities as a physician and his desire to enter the ministry, induced him to go to China as medical missionary. At Foochow, in 1853, his wife died, and in the following year he brought back his motherless children to the United States. He entered the ministry in New Jersey, and, after filling pastorates for four years, became principal of Pennington seminary, which post he filled until 1863. In 1864 the general conference elected him editor of the "Ladies' Repository," published in Cincinnati. In 1872 he was made bishop. As a pastor Dr. Wiley was useful and highly respected, as principal of a seminary he was greatly beloved, and as an editor his taste was excellent and his style chaste. As a bishop he was prudent, deliberate, and clear, and seldom fell into any error either of the interpretation of constitutional or parliamentary law, or the selection of men for particular posts. He died in China on an episcopal tour to the missions that he had done so much to found. His death took place in a house on the very lot that he had occupied as a missionary thirty-two years before. Bishop Wiley received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan university in 1864, and that of LL. D. from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1879. He published "The Fallen Missionaries of Fuh-Chau" (New York, 1858), and "Religion in the Family"; and among other works edited Rev. Thomas R. Birks's "The Bible and Moslem Thought" (Cincinnati, 1864); "The Life and Work of Earnest Men," by Rev. W. K. Tweedie (1864); and Friedrich Tholuck's "Christ of the Gospels and of Criticism" (1865).

WILHORST, Cora de, singer, b. in New York city, 16 Oct., 1835. Her maiden name was Withers, and her father belonged to a well-known New York family. Her maternal grandfather, David Dunham, was associated with Robert Fulton in the construction of the first steamboat. Cora was educated in her native city, studied music, and became separated from her family through her marriage with her music-teacher Henri, Comte de Wilhorst. She then appeared in concerts with Sigismund Thalberg, the pianist, her début taking place at Newport, R. I., 21 Aug., 1856. She made her first appearance in opera at the New York academy of music as Lucia, 28 Jan., 1857. After visiting Paris and singing with Mario in "Don Pasquale," she returned to this country and began an operatic engagement in Philadelphia, 2 Nov., 1858. During the next four years Mme. de Wilhorst sang in the United States, opening the first opera-house in Cincinnati and the first music-hall in Chicago. She retired from the stage in 1860, but resumed her profession in Paris in 1869, singing in concerts. In 1870 she appeared in "Rigoletto" in that city, taking the place of Adelina Patti, who had gone to Russia. The Franco-Prussian war compelled her to give up a three-years' engagement to sing in the French capital. In February, 1871, she sang for the first time in Great Britain, appearing with Sims Reeves at the Crystal palace, Sydenham. She remained in England, taking part in oratorios, concerts, and festivals until 1874, when she married Oliver de Raucourt, and retired from the stage. In 1880 she returned to the United States, where she has since devoted herself to teaching singing. Mme. de Wilhorst claims to be the first American singer that began her operatic career in this country before studying abroad.

WILKES, Charles, naval officer, b. in New York city, 3 April, 1798; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 Feb., 1877. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Jan., 1818, and was promoted to lieutenant, 28 April, 1826. He was appointed to the department of charts and instruments in 1830, and was the first in the United States to set up fixed astro-

nomical instruments and observe with them. On 18 Aug., 1838, he sailed from Norfolk, Va., in command of a squadron of five vessels and a store-ship, to explore the southern seas. He visited Madeira, the Cape Verd islands, Rio de Janeiro, Tierra del Fuego, Valparaiso, Callao, the Paumotou group, Tahiti, the Samoan group (which he surveyed and explored), Wallis island, and Sydney in New South Wales. He left Sydney in December, 1839, and discovered what he thought to be an Antarctic continent, sailing along vast ice-fields for several weeks. In 1840 he thoroughly explored the Feejee group, and visited the Hawaiian islands, where he measured intensity of gravity by means of the pendulum on the summit of Mauna Loa. In 1841 he visited the northwestern coast of America and Columbia and Sacramento rivers, and on 1 Nov. set sail from San Francisco, visited Manila, Sooloo, Borneo, Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, and cast anchor at New York on 10 June, 1842. Charges preferred against him by some of his officers were investigated by a court-martial, and he was acquitted of all except illegally punishing some of his crew, for which he was reprimanded. He served on the coast survey in 1842–'3, was promoted to commander, 13 July, 1843, and employed in connection with the report on the exploring expedition at Washington in 1844–'61. He was commissioned a captain, 14 Sept., 1855, and when the civil war opened was placed in command of the steamer "San Jacinto" in 1861 and sailed in pursuit of the Confederate privateer "Sumter." On 8 Nov., 1861, he intercepted at sea the English mail-steamer "Trent," bound from Havana to St. Thomas, W. I., and sent Lieut. Donald M. Fairfax on board to bring off the Confederate commissioners, John Slidell and James M. Mason, with their secretaries. The officials were removed to the "San Jacinto," in which they were taken to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The navy department gave Capt. Wilkes an emphatic commendation; congress passed a resolution of thanks, and his act caused great rejoicing throughout the north, where he was the hero of the hour. But on the demand of the British government that Mason and Slidell should be given up, Sec. Seward complied, saying in his despatch that, although the commissioners and their papers were contraband of war, and therefore Wilkes was right in capturing them, he should have taken the "Trent" into port as a prize for adjudication. As he had failed to do so, and had constituted himself a judge in the matter, to approve his act would be to sanction the "right of search," which had always been denied by the U. S. government. The prisoners were therefore released. In 1862 Wilkes commanded the James river flotilla, and shelled City Point. He was promoted to commodore, 16 July, 1862, and took charge of a special squadron in the West Indies. He was placed on the retired list because of age, 25 June, 1864, and promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list, 25 July, 1866. For his services to science as an explorer he received a gold medal from the Geographical society of London. The reports of the Wilkes exploring expedition were to consist of twenty-eight quarto volumes, but nine of these were not completed. Of those that were published, Capt. Wilkes was the author of the "Narrative" of the expedition (6 vols., 4to, also 5 vols., 8vo, Philadelphia, 1845; abridged ed., New York, 1851), and the volumes on "Meteorology" and "Hydrography." Admiral Wilkes was also the author of "Western America, including California and Oregon" (Philadelphia, 1849), and "Theory of the Winds" (New York, 1856).

Charles Wilkes

WILKES, George, journalist, b. in New York city in 1820; d. there, 23 Sept., 1885. In 1850 he became co-editor, with William T. Porter, of the "Spirit of the Times" in New York, and subsequently he was proprietor of that paper. He was well known as a politician, and travelled repeatedly in Europe. In April, 1870, he received from the emperor of Russia the grand cross of the Order of St. Stanislas for his services in suggesting to the Russian government an overland railway to China and India by way of Russia. In addition to contributions to periodicals, he published "History of California, Geographical and Political" (New York, 1845), and "Europe in a Hurry" (1852).

WILKES, Henry, Canadian educator, b. in Birmingham, England, 21 June, 1805; d. in Montreal, Canada, 17 Nov., 1886. He removed to Canada in 1820, was graduated at Glasgow university, Scotland, in 1833, studied in the Glasgow theological academy, and was pastor of the Albany street Congregational church in Edinburgh in 1833–'6. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Montreal, from 1836 till 1871, principal and professor of theology in the Congregational college of British North America in 1870–'83, and from 1883 till his death professor of theology and church history in this institution. He represented the Colonial missionary society, London, England, in 1836–'83. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of D. D. in 1850, and McGill college, Montreal, that of LL. D. in 1870. Dr. Wilkes published numerous sermons and addresses, and "The Internal Administration of the Congregational Churches" (Montreal, 1858).

WILKESON, Samuel, manufacturer, b. in Carlisle, Pa., in 1781; d. in the mountains of Tennessee in July, 1848. His father, John, a native of Ireland of Scotch descent, came to this country in 1760, settled in Delaware, and served against the British in the war of the Revolution. The son received few educational advantages, and worked on a farm till about 1806, when he began his career as a builder and owner of vessels and a trader on Lake Erie and elsewhere. During the war of 1812 he supplied Gen. William Henry Harrison with transports for the use of the troops in invading Canada. In 1814 he settled in Buffalo and engaged in business as a merchant. In 1819 he was an active advocate of the construction of the Erie canal, and in 1822 he was chiefly instrumental in securing the selection of Buffalo as its terminus. He was appointed first judge of the Erie court of common pleas in February, 1821, though he was without a legal education, was elected to the state senate in 1842, and served in that body and in the court for the correction of errors for six years. In 1836 he was elected mayor of Buffalo. He erected and put in operation a furnace in Mahoning county, Ohio, the first in this country to "blow in" on raw bituminous coal and smelt iron with that fuel uncoked, built the first iron-foundry in Buffalo, and

established in that city the business of manufacturing steam-engines, stoves, and hollow-ware. He favored a system of gradual and compensated emancipation of the slaves, and advocated the colonization of the negroes on the west coast of Africa. He afterward removed to Washington, the headquarters of the American colonization society, over which he presided, for two years edited its organ, the "African Repository," directed the affairs of the colony of Liberia, establishing commercial relations between it and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and gathered colonists wherever he could in the south.—His son **Samuel**, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 9 May, 1817, was educated at Williams and Union, and was graduated at the latter in 1837. He was for twelve years a staff-writer on the New York "Tribune," and its war-correspondent in the Army of the Potomac, and was the editor and owner of the Buffalo "Democracy" and of the Albany "Evening Journal," having bought out Thurlow Weed in 1865. He has been secretary of the Northern Pacific railroad company since March, 1869.—The second Samuel's son, **Bayard**, b. in Albany, N. Y., 17 May, 1844; d. near Gettysburg, Pa., 1 July, 1863, in the first year of the civil war solicited and obtained a commission as 2d lieutenant in the 4th U. S. artillery. He served with his battery in and about Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was promoted captain of his battery, and commanded it at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was killed. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery after his death for gallantry in battle. —Another son, **Frank**, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 8 March, 1845, has contributed to the New York "Times," the New York "Sun," and other papers, and has published "Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac" (New York, 1887).—Another son, SAMUEL, was one of the builders of Tacoma, on Puget sound.

WILKIE, Francis Bangs, journalist, b. in West Charlton, N. Y., 2 July, 1832. He was graduated at Union in 1857, during which period he had editorial charge of the "Daily Star" of Schenectady. Soon after he settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he established the "Evening News," and in 1861 became the war-correspondent of the "New York Times," having charge of all the military movements in the region west of the Alleghany mountains. He then became an editorial writer on the "Chicago Times" in 1864, which he held till the close of 1887. He was the correspondent of the latter during the Russo-Turkish war, and for several years was at the head of the European bureau of that journal. His published works are "Davenport, Past and Present" (Davenport, Iowa, 1858); "The Iowa First" (Dubuque, Iowa, 1862); "Walks about Chicago, and Army and Miscellaneous Sketches" (Chicago, 1871); "The Chicago Bar" (1872); "Sketches beyond the Sea" (1879); "History of the Great Inventions and their Influence on Civilization" (Cincinnati, 1883); "The Gambler," a novel (Chicago, 1888); and "Pen and Powder" (Boston, 1888). He signs his articles "Poliute."

WILKINS, Isaac, clergyman, b. in Withywood, Jamaica, W. I., 17 Dec., 1742; d. in Westchester, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1830. His father, Martin, who at one time held a seat on the bench of the island, brought the son to New York in early youth to be educated. He was graduated at Columbia in 1760, was a member from the borough of Westchester of the New York colonial legislature in 1772, and for several years was actively and efficiently engaged in public affairs. He supported the loyalist side of the controversy with the mother country, wrote political pamphlets which appeared in the "Westchester Farmer," and thereby rendered himself odious to the Whigs. He was compelled by the Sons of Liberty to leave this country in 1775, and the British government conferred upon him a life annuity of £125. Mr. Wilkins returned to New York before the end of the war, sold his property in Westchester, and resided on Long Island until the return of peace. In 1784 he removed to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, purchased a farm, and took an active part in political affairs. He went to New York again in 1794, studied for the ministry, was ordained deacon in St. Peter's church, Westchester, in 1798, by Bishop Provoost, and called to the rectorship, being ordained priest in the same church, 14 Jan., 1801, by the same bishop. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia in 1811. He married Isabella, daughter of Lewis Morris.—His grandson, **Lewis Morris,** Canadian jurist, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 24 May, 1801; d. in Windsor, Nova Scotia, 14 March, 1885, was the son of Lewis Morris Wilkins, who was a member of the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, a speaker of that body, and a judge of the supreme court. The son was graduated at King's college, Windsor, in 1819, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Windsor from 1823 till 1856, when he became judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, which post he held till 1876. Previous to his appointment to the judiciary, he had served in both branches of the Nova Scotia legislature.

WILKINS, John, pioneer, b. in Donegal, Lancaster co., Pa., 1 June, 1733; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 11 Dec., 1809. His father, John, an early settler on Chiques creek, was an Indian trader, and took an active part against the Marylanders during the boundary difficulties, who offered £50 for his arrest. He was captured and taken to Annapolis jail, but subsequently released, John, the younger, removed to Carlisle in 1763, and ten years later to Bedford, engaging in mercantile pursuits. At the opening of the Revolution he organized a company of associators, and in 1776 was commissioned a captain in the Continental service, and was at Brandywine and Germantown. He was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 15 July, 1776, from Bedford county. In November, 1783, he removed to Pittsburg, entered into business, and, upon the organization of Alleghany county, was appointed one of the associate judges of the court. He served as member of the supreme executive council in 1790, was chief burgess of the borough of Pittsburg, commissioner of public buildings, and county treasurer from 1794 till 1803. —His son, **William,** b. in Carlisle, Pa., 20 Dec., 1779; d. in Homewood, Alleghany co., Pa., 23 June, 1865, attended Dickinson college for a short time, read law at Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg on 28 Dec., 1801. He practised law there for more than fifty years, except when engaged in the performance of public duties. He was president of the common councils of the city in 1816–'19, was elected to the legislature in 1820, and was a candidate for speaker, but was defeated and made chairman of the judiciary committee. He resigned on 18 Dec., 1820, when he was appointed president-judge of the 5th judicial district of Pennsylvania. He held this office until 25 May, 1824, when he was made judge of the U. S. district court for western Pennsylvania. While on the bench in 1828, he was elected to congress, but declined to serve. In 1831 he was chosen U. S. senator for the full term of six years, and gave up the judgeship. He was a supporter of Andrew Jackson in opposition to John C. Calhoun's doctrines,

and, as chairman of the senate committee, he reported the bill that passed congress, authorizing the president to use the army to suppress the nullification movement. In 1833 the electoral vote of Pennsylvania was cast for him for vice-president. In 1834 he was appointed minister to Russia. In 1842 he was again elected to the house of representatives, and served until 19 Jan., 1844, when he was made secretary of war by President Tyler. In 1855 he was chosen state senator from Alleghany county. At the opening of the civil war, although more than eighty years of age, he took an active interest in supporting the government as major-general of the home-guard, being always a stanch war Democrat. From 1805 until the time of his death he was active in any matter for the improvement of Pittsburg. In 1810 he helped to organize the Pittsburg manufacturing company, which in 1814 was incorporated as the Bank of Pittsburg, and he was its first president. He was interested in building the bridge across Monongahela river, and aided the Pennsylvania railroad in reaching the city of Pittsburg. His second wife was Matilda Dallas, daughter of Alexander James Dallas.

WILKINSON, James, soldier, b. in Benedict, Md., in 1757; d. near the city of Mexico, 28 Dec., 1825. He had just completed his studies for the medical profession when he enlisted in the army under Washington at Cambridge. There he soon formed a close intimacy with Col. Benedict Arnold and Capt. Aaron Burr, and, being given a captain's commission, joined Arnold in September, 1775, on his expedition into Canada. He was advanced to the rank of major, and in June, 1776, appointed to the staff of Gen. Horatio Gates. Subsequently he was promoted to a colonelcy, and appointed adjutant-general. In this capacity he was in the battle of Bemis's Heights on 19 Sept., 1777, and in the more important engagement of 7 Oct. Under cover of darkness, Col. John Hardin, of Kentucky, had penetrated the British lines and obtained an accurate view of their strength and position. He regained the American outposts, and there met Wilkinson, who was making the rounds with some boon companions. Hardin confided to him his discoveries, and begged he would at once make them known to Gen. Gates. This Wilkinson did, suppressing Hardin's name, and making himself the hero of the midnight adventure. The consequence was that when Burgoyne had surrendered, Wilkinson was made bearer of the tidings to congress, with a recommendation for his appointment as a brigadier-general. He was eighteen days on the way, and the news was a week old when he finally delivered his despatches. After several days a proposal was introduced into congress to present him with a sword, whereupon Dr. John Witherspoon dryly remarked: "I think ye'd better gie the lad a pair of spurs." This defeated the resolution, but congress, several weeks later, did appoint him a brigadier-general by brevet, and soon afterward secretary of the board of war, of which Gates was a member. Wilkinson was at this time deep in the Conway cabal, which proposed to elevate Gates to the chief command of the army, and the discovery of the conspiracy was due to his telling the secret in a convivial hour to Lord Stirling. Forty-nine army officers of his own grade petitioned congress to rescind his appointment as brigadier, and he at once resigned his brevet commission, retaining his rank of colonel. He was not again actively employed till toward the close of the war, when he served for a time as clothier-general of the army. He then emigrated to Lexington, Ky. Mississippi river was then closed to American commerce, and western produce was rotting on the ground for lack of a market. Wilkinson saw that he might realize a speedy fortune if he could obtain from the Spaniards an exclusive right to trade with New Orleans. Securing the good-will of the commandant of Natchez, by the present of a pair of thoroughbreds, he loaded a flat-boat with Kentucky produce, in the spring of 1787, and sent it boldly down the Mississippi, while he went by the land-route to New Orleans. The flat-boat preceded him, and was promptly seized by the authorities on its arrival; but it was quickly liberated on the appearance of Wilkinson, who secured an unlimited trading permission from the Spanish governor. The price he was to pay for this commercial concession and an annual pension of $2,000 was the betrayal of his country. In the entire district west of the Alleghanies great dissatisfaction then existed with the Federal government, in consequence of its inability to open the Mississippi to western commerce and its failure to protect the people against the raids of the savages. It was thought that advantage could be taken of this disaffection to sever the west from the east and erect it into a separate republic in close alliance with Spain. Thus divided, both republics would be weak, and neither would be dangerous to the Spanish possessions. Wilkinson went about the accomplishment of this treasonable project with consummate ability, and by June, 1788, by means of Spanish gold and Spanish promises, was able to count upon the support of a majority of the convention, which was to meet on the 28th of the ensuing July, to form a constitution for the new state of Kentucky. His work he now considered done; but Diego Gardoqui, the Spanish minister, desired the secession of the entire west, and despatched a messenger with corrupt overtures to John Sevier, leader of the settlers south of Kentucky. Sevier at once despatched a quick messenger to Isaac Shelby, at Danville, Ky., who, with the aid of Thomas Marshall and George Muter, succeeded in thwarting Wilkinson's treasonable designs in the convention. Wilkinson continued his efforts, but with no chance of success. His trading adventures not proving successful, he applied, in 1791, for reinstatement in the army. In December of that year he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel on the recommendation of Thomas Marshall, who justified the appointment by saying that so long as Wilkinson was unemployed he considered him dangerous to the public quiet, if not to the safety, of Kentucky. He took service in the western department under Gen. Anthony Wayne, but continued a treasonable correspondence with the Spanish officials, and there is proof that down to 1800 he was in receipt of a Spanish pension. His intrigues encouraged Spain to persist in the occlusion of the Mississippi, and they entailed twelve years of savage warfare upon the border settlements. Wilkinson performed good service against the northwestern Indians, and was promoted to a

James Wilkinson

brigadier-generalship on 5 March, 1792, and to the supreme command of the army on the death of Wayne in 1796. He was made governor of Louisiana in 1805, and in the autumn of that year disclosed to the government the plan of Aaron Burr to erect a southwestern empire. Burr asserted, and Jackson believed, that he was implicated in this conspiracy, and the presumption is very strong that he was its originator. In 1811 he was court-martialed, charged with complicity with Burr, and with being in the pay of Spain, but was acquitted for lack of evidence, his subsequently published correspondence with the Spanish government, which conclusively shows his guilt, not being then accessible. In 1813 he was made major-general, and employed in the northern department, where he was not successful, owing to a disagreement with Gen. Wade Hampton. A court of inquiry exonerated him in 1815. He was discharged from the service at the close of the war, and removed to Mexico. His life he has, in part, related in his "Memoirs of My Own Times" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1816). His treason is outlined in Humphrey Marshall's "History of Kentucky" (2 vols., Frankfort, 1824), and more fully related in Charles Gayarré's "Spanish Domination in Louisiana" (New York, 1854), and James R. Gilmore's "Advance-Guard of Western Civilization" (1887). See also Daniel Clark's "Proofs of the Corruption of Gen. James Wilkinson" (1809), and "Burr's Conspiracy Exposed and Gen. Wilkinson Vindicated" (1811).

WILKINSON, Jemima, religious impostor, b. in Cumberland, R. I., in 1753; d. in Jerusalem, Yates co., N. Y., 1 July, 1819. She was brought up as a Quaker, and at the age of twenty, having recovered after a severe fever and an apparent suspension of life, she claimed to have been raised from the dead, to have received a divine commission, and to be able to work miracles. She was shrewd and persuasive, and, having secured numerous followers, retired with them in 1789 to a tract of 14,000 acres which had been purchased in Yates county, N. Y., and which she named Jerusalem. She assumed the name of "Universal Friend," was accompanied by two "witnesses," Sarah Richards and Rachel Miller, and insisted on the Shaker doctrine of celibacy. The exercises of her religious meetings also resembled those of that sect. When she preached she stood in the door of her bedchamber, wearing a waistcoat, stock, and white silk cravat. Though she recommended poverty, her dupes enabled her to live in luxury, and she owned lands that were purchased in the name of Rachel Miller. After her death the sect was entirely dispersed. See "History of Jemima Wilkinson," by David Hume (Geneva, N. Y., 1821).

WILKINSON, Jesse, naval officer, b. in Virginia about 1790; d. in Norfolk, Va., 23 May, 1861. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 4 July, 1805, and was commissioned a lieutenant, 10 April, 1810. During the war of 1812 he commanded the schooner "Hornet," which was used as a despatch-vessel on Potomac river in 1813–'15. He served at the Norfolk navy-yard in 1816–'18 and in 1820–'1, and in the intervening time commanded the "Hornet" and was on coast-survey duty. He was promoted to master-commandant, 18 April, 1818, commanded the brig "Spark," of Com. David Porter's flotilla, for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies in 1822–'3, and served at the Norfolk navy-yard in 1824–'5 and at Boston in 1826. He served in the "John Adams" in the West Indies against the pirates in 1827–'8, was promoted to captain, 11 March, 1829, and was at the navy-yard at Norfolk in 1829–'33. He commanded the frigate "United States," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1835–'40, and the West India squadron, in the flag-ship "Macedonian," in 1840–'2, and was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard in 1843–'7. In 1848–'9 he was commodore commanding the West India squadron in the flag-ship "Raritan." After this he served on boards and courts-martial until his death, though most of this period of his life was spent on leave or waiting orders.

WILKINSON, John, naval officer, b. in Norfolk, Va., 6 Nov., 1821. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 8 Dec., 1837, attended the naval school at Philadelphia, and became a passed midshipman, 29 June, 1843, served in the "Oregon" on special service in 1844–'5, and in the "Portsmouth" in 1845–'6. He was attached to the "Saratoga" in the later operations on the Gulf coast of Mexico, was commissioned a master, 25 June, 1850, and became lieutenant, 5 Nov., 1850. He served in the steamer "Southern Star," on the expedition to Paraguay, in 1858–'9, was on duty in the coast survey in 1860–'1, and when the civil war began resigned his commission, 20 April, 1861, and entered the Confederate navy as a lieutenant. He was assigned to duty in Fort Powhatan on the James river, and then ordered to command a battery at Acquia creek. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed executive of the ram "Louisiana," at New Orleans, in which he was taken prisoner at the capture of the city by Farragut. He was exchanged, 5 Aug., 1862, and on 12 Aug. left Richmond with funds and Confederate bonds with which to purchase and load a vessel in England with a cargo of war material. He there bought the steamer "Giraffe," in which he ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., having on board machinery to make Confederate paper-money. Shortly afterward the "Giraffe" was renamed the "R. E. Lee." He made regular trips from Wilmington to Bermuda with cotton, and back with cargoes of arms and military stores. In October, 1863, he was ordered to command an expedition to release the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's island; but the Canadian governor-general learned of the plot, and it was a failure. He served in the iron-clad "Albemarle" in 1864, and in September had command of the "Chickamauga," in which he destroyed a great many merchant-vessels. In 1865 he had charge of the blockade-runner "Chameleon," which he took to Liverpool, where she was seized after the war, and delivered to the U. S. government. He has published "The Narrative of a Blockade-Runner" (New York, 1877).

WILKINSON, Morton Smith, senator, b. in Skaneateles, Onondaga co., N. Y., 22 Jan., 1819. He received an academical education, went to Illinois in 1837, was engaged for two years in railroad business, afterward returned to his native place, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar in Syracuse in 1842, and in 1843 began practice at Eaton Rapids, Mich. He removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1847, was elected a member of the first territorial legislature in 1849, and was appointed one of a board of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the territory. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican in 1859, and held his seat till 1865, serving as chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims, and as a member of the committee on Indian affairs. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1864 and to the Loyalists' convention of 1866 at Philadelphia, and served in congress from Minnesota from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1871. He was a member of the state senate in 1874–'7, and afterward united with the Democratic party.

WILKINSON, William Cleaver, clergyman, b. in Westford, Vt., 19 Oct., 1833. He was graduated at Rochester university in 1857, and at the theological seminary there in 1859. In the same year he became pastor of the Wooster place Baptist church, New Haven, Conn., and he remained there until 1861, when he resigned, and made an extensive tour in Europe. After spending a year as tutor in modern languages in Rochester university, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Mount Auburn Baptist church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Resigning this charge in 1866, he opened a school in Tarrytown, N. Y., where he still resides. In 1872 he was elected to the professorship of homiletics and pastoral theology in Rochester theological seminary, but in 1881 he retired from this office and has since devoted himself to literary work. He is counsellor of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, and dean of the department of literature and art in the Chautauqua university. He has also lectured at Wellesley college on English literature. Rochester gave him the degree of D. D. in 1873. Dr. Wilkinson has contributed extensively to periodicals, and has prepared text-books in languages for the Chautauqua university, which have been widely used (1882–'7). His other publications include "The Dance of Modern Society" (New York, 1869); "A Free Lance in the Field of Life and Letters" (1874); "The Baptist Principle" (Philadelphia, 1881); "Webster, an Ode" (New York, 1882); "Poems" (1883); and "Edwin Arnold as Poetizer and as Paganizer" (1884).

WILLARD, Abijah, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Mass., in 1722; d. in Lancaster, N. B., in 1789. He served at the capture of Cape Breton, was wounded in the campaign, and rose to the rank of captain. In 1774 he was appointed a mandamus councillor, and soon became an object of public indignation. While in Union, Connecticut, he was seized and confined, but was released on the signing of a declaration that was dictated by his captors. He commanded a Massachusetts regiment under Jeffrey Amherst, went to Halifax with the royal army in 1776, and at a late period of the Revolutionary war was on Long Island. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished, and in July, 1783, was in the city of New York, where he joined fifty-four other loyalists in a petition to Sir Guy Carleton for extensive grants of land in Nova Scotia. These petitioners are known as the "Fifty-five," and their petition caused much excitement in New York and St. John. In a controversy between "Viator" and a "Consistent Loyalist," published in London in 1784, his name often appears. On the one hand, it was said that as commissary he "saved the government several thousand pounds," and on the other he "saved to himself and nephew many thousand pounds more than they were worth when the rebellion began." Willard settled in New Brunswick, and was a member of the council. After his death his family returned to Massachusetts.

WILLARD, Emma, educator, b. in Berlin, Conn., 23 Feb., 1787; d. in Troy, N. Y., 15 April, 1870. She was a daughter of Samuel Hart, and a sister of Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps. She received her education at the village academy, and in Hartford, Conn., and began to teach at the age of sixteen. After serving as principal of various academies, she took charge of an institution in Middlebury, Vt., and in 1809 married Dr. John Willard, who was then U. S. marshal of Vermont. In 1814 she opened a boarding-school for girls in Middlebury, where she introduced new studies and made many improvements upon the ordinary methods of instruction. Deciding to establish a seminary for girls, she matured her plans in a treatise on the "Education of Women," which was published in the form of an address to the legislature in 1819, and in that year she opened a school in Waterford, N. Y., which was incorporated and in part supported by the state government. In 1821 she removed to Troy, N. Y., which town had offered her an appropriate building, and her school became known as the Troy female seminary. In 1825 Dr. Willard died, and the entire business management devolved upon her. She continued successfully until 1838, when she resigned, and was succeeded by her son, John Hart Willard, and his wife. In 1830 she travelled in Europe, and on her return she published her "Journal and Letters from France and Great Britain" (Troy, 1833), devoting her share of the proceeds of its sale, amounting to $1,200, to the support of a school in Greece, that had been founded mainly by her exertions, for the education of native female teachers. She was associated in this enterprise with Almira Lincoln Phelps, Sarah J. Hale, Lydia H. Sigourney, and others. In 1838 she married Dr. Christopher C. Yates, from whom she was divorced in 1843, and resumed her former name. For many years before her death she resided in Troy, N. Y., and directed her energy to the revision of her numerous school-books and to public labors in the cause of higher education. In 1846 she made a journey of 8,000 miles through the western and southern states, addressing teachers' conventions, and in 1854 she attended the World's educational convention in London. She is considered the pioneer in the higher education of women in this country, and educated about 5,000 pupils. Her school-books have had a large sale, and have been translated into many of the languages of Europe and Asia. Her publications include "The Woodbridge and Willard Geographies and Atlases," comprising a universal geography and atlas, a school geography and atlas, an ancient geography and atlas, geography for beginners, and atlas (1823); "History of the United States, or Republic of America" (New York, 1828); "Universal History in Perspective" (1837); "Treatise on the Circulation of the Blood" (1846); "Respiration and its Effects, particularly as respects Asiatic Cholera" (1849); "Last Leaves of American History" (1849); "Astronomy" (1853); "Morals for the Young" (1857); and numerous charts, atlases, pamphlets, and addresses. She was the author of many poems, the best known of which is "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." These were published in a volume, which was afterward suppressed (New York, 1830). See her "Life," by John Lord (New York, 1873).

Emma Willard

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, reformer, b. in Churchville, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1839. She was graduated at Northwestern female college, Evanston, Ill., in 1859, became professor of natural science there in 1862, and was principal of Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1866–'7. The following two years she spent in foreign travel, giving a part of

the time to study in Paris, and contributing to periodicals. In 1871–'4 she was professor of æsthetics in Northwestern university and dean of the Woman's college, where she developed her system of self-government, which has been adopted by other educators. Miss Willard left her profession in 1874 to identify herself with the Woman's Christian temperance union, serving as corresponding secretary of the National organization till 1879, and since that date as president. As secretary she organized the Home protection movement, and sent an appeal from nearly 200,000 people to the legislature of Illinois asking for the temperance ballot for women. On the death of her brother, Oliver A. Willard, in 1879, she succeeded him as editor of the Chicago "Evening Post." Since 1882 she has been a member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party. In 1886 she accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her own unions, which has obtained through her influence enactments in twelve states for the protection of women. In 1888 she was made president of the American branch of the International council of women, and of the World's Christian temperance union, which she had founded five years before. Besides many pamphlets and contributions to magazines and the press, Miss Willard has published "Nineteen Beautiful Years," a tribute to her sister (New York, 1863); "Woman and Temperance" (Chicago, 1883); "How to Win" (New York, 1886); and "Woman in the Pulpit" (Boston, 1888).

WILLARD, John, jurist, b. in Guilford, Conn., 20 May, 1792; d. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1862. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1813, admitted to the bar in 1817, and he began the practice of law in Salem, Washington co., N. Y. On the elevation in 1836 of Esek Cowen to the bench of the supreme court, he was appointed judge and vice-chancellor of the 4th judicial district of New York, filling that office until the new organization of the judiciary under the constitution of 1846, when he was elected one of the justices of the supreme court. In 1854 he was a member of the court of appeals. In 1856 he was appointed by President Pierce one of the commissioners to examine into the validity of the California land-titles which were claimed under Spanish and Mexican grants. In 1861 he was chosen state senator by the votes of all parties, and, by his efforts in that body, the confusion in the laws respecting murder and the rights of married women was removed, and simple statutes were substituted in their place. The rapidity and ability with which he discharged his official duties, his uniform courtesy and kindness to the profession, his abhorrence of pettifogging and chicanery, and the purity and integrity of his character as a judge and as a man, commanded universal respect and esteem, and did much to elevate the judiciary of his native state. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1850. After his retirement from the bench he published "Equity Jurisprudence" (Albany, 1855); a "Treatise on Executors, Administrators, and Guardians" (1859); and a "Treatise on Real Estate and Conveyancing" (1861), works of great learning and ability. They are constantly cited with confidence, and received as authority both in the United States and in England.

WILLARD, John Dwight, jurist, b. in Lancaster, N. Y., 4 Nov., 1799; d. in Troy, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1864. After graduation at Dartmouth in 1819 he studied law, was admitted to the bar of New York about 1823, and began practice in Troy in 1826. He was editor of the Troy "Sentinel" for several years. He was judge of the court of common pleas and also of the New York circuit court, and served in the state senate. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1860, and by La Grange university of Kentucky in 1862. He left $10,000 to Dartmouth.

WILLARD, Simon, settler, b. in Horsemonden, Kent, England, in April, 1605; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 24 April, 1676. He was the son of Richard Willard, came to New England in 1634, and was a founder of Concord, of which he was clerk from 1635 till 1653. He represented it in the legislature from 1636 till 1654, and was assistant and councillor from 1654 till 1676. He removed to Lancaster in 1660, in 1672 to Groton, and on the dispersion of the inhabitants of that town by the Indian wars, in which he served as major of militia, settled in Salem. He became a magistrate, and died while holding a court in Charlestown. The Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton calls him "a sage patriot in Israel, whose wisdom assigned him a seat at the council-board, and his military skill and martial spirit entitled him to the chief place in the field." A letter from Maj. Simon Willard to the commissioners of the United Colonies in 1654 is contained in Thomas Hutchinson's "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" (Boston, 1769). See his "Life," by Joseph Willard (Boston, 1858).—His son, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Concord, Mass., 31 Jan., 1640; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 Sept., 1707, was graduated at Harvard in 1659, studied divinity, was ordained minister at Groton in 1663, and continued there until the Indian war of 1676. He became colleague with the Rev. Thomas Thacher, the first pastor of the Old South church in Boston, and continued in connection with that church until his death. A story illustrating his excellent delivery is told. His son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Neal, preached for him in the Old South church, and the sermon being considered very poor, the congregation requested that he should not be invited to fill the pulpit. Mr. Willard borrowed the identical sermon and read it to the same audience, which immediately requested a copy for publication. On the retirement of Increase Mather from the presidency of Harvard, Mr. Willard, being vice-president, succeeded to the government of that college, serving in 1701–'7. He published numerous sermons, including "Sermon occasioned by the Death of John Leverett, Governor of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1679); "The Duty of a People that have renewed their Covenant with God" (1680); "Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam, or Brief Animadversions upon the New England Anabaptists' Late Fallacious Narrative" (1681); "Mourner's Cordial against Excessive Sorrow" (1691); "Peril of the Times displayed" (1700); and other treatises, and left "Expositions upon Psalms, Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians," and other compositions in manuscript, which were edited and published by Joseph Sewall and Thomas Prince, colleague pastors of the Old South church, with the title of

S. Willard

"A Compleat Body of Divinity in Two Hundred and Fifty Lectures on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism," in what is said to be the first miscellaneous folio volume that was published in this country (Boston, 1726).—Samuel's son, **Josiah,** jurist, b. in Massachusetts, 1 May, 1681; d. in Boston, Mass., 6 Dec., 1756, was graduated at Harvard in 1698, and was secretary of Massachusetts from June, 1717, until his death, being known as "the good secretary." He was judge of probate in 1731, and a member of the council in 1734.—Samuel's grandson, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., in 1705; d. in Kittery, Me., 25 Oct., 1741, was the son of John, who was graduated at Harvard in 1690, and was a merchant of Jamaica for several years. After graduation at Harvard in 1723, the son was appointed to the charge of a pastorate in Biddeford, Me., in 1730. See "The Minister of God approved: a Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. John Hovey, with a Funeral Sermon on Samuel Willard," by William Thompson, A. M., and a preface by Thomas Prentice (Boston, 1743).—The second Samuel's son, **Joseph,** clergyman, b. in Biddeford, Me., 9 Jan., 1738; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 25 Sept., 1804, was left fatherless at an early age, and made several coasting voyages. Through the generosity of friends he entered Harvard, was graduated in 1765, and in the next year was chosen tutor there, remaining until 1772. He was ordained colleague, with the Rev. Joseph Champney, of the 1st Congregational church in Beverly, Mass., on 25 Nov., 1772, and in 1781 was elected president of Harvard, serving until his death. His only publications were a few sermons, a Latin address on the death of Washington, prefixed to the Rev. David Tappan's "Discourse" (Cambridge, 1800), and mathematical and astronomical papers in the "Memoirs of the American Academy," and the "Transactions" of the Philosophical society. He was a sound Greek scholar, and left a Greek grammar in manuscript. —The second Samuel's grandson, **Solomon,** architect, b. in Petersham, Worcester co., Mass., 26 June, 1783; d. in Quincy, Mass., 27 Feb., 1862, worked in his father's carpenter-shop, and farmed till 1804, when he went to Boston, where he followed his trade. Subsequently he became an expert wood-carver, his first important work in that art being the colossal spread eagle that was placed on the old custom-house in Boston. He began to carve in stone in 1815, was employed in decorating many public buildings in Boston, and gave lessons in architecture and drawing. He was a founder of the Boston mechanics' institute. On 2 Nov., 1825, he was chosen architect and superintendent of Bunker Hill monument, his design having been accepted by the building committee in the following year. He was engaged on this work for the subsequent seventeen years, being frequently interrupted by want of funds and by disagreements in the committee in charge; but on 23 July, 1842, the top-stone of the monument was laid, and on the anniversary of the battle in 1843 its completion was celebrated in the presence of the president of the United States, his cabinet, and a large concourse of citizens from every part of the Union. Mr. Willard's other works include the U. S. branch bank, Boston, the plan of the soldiers' monument at Concord, Mass., the court-house at Dedham, Mass., and the Harvard monument in Charlestown, Mass. He introduced the free use of granite as a building material in this country, furnished the first granite paving-stones that were ever used in Boston, invented many ingenious plans for working stone, and, as carpenter, designer, architect, and builder, was greatly in advance of his contemporaries. See "Memoir of Solomon Willard," by William W. Wheildon (Boston, 1865). —Joseph's son, **Sidney,** educator, b. in Beverly, Mass., 19 Sept., 1780; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 6 Dec., 1856, was graduated at Harvard in 1798, where he was librarian in 1800–'5, and Hancock professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages from 1807 until his resignation. In connection with this professorship he was also professor of the English language, and in 1827 the charge of the Latin department was assigned to him also. He studied theology and sometimes preached. He was mayor of Cambridge from 1848 till 1850, served frequently in the legislature, and was once a member of the executive council. He was a member of the Anthology club, and a founder of "The Literary Miscellany," established and edited the "American Monthly Review" (4 vols., 1832–'3), was editor of "The Christian Register," contributed to numerous periodicals, and published a "Hebrew Grammar" (Cambridge, 1817), and "Memoirs of Youth and Manhood" (2 vols., 1855). —Another son of Joseph, **Joseph,** author, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 14 March, 1798; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 May, 1865, studied at Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated at Harvard in 1816, studied law in Amherst, practised in Waltham and Lancaster, and settled in Boston in 1829. He became master of chancery in 1838, was appointed joint clerk with George C. Wilde, of the supreme court and court of common pleas of Suffolk county, and held these offices until 1856, when they became elective. He was then chosen clerk of the superior court for five years, and re-elected for a like term in 1861. Mr. Willard was corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts historical society from 1829 till 1864, and many years a trustee of the old Boston library. He was the author of "Topographical and Historical Sketches of the Town of Lancaster in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" (Worcester, 1826); "Address to the Members of the Bar of Worcester County, 2 Oct., 1829" (Lancaster, 1830); "Address in Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Lancaster, Mass., with an Appendix" (Boston, 1853); "The Willard Memoir, or Life and Times of Major Simon Willard, and Some Account of the Name and Family in Europe from an Early Day" (1858); "Naturalization in the American Colonies" (1859); and "Letter to an English Friend on the Rebellion in the United States and on the British Policy" (1862). He edited the fifth edition of the "Narrative of the Captivity and Removes of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson among the Indians" (Lancaster, 1828), and was the author of many addresses, pamphlets, and contributions to various magazines. He left, incomplete, a "Life" of Gen. Henry Knox.—Joseph's nephew, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Petersham, Mass., 19 April, 1775; d. in Deerfield, Mass., 8 Oct., 1859, spent his early life on his father's farm, and, receiving an injury in the back which unfitted him for agricultural labor, prepared for college, was graduated at Harvard in 1803. He was a tutor at Bowdoin in 1804–'5, studied theology there and in Cambridge, and in 1807 became pastor of the Congregational church in Deerfield, where he remained until he resigned in 1829, owing to loss of sight. He then conducted a school with his son-in-law in Hingham, Mass., for three years, and occasionally preached. He became a member of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1815, and received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1826. In addition to many pamphlets, sermons, and school-books, he published the "Deer-

field Collection of Sacred Music" (1808); "Original Hymns" (1823); "Index to the Bible, with Juvenile Hymns" (1826); "The Franklin Primer" (1826); a "General Class-Book" (1828); "Sacred Poetry and Music Reconciled: a Collection of Hymns" (1830); and an "Introduction to the Latin Language" (1835).—The second Joseph's son, **Sidney**, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 3 Feb., 1831; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862, was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and studied and practised law in Boston. During the civil war he entered the National army, and was made major of the 35th Massachusetts regiment on 27 Aug., 1862, and fell at Fredericksburg, Va.

WILLARD, Simon, watch-maker, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 9 Jan., 1795; d. in Boston, Mass., 24 Aug., 1874. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1815, appointed 3d lieutenant of ordnance, and ordered to the Pittsburg arsenal, crossing the Alleghany mountains on foot. He resigned from the army on 1 May, 1816, and after an unsuccessful business career of seven years entered his father's clock-making establishment in Boston, and at the end of two years apprenticed himself to a mechanician in New York city. After learning the methods of constructing chronometers, he returned to Boston, where he established himself in business, occupying the same premises forty-two years, during which time he acquired a fortune. He constructed an astronomical clock that was for forty years the standard in his part of the city.

WILLARD, Sylvester David, physician, b. in Wilton, Conn., 19 June, 1825; d. in Albany, N. Y., 2 April, 1865. He was educated in the academy in his native town, graduated at Albany medical college in 1848, and acquired a large practice in that city. From 1857 till 1865 he was secretary of the New York state medical society, whose "Transactions" he edited, and he was president of the medical society of Albany county in 1858. He entered the National army as volunteer surgeon in 1862, and in 1865 became surgeon-general of the state of New York. Being directed by the legislature to report the condition of the insane in the state, Dr. Willard urged the necessity of erecting a large asylum for the poor, and a bill to establish such an asylum was in the state senate at the time of Dr. Willard's death. It afterward passed, and the institution was called the Willard asylum for the insane. It is one of the largest of the kind in this country. Both houses of the legislature passed resolutions of regret upon his death. Dr. Willard devoted much time to historical and antiquarian research, and was the author of many scientific papers, addresses, and contributions to medical journals. He published "Historical Address" (Albany, 1857); "Biographical Memoirs of Physicians of Albany County" (1857); "Memoir of Thomas Spencer, M. D." (1858); and "Annals of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, 1800–'51, with Biographical Sketches" (1864).

WILLAUMETZ, Jean-Baptiste Philibert (veel-o-metz), Count, French naval officer, b. in Belle-Isle-en-Mer, 7 Aug., 1763; d. in Suresnes, near Paris, 17 May, 1845. He entered the French navy in 1777, was with D'Estaing at Savannah in 1779, and De Grasse at Yorktown in October, 1781, and in the engagements with Lord Rodney off Dominica, 9 and 12 April, 1782. He served afterward in the Indian ocean. In 1802 he commanded the "Hercule" in Leclerc's expedition to Santo Domingo, and as commander of the station south of Mole St. Nicolas held in check the insurgents, whom, despite his instructions, he treated with humanity, and refused to cause the prisoners to be shot. After his promotion to rear-admiral he sailed on 14 Dec., 1805, with a division for Cayenne, Jerome Napoleon serving under him as post-captain. He pillaged the coast of British Guiana, and then turned to the north, his instructions being to destroy the cod-fisheries along the coast of Newfoundland; but on 20 Aug., 1806, the fleet was struck by a hurricane, which dismasted and dispersed all the vessels. Two were sunk near the coast of South Carolina, and two others reached Chesapeake bay, where they were condemned and sold. Jerome Napoleon sailed for France, and the admiral, with his remaining two ships, put into Havana for repairs. Here he received orders to abandon the expedition to Newfoundland, and to return to Brest. He was made a count by Napoleon, vice-admiral by Louis XVIII., and in 1832 retired and was created a peer of France. He published "Dictionnaire de marine" (2 vols., Paris, 1820).

WILLCOX, Albert Oliver, merchant, b. in New York city, 10 May, 1810. He was educated in the New York high-school, and embraced a mercantile career. Between 1835 and 1860 he was an active member of several anti-slavery societies. As chairman of the executive committee of one of these, he issued, on 3 Nov., 1838, an address containing the first proposal of political anti-slavery action. He was among the founders of the "National Era" in Washington, D. C., in 1844. He was engaged for many years before the war in extending the earliest mercantile agency, and in the dry-goods business, and has since followed the insurance business in New York city, and devoted himself to the public advocacy of woman suffrage.

WILLCOX, Orlando Bolivar, soldier, b. in Detroit, Mich., 16 April, 1823. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, in 1847, eighth in a class of thirty-eight, among whom were Ambrose P. Hill and Ambrose E. Burnside, and was assigned to the 4th artillery. He served in the latter part of the Mexican war, on the plains, and in the final campaign against the Seminoles in 1856–'7, but resigned his commission on 10 Sept. of the latter year, studied law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar at Detroit, Mich., where he practised till the opening of the civil war. He became colonel of the 1st Michigan regiment on 1 May, 1861, and his command was the first from the west to arrive at the seat of war. He was engaged in the capture of Alexandria, Va., and commanded a brigade at Bull Run, where he was wounded and captured. After confinement in Charleston and Columbia, S. C., till 17 Aug., 1862, during part of which time he was kept a close prisoner as a hostage for Confederate privateers that were on trial for their lives in New York, he was exchanged and commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from 21 July, 1861. He took part in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns, temporarily commanded the 9th army corps and the district of central Kentucky from

10 April till 9 June, 1863, had charge of the district of Indiana and Michigan during the draft riots, and then engaged in the operations in eastern Tennessee till March, 1864. He commanded a division in the 9th corps of the Army of the Potomac in the Richmond campaign, and on 1 Aug., 1864, was brevetted major-general of volunteers "for distinguished and gallant services in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan." At Petersburg his division was the first to break through, and received the actual surrender of the city. From 26 April till 28 July, 1865, he had charge of the district of Washington, N. C., and from 7 Aug., of that year, till 15 Jan., 1866, he commanded that of Michigan. On the latter day he was mustered out, and returned to the practice of law at Detroit, where he was also made U. S. assessor of internal revenue; but on 28 July, 1866, he was recommissioned in the regular army, as colonel of the 29th infantry, and on 2 March, 1867, he received the brevets of brigadier-general for Spottsylvania, and major-general for the capture of Petersburg. He was transferred to the 12th infantry on 15 March, 1869, was superintendent of the general recruiting service in New York city in 1873–'4, and commanded various posts and departments till his promotion to brigadier-general, 13 Oct., 1886. While in command of the Department of Arizona, he received the thanks of the territorial legislature on 19 Feb., 1881, for "his constant and vigilant care, his untiring effort and military skill in protecting the people and freeing the territory of Arizona from the cruel and brutal outrages of the hostile Indian tribes within the military department." On 16 April, 1887, he was placed on the retired list, at which time he was in command of the Department of the Missouri. Gen. Wilcox has published "Shoepack Recollections" (Boston, 1856), and "Faca, an Army Memoir, by Major March" (1857).

WILLEKENS, Jacobus, Dutch admiral, b. in Breda in 1571; d. in Ternate in 1633. He was in the employ of the East and West Indian company for years, and in 1620 presented to John Usseling, president of the board of directors, a memoir in which he advocated a combined attack on the Spanish possessions of the Atlantic and Pacific coast. Usseling commended the memoir to the directors, and in 1623 the expedition was decided upon. Willekens, being appointed commander-in-chief, directed the armament of two fleets. One, in command of Jacob L'Hermite-Clerk, sailed from Amsterdam, 29 April, 1623, to operate against Peru and Mexico, while the main fleet, under Willekens, was to attack Brazil, and sailed from Texel, 22 Dec., 1623. Early in June, 1624, he began operations against San Salvador da Bahia, and after his vice-admiral, Piet Hein (*q. v.*), had crossed the bar on 10 June and captured the Portuguese fleet, the city surrendered at discretion on the following day. Bishop Texeira preached the war against the heretics among the Indians, and the Portuguese, having rallied, besieged Willekens; but the latter repelled them, and led an expedition into the interior, on his return from which he was defeated by the Indians. Surrendering the command to Hein, he sailed, 24 Aug., 1624, for Amsterdam to obtain re-enforcements. He returned in June, 1625, but found Bahia abandoned by Hein and in the possession of a Spanish-Portuguese fleet, which he attacked. Being driven back, he sailed to the south, landing at intervals and destroying the Portuguese establishments. Chased by the Spanish fleet, he returned to Holland, where he learned of the new expedition that had been sent to Brazil under command of Hein in 1626 and sailed to his succor. He made a successful attack against Rio de Janeiro, which paid ransom, and joined Hein; but the two admirals disagreeing as to the chief command, they separated and Willekens returned to Amsterdam. He afterward commanded in the East Indies, dying at Ternate after a successful attack against Manila. Willekens's clerk wrote an account of the expedition to Brazil, and it was published in Dutch (Amsterdam, 1626), but is best known in the French version, entitled "Journal de l'expédition entreprise par ordre de nos seigneurs des États-Généraux, au Brésil, et du siège et de la capture de Bahia, sous les ordres de l'Amiral Jacob Willekens" (1629).

WILLET, Joseph Edgerton, educator, b. in Macon, Ga., 17 Nov., 1826. He was graduated at Mercer university in 1846 and elected in 1847 adjunct professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, but spent some time in the analytical laboratory of Yale college before fully taking up the duties of his chair. Since 1849 he has been engaged in teaching natural science in Mercer university, having been made full professor in 1848. During the civil war he was employed by the Confederate government to superintend the laboratory at Atlanta, in which all kinds of ammunition were manufactured, and in recent years he has served on the U. S. commission to investigate the habits, nature, and ravages of the cotton caterpillar. Prof. Willet has delivered a course of lectures on "Science and Religion," besides lecturing before agricultural societies. He is the author of a prize-book, "The Wonders of Insect Life" (1869).

WILLETT, Thomas, merchant, b. in England in 1611; d. in Barrington, R. I., 4 Aug., 1674. He came with Isaac Allerton from Leyden in 1630, and became a trader and sea-captain of Plymouth colony, but lived much of the time in New Amsterdam, and in 1650 acted as a commissioner on behalf of the New Netherlands to settle boundary disputes with New England. In 1651 he became a magistrate of Plymouth colony. He was the first to inform Peter Stuyvesant of the coming of a hostile English fleet in 1664. After the surrender he accompanied the officers that went to take possession of Albany as a mediator with the Indians, and on 12 June, 1665, was appointed by Gov. Richard Nicolls the first mayor of New York. On 23 Aug. he was nominated one of the commissioners of admiralty. He was a councillor under Gov. Richard Lovelace. When the Dutch retook the colony in 1673, his property in New York was confiscated, and he retired to New England.—His son, **Thomas,** soldier, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 1 Oct., 1646, was major commanding the militia of Queens county, and summoned them to meet the French under the Marquis Denonville in 1687. He was a councillor under Sir Edmund Andros, and was continued in the office under Gov. Henry Sloughter.—The first Thomas's great-grandson, **Marinus,** soldier, b. in Jamaica, L. I., 31 July, 1740; d. in New York city, 22 Aug., 1830, served with distinction as a lieutenant in Gen. James Abercrombie's expedition against Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, and participated in the capture of Fort Frontenac. He was one of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty in New York city, and on 6 June, 1775, prevented the sending of arms from the arsenal to the British troops in Boston harbor. He joined Gen. Richard Montgomery's force, was commissioned as captain, took part in the expedition against Canada, and remained in command of the post at St. John's after its capture. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d New York regiment, and was en-

gaged in skirmishes near New York city in the spring of 1776. In August, 1777, he was second in command at Fort Stanwix, whence he led a sally against the main force of Col. Barry St. Leger, and thus gave the victory to the militia at Oriskany. He joined Gen. Washington's army in New Jersey in June, 1778, and in 1779 accompanied Gen. John Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations. From 1780 till the end of the war he commanded the forces in the Mohawk valley, encountering the irregulars of Sir John Johnson at Johnstown in the summer of 1781, and in February, 1783, conducting the last hostile movement against the British, which was an attempt to surprise the garrison at Oswego. He was elected to the state assembly after the peace, but vacated his seat in February, 1784, on being appointed sheriff of New York, which office he held till 1792. In the latter year he was offered the command and rank of a brigadier-general in the expedition against the western Indians, but declined. He was sent by President Washington in 1794 to the south on a mission to the Creek Indians, and brought Alexander McGillivray and his principal chiefs and warriors to New York, where they signed a treaty of peace. When De Witt Clinton was removed from the office of mayor of New York, in 1807, Willett was appointed in his place. In 1810 the section of the Republicans that became the Tammany party nominated him for lieutenant-governor in opposition to Clinton. On 24 June, 1812, he was secretary of a mass-meeting in favor of military preparations against the British. See "A Narrative of the Military Actions of Col. Marinus Willett," prepared chiefly from his manuscript journals by his son, William M. Willett (New York, 1831).—Marinus's son, **William Marinus,** author, b. in New York city, 3 Jan., 1803, entered the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1823, and preached in eastern New York and Connecticut, and afterward in the limits of the Genesee conference, to which he was transferred in 1826 till 1833. In 1838 he became instructor in Hebrew at Wesleyan university, and in 1841–'2 was professor of Hebrew and biblical literature, and also edited the last numbers of the college magazine that was called the "Classic." In 1843 he founded the Biblical institute at Newbury, Vt., of which he was president till 1848. His life has since been spent in literary labor. He edited the "Newbury Biblical Magazine" in 1843–'4, and in 1882 the "New Bible Magazine," which was continued only through one volume. His works include "Scenes in the Wilderness: Authentic Narrative of the Labors and Sufferings of the Moravian Missionaries among the North American Indians" (New York, 1842); "A New Life of Summerfield" (Philadelphia, 1857); "The Life and Times of Herod the Great, as connected, Historically and Prophetically, with the Coming Christ" (Philadelphia, 1860); "Herod Antipas, with Passages from the Life of Jesus," a sequel to the last-named (New York, 1866); "The Messiah" (Boston, 1874); and "The Restitution of All Things" (New York, 1880).

Marinus Willett

WILLETTS, Jacob, educator, b. in Fishkill, N. Y., in 1785; d. near Mechanic, Dutchess co., N. Y., 12 Sept., 1860. He was educated at the Friends' boarding-school near Mechanic, and on his eighteenth birthday became head teacher there. About 1813 he settled on the island of Nantucket, where with his wife he conducted a flourishing school for many years; but in 1824 they returned to Dutchess county and established a school near Mechanic, which they continued until 1852. He was an accomplished mathematician, and published text-books of geography, arithmetic, and book-keeping, which were much used throughout the country.—His wife, **Deborah,** b. in Marshfield, Mass., in 1789; d. near Mechanic, Dutchess co., N. Y., in 1880, was educated in the same school with Mr. Willetts, and married him in 1812. Her maiden name was Rogers, and she was a lineal descendant of the martyr of Smithfield. She was a skilful grammarian, and was often consulted on difficult questions by Goold Brown, who in the preface of his celebrated grammar acknowledged his indebtedness to her.

WILLEY, Austin, reformer, b. in Campton, N. H., 24 June, 1806. He was educated at Pembroke academy, studied at Bangor theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1837, and in 1839 became editor of the "Advocate of Freedom," an anti-slavery paper that had been established in the preceding year at Brunswick, Me., which he conducted until the abolition of slavery. He was also an early advocate of prohibition, and contributed to the adoption of the Maine law. He has published in book-form a "Family Memorial" (San Francisco, 1865), and "History of the Anti-Slavery Cause in State and Nation" (Portland, 1886).

WILLEY, Benjamin Glazier, author, b. in Conway, N. H., 1 Feb., 1796; d. in East Sumner, Me., 17 April, 1867. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1822, studied theology with Rev. Asa Cummings, was ordained as colleague pastor at Conway in 1824, and preached there for seven years, and subsequently at Milton and Farmington, N. H., and East Sumner, Me. His father, Samuel, was one of the first settlers of Conway, and his brother, who was also named Samuel, perished with all his family in the avalanche of 28 Aug., 1826. An account of this catastrophe is given in Mr. Willey's "Incidents in White Mountain History" (Boston, 1856), which was enlarged and republished under the title of "History of the White Mountains, together with many Interesting Anecdotes, illustrating Life in the Backwoods" (New York, 1870).

WILLEY, Calvin, senator, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 15 Sept., 1776; d. in Stafford, Conn., 23 Aug., 1858. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1798, and began practice at Salford. He served in the state house of representatives for nine successive years and in the state senate for two years, was postmaster at Stafford Springs in 1806–'8, and afterward at Tolland till 1816, and for seven years filled the office of probate judge for the Stafford district. He was a presidential elector in 1824, voting for John Quincy Adams, and was elected a U. S. senator, serving from 9 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1831. At the end of his term he resumed practice at Stafford.

WILLEY, Henry, botanist, b. in Geneseo, N. Y., 19 July, 1824. He was educated at the normal school in Bridgewater, Mass., and afterward taught a farm-school for boys in Geneseo. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to

the bar of the supreme court of New York in August, 1848. For several years he practised his profession, first in Geneseo, and then in Spencerport, N. Y. In 1858 he went to Massachusetts, and after teaching for several years settled in New Bedford as editor of the "Daily Evening Standard," which occupation he still continues. During this time he became interested in the study of lichens, of which he has made a collection, both of exotic and native species. His publications on lichenology have been quite extensive, and, besides various reports to the national surveys of specimens submitted to him for examination, include "A List of North American Lichens" (New Bedford, 1872) and "An Introduction to the Study of Lichens" (1887). He is also the author of a "Willey Genealogy" (1888).

WILLEY, Waitman Thomas, senator, b. in Monongalia county, Va. (now W. Va.), 18 Oct., 1811. He was graduated at Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was clerk of the county and circuit courts successively from 1841 till 1855, and a member in 1850–'1 of the Virginia constitutional convention. Mr. Willey was a delegate to the State convention that met at Richmond in February, 1861, and after the adoption of the ordinance of secession was elected by the Unionist legislature at Wheeling to occupy the seat in the U. S. senate that was vacated by James M. Mason, taking his seat on 13 July, 1861. He attended the convention that decided to create a new state, was chosen to represent West Virginia in the senate, and took his seat on 3 Dec., 1863. In the following year he was re-elected for the full term that ended on 3 March, 1871, and served as chairman of the committees on patents and on claims. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, and in 1871 he was a member of the Constitutional convention of West Virginia. He has written for reviews and delivered lectures on various subjects, including a series on "Methodism" in 1853. Allegheny college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1863.

WILLIAMS, Abram Pease, senator, b. near Portland, Me., 3 Feb., 1832. He attended academies in North Anson and Farmington, Me., removed to California in 1858, and, after engaging in mining, became a merchant at Mono Lake, but the Indians destroyed his property, and in 1861 he went to San Francisco, where he has since engaged in commerce. He has also devoted some time to agriculture and sheep-raising. Mr. Williams was the founder of the San Francisco board of trade, and for two years its president, and was first vice-president of the chamber of commerce of that city. In 1884–'8 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee. On 4 Aug., 1886, he was elected U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of John F. Miller, deceased, succeeding George Hearst, who had been appointed by the governor. Mr. Williams served till 3 March, 1887, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Hearst.

WILLIAMS, Alpheus Starkey, soldier, b. in Saybrook, Conn., 10 Sept., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 Dec., 1878. He was graduated at Yale in 1831, studied law there, and afterward spent some time in European travel, a part of his tour being in company with Edwin Forrest and Nathaniel P. Willis. In 1836 he began the practice of law in Detroit, Mich. In 1838 he was captain of a local militia company. In 1840 he was appointed judge of probate of Wayne county, and he held that post until 1844, when he was elected recorder of the city of Detroit. At the opening of the war with Mexico he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Michigan volunteer infantry, and served with credit until the close of hostilities, when he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In 1861, when the civil war began, he was one of the first to offer his services in support of the government, and as he had always been an active member of the Democratic party, his example had great influence. On 17 May, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He at once entered upon his duties in the Army of the Potomac, and in the spring of 1862 was made commander of a division in the corps of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in the Shenandoah valley. During the retreat of the corps in May, 1862, he did himself great credit by his skill and courage. While still a brigadier-general he commanded, with ability and success, an army corps in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg. In the autumn of 1863 he was sent with his corps to Tennessee, and in the following spring, as division commander, he entered upon the Atlanta campaign. He took an active part in all the battles of that summer. At the head of the 20th corps he marched with Sherman to the sea, and at Savannah he was promoted to be brevet major-general of volunteers to rank from 12 Jan., 1865, being 39th on the list of such brevet appointments, though far in advance of them all in date of previous commission and in actual service. Perhaps his was the only instance during the civil war where an officer of his grade was placed in command of a corps, except in a momentary emergency. Notwithstanding this neglect to recognize his merits, Gen. Williams gave his best energies to his work. He shared in the campaign in the Carolinas and in the grand review at Washington, and was retained in service during the reconstruction era in Kentucky and Arkansas, until July, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out. He was soon afterward appointed U. S. minister to San Salvador, where he spent three years in diplomatic duties. He returned in 1870 to his old home, and was in that year an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Michigan. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was elected a representative in congress. He had established a reputation as an honest and independent legislator, when his career was cut short by death. During his second term in congress he was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and did much to beautify the capital city.

WILLIAMS, Arthur Trefusis Heneage, Canadian soldier, b. at Penryn Park, Port Hope, Ont., 13 June, 1837; d. on Saskatchewan river, Northwest territory, 4 July, 1885. His father had been a commander in the British navy, and, subsequently removing to Canada, was a member of the Canada assembly from 1840 till 1848. The son was educated at Upper Canada college and Edinburgh university, and afterward spent several years in travel through Great Britain, Ireland, and the European continent. From 1867 till 1871 he represented East Durham as a Conservative in the Ontario legislature, and from 1878 till his death he sat for the same constituency in the Dominion parliament. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel of militia in 1866, in 1880 commanded the Canadian rifle-team at Wimbledon, and in 1885 led the Midland battalion in suppressing the Northwest insurrection. He was present with his command at the battle of Batoche, and afterward went with Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton to Prince Albert, and thence to Battleford and Fort Pitt. From the last-named place he was sent in pursuit of Big

Bear, an Indian chief who had joined Louis Riel, and while engaged in this service he contracted a cold which resulted in his death soon afterward.

WILLIAMS, Barney (the stage name of Bernard Flaherty), actor, b. in Cork, Ireland, in 1823; d. in New York city, 25 April, 1876. He came to this country as a boy, and in 1836 was connected with the old Franklin theatre, New York. In 1845 he was the manager of the Vauxhall garden, in the Bowery, and after his marriage in 1850 he played, with his wife, in Irish comedy. After a successful visit to San Francisco in 1854 they went abroad in 1855, but returned to the United States in 1859, and filled a long engagement at Niblo's garden. In 1867 Williams became manager of Wallack's old Broadway theatre, and subsequently he played with success in this country, Great Britain, and Canada. Mr. Williams attained a wide reputation as an Irish comedian. Among his last plays were "The Emerald Ring," "The Connie Soogah," and "The Fairy Circle."—His wife, **Maria Pray,** b. in New York city in 1828, became a ballet-girl at fifteen years of age, performing at the Chatham theatre, and shortly afterward married Charles Mestayer. After his death she married Mr. Williams in 1850, and thereafter generally appeared with him, playing star engagements. She is a sister of Mrs. William J. Florence.

WILLIAMS, Benjamin, governor of North Carolina, b. in North Carolina in 1754; d. in Moore county, N. C., in 1814. He entered the Revolutionary army as a captain, and did good service at Guilford, for which he was promoted colonel. Col. Williams served many years in the legislature, sat in congress in 1793–'5, and was governor of his state in 1799–1802, and again in 1807–'8. In 1808–'9 he was a member of the state senate.

WILLIAMS, Catherine R. (Arnold), author, b. in Providence, R. I., about 1787; d. there, 11 Oct., 1872. She was a granddaughter of Oliver Arnold, attorney-general of the state of Rhode Island, and daughter of Capt. Alfred Arnold, and in 1818 married Mr. Williams; but the match was unfortunate, and, after a separation from her husband, she supported herself by literary work. She was the author of "Original Poems" (Providence, 1828); "Religion at Home" (1829); "Tales, National and Revolutionary" (2d series, 1830 and 1835); "Aristocracy" (1832); "Fall River, an Authentic Narrative" (1833); "Biography of Revolutionary Heroes" (1839); "Neutral French, or the Exiles of Nova Scotia" (1841); "Annals of the Aristocracy of Rhode Island" (2 vols., 1843–'5). See "Bibliographical Memoirs of Three Rhode Island Authors," by Sidney S. Rider (Providence, 1880).

WILLIAMS, Channing Moore, P. E. missionary bishop, b. in Richmond, Va., 18 July, 1829. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1853 and at the theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., in 1855, ordered deacon in St. Paul's church, Alexandria, 1 July, 1855, and sailed for China as a missionary under Bishop Boone in November of that year. He was ordained priest in the mission chapel, Shanghai, China, by Bishop Boone, 11 Jan., 1857, and shortly afterward, by direction of the foreign committee, he was transferred to Japan. He was consecrated missionary bishop of China, with jurisdiction in Japan, in St. John's chapel, New York, 3 Oct., 1866. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1867. The convention of 1874 relieved him of the China mission, and changed his title to bishop of Yedo.

WILLIAMS, Charles Langdon, lawyer, b. in Rutland, Vt., in 1821; d. there, 10 Feb., 1861. He was graduated at Williams in 1839, admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Brandon, Vt., in 1844–'8, and afterward in Rutland. He published "Statistics of the Rutland County Bar," with biographical sketches (Brandon, Vt., 1847); "Statutes of Vermont" (Burlington, 1851); and vols. xxvii.–xxix. of "Vermont Supreme Court Reports" (Rutland, 1856–'8).

WILLIAMS, David, patriot, b. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 21 Oct., 1754; d. near Livingstonville, N. Y., 2 Aug., 1831. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army in 1775, served under Gen. Richard Montgomery at St. John's and Quebec, and continued in the army till 1779. During his service his feet were badly frozen, and this partially disabled him for life. With John Paulding and Isaac Van Wart, he was one of the captors of Maj. John André on 23 Sept., 1780. (See Paulding, John.) Many of the details of the capture are related in Williams's deposition that he made on the following day. Some time after the war he bought a farm near the Catskill mountains, that had been the property of Daniel Shays, leader of Shays's rebellion. Williams was very generous, and indorsed freely for his friends. The farm became heavily mortgaged, yet he succeeded in retaining it, and received also a pension of $200 a year from the government. The estate is now in the possession of his grandson, William C. Williams. Williams was given a silver medal by order of congress, and also received in New York city a cane that was made from the cheval-de-frise for obstructing the Hudson at West Point. In December, 1830, he visited New York by invitation of the mayor, who gave him a horse, harness, and carriage, and the pupils of one of the city schools presented him with a silver cup. A monument has been erected to his memory, by the state, at the stone fort near Schoharie court-house. The purity of the motives of André's captors has been called in question by some historians, but it has been vindicated by Horatio Seymour and Henry J. Raymond in addresses at Tarrytown in 1853, by Samuel J. Tilden and Chauncey M. Depew at the same place in 1880, and by Grenville Tremaine and Daniel Knower at Schoharie in 1876.

WILLIAMS, David Rogerson, soldier, b. in Robbins Neck, S. C., 10 March, 1776; d. in Lynch's creek, S. C., 15 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Brown in 1797, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In addition to his practice he conducted a large plantation. He served in congress in 1805–'9, and was again chosen in 1810 as a Democrat, serving till 1813. In the latter year, on 9 July, he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, but after seeing some service he resigned on 6 April, 1814, and in 1814–'16 was governor of the state. He was killed by accident at a new bridge over Lynch's creek.

WILLIAMS, Edward, English author, lived in the 17th century. He published "Virgo Triumphans, or Virginia richly and truly Valued" (London, 1650; 2d ed., "With Addition of the Discovery of Silkworms, etc.," 1650). The book is said by some authorities to be in substance the work of John Farrer, of Geding.

WILLIAMS, Edward P., naval officer, b. in Castine, Me., 26 Feb., 1833; d. in Yeddo bay, near Yokohama, Japan, 24 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, 10 June, 1853, and was commissioned a lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855. During the first year of the civil war he served in the steamer "Paul Jones" on the South Atlantic blockade, and subsequently he was executive of the steamer "Powhatan." He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862. Williams was one of the volunteers that were called for by

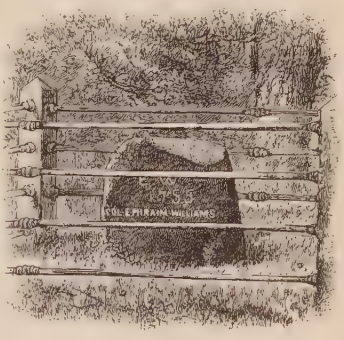
Admiral Dahlgren to storm Fort Sumter, and on the night of 8 Sept., 1863, commanded the first division of boats with sailors and marines in that attack. He was captured and sent as prisoner to Columbia, S. C., where he remained for one year until exchanged. He was promoted to commander, 25 July, 1866, served at the rendezvous at Boston, 1865–'6, and on ordnance duty at Boston and New York, 1866–'8. On 9 Feb., 1869, he took command of the steamer "Oneida" on the Asiatic station. He sailed from Yokohama at 4.30 P. M., 24 Jan., 1870, and at 6.30 P. M. his vessel was run down by the English mail-steamer "Bombay" and sank in fifteen minutes. The "Bombay" was not injured, and, after backing out to clear her sharp stern from the "Oneida," she steamed away without waiting to give assistance or heeding signals of distress. Twenty-two officers and 115 men were lost, 2 officers and 37 men were saved. Capt. Williams stood on the bridge and refused to leave his ship when he was urged to do so by those in the boat. The secretary of the navy said in his official report to congress that, after a thorough investigation of the collision, he concluded that the disaster was due to the recklessness and bad navigation of the English steamer. Another theory was that the captain of the "Bombay" mistook the "Oneida" for a rival merchant steamer of the American Pacific mail line, and ran into her purposely.

WILLIAMS, Edwin, author, b. in Norwich, Conn., 7 March, 1797; d. in New York city, 21 Oct., 1854. His father, Joseph, was extensively engaged as a shipping and importing merchant, and was a general of Connecticut militia. The son removed to New York, was for many years secretary of the American institute, and actively connected with the historical, geographical, and statistical societies. He contributed constantly to periodicals, published "The New York Annual Register" in 1830–'45, and was the author of "The Politician's Manual" (New York, 1832–'4); "New Universal Gazetteer" (1833); "Book of the Constitution" (1833); "New York as it Is" (1833); "Arctic Voyages" (1835); "The Fashionable Puzzler" (1835); "The Statesman's Manual" (1838, many editions; continued after his death by Benson J. Lossing); "Truths in Relation to the Erie Railroad" (1842); "Political History of Ireland" (1843); "Wheat Trade of the United States and Europe" (1846); "Presidents of the United States" (1849); and "The Twelve Stars of the Republic" (1850). With C. Edwards Lester he issued "The Napoleon Dynasty, or History of the Bonaparte Family" (1852).

WILLIAMS, Elisha, lawyer, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 29 Aug., 1773; d. in New York city, 29 June, 1833. He studied law with Judge Tapping Reeve in Litchfield, Conn., and with Chief-Justice Spencer, of Hudson, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in June, 1793, and began practice at Spencertown, N. Y., but removed to Hudson in 1800. In 1815 he founded the town of Waterloo, N. Y., which he named immediately after the battle of Waterloo, and in 1830, leaving the bar on account of feeble health, he removed there with his family. The expense of building the court-house in that town was borne chiefly by him. He exerted great political influence in Columbia county, N. Y., in the Federal party, was frequently elected to the assembly, and was an active member of the New York constitutional convention of 1821. Mr. Williams won a reputation which, during his lifetime, placed him at the head of American orators and high among the *nisi prius* lawyers of the country. His power over a jury was astonishing, and his delivery was remarkable for force and elegance. In this respect he ranked, in his day, as the equal, if not the superior of Rufus Choate. In appearance Mr. Williams's form was erect, his shoulders were square, and he was more than six feet in height. His eyes were dark and sparkling and his forehead high and straight. His manners were courteous and bland.

WILLIAMS, Elkanah, physician, b. in Lawrence county, Ind., 19 Dec., 1822; d. in Hazlewood, Pa., 5 Oct., 1888. His father, Isaac Williams, was a captain in the war of 1812 and one of the earliest settlers of Indiana. The son was educated at Bedford seminary, the State university at Bloomington, and at Asbury university, where he was graduated in 1847. He took his medical degree at the University of Louisville in 1850, practised in Indiana, and in 1852–'3 spent eighteen months in the study of ophthalmology in Paris, London, Prague, Vienna, and Berlin. He returned to Cincinnati in 1855 and began practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, being the first regular physician in the United States to confine his practice strictly to those branches. Soon afterward he became associated as a clinical lecturer in Miami medical college, and in 1860 he was given the chair of ophthalmology, the first of the kind in the United States, and held it for many years. He was ophthalmic surgeon to the Commercial hospital in Cincinnati in 1862–'72, and early in the civil war was appointed assistant surgeon to the U. S. marine hospital, which post he held till the close of the war. He attended the international ophthalmic congress at Paris in 1862, where he read a paper on "Plusieurs questions de thérapeutique," and in 1872 attended a similar meeting at London. In 1876 he was elected president of the ophthalmic congress in New York. Dr. Williams was also elected president of the Ohio state medical society in 1875.

WILLIAMS, Ephraim, soldier, b. in Newton, Mass., 24 Feb., 1715; d. near Lake George, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1755. In early years he was a sailor, and made several voyages to Europe; but he afterward joined the army and served in Canada in the war of 1740–'8 against the French, attaining the rank of captain. In 1750 the government of Massachusetts granted him 200 acres of land in the present townships of Adams and Williamstown, upon which, in the following year, he erected Fort Massachusetts, and was appointed commander of the whole line of frontier posts west of Connecticut river. In 1755, on the renewal of the war between France and England, he led a regiment of Massachusetts troops to join Sir William Johnson, who was on his way to invade Canada. At Albany, under a presentiment of early death, he made a will leaving the bulk of his landed and other property to found a free school at Williamstown. On 8 Sept., 1755, at the head of 1,200 men, while making a reconnoissance of Baron Dieskau's advancing force, he fell into an ambuscade of the enemy near the head of Lake George, and, at the first volley, was shot through the head.



The funds that he left were allowed to accumulate for thirty years, when a free school was incorporated. The institution was afterward converted into a college, the first commencement of which was held on 2 Sept., 1795, when seventy-seven students were present, four of whom graduated. Col. Williams never married. In 1854 the alumni of Williams erected a monument (consisting of a huge boulder) to him near Lake George, on the spot where he fell. See illustration on preceding page. —Ephraim's brother, **Thomas,** physician, b. in Newton, Mass., 1 April, 1718; d. in Deerfield, Mass., 28 Sept., 1775, studied medicine in Boston, and settled in Deerfield, Mass., in 1739. In 1743 he was appointed surgeon in the army in the projected expedition into Canada, which failed to set out. He was afterward surgeon of the chain of forts that extended from Fort Drummer, Vt., to Fort Massachusetts at Hoosac or Adams, suffering much hardship and danger in visiting these posts, which were exposed to the onslaughts of the Indians. He was a surgeon in the army under Sir William Johnson at Lake George in 1755, and present at the skirmish on 8 Sept. of that year in which his brother, Col. Ephraim, was killed. Dr. Williams became lieutenant-colonel in 1756, serving on Lake George. His letters during that campaign are interesting and faithful histories of its events, and furnish many medical and military facts. When he resumed practice he was the only surgeon in his neighborhood, and was frequently called to Vermont and New Hampshire. He was a justice of the peace, judge of the court of common pleas and of probate, town-clerk for many years, and held many minor civil offices. He educated several students in the profession of medicine, and left a large and valuable library.

WILLIAMS, George Henry, jurist, b. in New Lebanon, Columbia co., N. Y., 23 March, 1823. He was educated at an academy in Onondaga county, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and, removing to Iowa, began practice there. He was elected judge of the first judicial district of that state, serving from 1847 till 1852, and was a presidential elector in 1852. In 1853–'7 he was chief justice of Oregon territory, and he was reappointed to that office by President Buchanan, but declined. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Oregon in 1858, and, having been elected U. S. senator from the state as a Union Republican, served from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1871. He was a member of the joint high commission that in 1871 arranged the treaty of Washington for the adjustment of differences between Great Britain and the United States growing out of the Alabama claims, and was appointed by President Grant attorney-general of the United States, serving from 10 Jan., 1872, till 15 May, 1875. On 1 Dec., 1873, he was nominated by President Grant chief justice of the U. S. supreme court; but his nomination was not confirmed by the senate, and his name was withdrawn. He afterward practised law in Washington, D. C.

Geo. H. Williams

WILLIAMS, George Washington, author, b. in Bedford Springs, Pa., 16 Oct., 1849. He is a mulatto. He served in the civil war, was a lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the Republican army of Mexico in 1865–'7, and attended school at Newton Centre, Mass., until 1874. For a year he preached in Boston, but in 1875 he became a journalist. He was graduated at Cincinnati law college in 1877, spent two years in the office of Alphonso Taft, and in 1879–'81 was a member of the Ohio legislature. In 1880–'2 he was judge-advocate-general of the Grand army of the republic, and in 1885–'6 he was U. S. minister to Hayti. In 1888 he was a delegate to the world's conference of foreign missions at London, England, where his speech on "The Drink Traffic in the Congo" attracted much attention. He has edited "The Southwestern Review" at Cincinnati and "The Commoner" at Washington, and is the author of "History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 till 1880" (2 vols., New York, 1883); "History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion" (1887); and "History of the Reconstruction of the Insurgent States" (2 vols., 1889).

WILLIAMS, Henry Shaler, geologist, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 6 March, 1847. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1868, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1871 from that university for advanced studies. Subsequently he became professor of palæontology in Cornell university, which chair he still holds, and he is also engaged in palæontological researches for the U. S. geological survey. Prof. Williams is a member of various scientific societies, and since 1882 has been a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. His contributions to scientific literature include papers that have appeared in the "American Journal of Science," "The American Naturalist," the "Bulletins of the U. S. Geological Survey," and in the proceedings of the societies of which he is a member, and he is also the author of "Bones, Ligaments, and Muscles of the Domestic Cat" (New York, 1875).

WILLIAMS, Henry Willard, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 Dec., 1821. He was educated in the schools of Boston and Salem, and from his seventeenth till his twenty-fourth year was engaged in mercantile business. He was graduated in medicine at Harvard in 1849, engaged in practice in Boston, Mass., and became distinguished as an oculist. He has been for twenty-five years ophthalmic surgeon to the Boston city hospital, was a lecturer in Harvard medical school in 1869–'71, and from that time has filled the chair of ophthalmology. Dr. Williams is connected with many medical societies, American and European, was for some years president of the American ophthalmological society, and at the International congress at London in 1872 was a vice-president. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1868. He published a "Practical Guide to the Study of the Diseases of the Eye" (Boston, 1862); "Recent Advances in Ophthalmic Science" (1866); "Optical Defects in School-Children" (1868); a Boylston prize essay; "Our Eyes and how to take Care of Them" (1871); and "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye" (1886).

WILLIAMS, James, soldier, b. in Hanover county, Va., in 1740; d. on King's Mountain, Gaston co., N. C., 8 Oct., 1780. He emigrated first to Granville county, N. C., and then to Little River, Laurens district, S. C., in 1773, and was a member of the Provincial congress of South Carolina in January, 1775. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel of militia in 1776, commanded a detachment

at the battle of Stono, 20 June, 1779, and defeated the British and Tories at Musgrove's Mills, 18 Aug., 1780. He led one of the attacking columns at the battle of King's Mountain, where he was killed.

WILLIAMS, James Douglas, governor of Indiana, b. in Pickaway county, Ohio, 16 Jan., 1808; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 20 Nov., 1880. His parents were emigrants from Europe, and moved with him to Knox county, Ind., in 1818, and at the death of his father in 1828 the support of the family devolved on him. James was almost entirely self-taught. In 1843 he became a member of the legislature, and from that time till 1874 sat almost continuously in this body, either in the house of representatives or in the senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872, was the Democratic nominee for U. S. senator from Indiana in 1873 against Oliver P. Morton, who was elected, and was then chosen to congress, serving from 6 Dec., 1875, till 1 Dec., 1876, when he resigned, having been elected governor of his state. He held this office till his death. Gov. Williams was a farmer, and his foremost object was the development of the agricultural interests of his state. He was one of the incorporators and president of the state board of agriculture, originated many of the laws that have perfected school and college facilities in Indiana, and was instrumental in establishing as law the right of widows in that state to hold their deceased husband's estates, when not in excess of $300, without administration. He was a man of the strictest integrity, plain and simple in his manner and attire, and was known as Blue-Jeans Williams, owing to his wearing trousers of that material.

WILLIAMS, James William, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Overton, Hampshire, England, 15 Sept., 1825. His father, Rev. David Williams, was for many years rector of Banghurst, Hampshire. The son's preliminary education was received under his father. For a time he attended the grammar-school at Crewkerne, Somersetshire, whence he went to Pembroke college, Oxford. In 1851 he was graduated, taking high honors in classics. The bishop of Oxford admitted him to deacon's orders, and in 1856 the bishop of Bath and Wells ordained him priest. He held curacies in Buckinghamshire and Somersetshire, and for two years occupied the post of assistant master in Leamington college. In 1857 he accepted an invitation to organize a school in connection with Bishop's college, Lennoxville, province of Quebec. He went to Canada, became rector of the school, and shortly afterward succeeded to the chair of classics and belles-lettres in the college, which post he continued to hold until his elevation to the episcopate. Under his direction both school and college took a high place. In 1863 Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, died, and the synod promptly selected Mr. Williams to succeed him in the see. At that time the jurisdiction of the bishop was very extensive. In 1793 it had extended over the whole of Upper and Lower Canada. From time to time its limits have been curtailed, and it is now confined to that part of the province of Quebec which extends from Three Rivers to the Straits of Bellisle and New Brunswick, on the shores of the St. Lawrence and east of a line drawn from Three Rivers to Lake Memphremagog. The new bishop of the diocese was consecrated at Quebec on 11 June, 1863. Bishop Williams is a close student of literature. As a pulpit orator he occupies a high place. The charges that he delivered to the clergy of the diocese of Quebec at the visitation held in Bishop's college, Lennoxville, in 1864, and in June, 1888, in Quebec city, at the close of his twenty-fifth year as bishop, attracted attention. His lecture on "Self-Education" (Quebec, 1865) and several papers before the Literary and historical society of that city have also been much admired. Dr. Williams, during the twenty-five years of his episcopacy, confirmed 11,176 persons, ordained 47 deacons and 43 priests, and consecrated 37 churches.

W. Quebec

WILLIAMS, Jared Warner, senator, b. in West Woodstock, Conn., 22 Dec., 1796; d. in Lancaster, N. H., 29 Sept., 1864. He was graduated at Brown in 1818, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1822 began to practise at Lancaster. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1830–'1 and 1835–'6, and a member of the state senate in 1832–'4. Mr. Williams was elected to congress from New Hampshire as a Democrat for two successive terms, and served from 4 Sept., 1837, till 3 March, 1841. He was governor of New Hampshire in 1847–'9, and was appointed a United States senator from that state in place of Charles G. Atherton, deceased, serving from 12 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1855.

WILLIAMS, Jesse Lynch, civil engineer, b. in Westfield, Stokes co., N. C., 6 May, 1807; d. in Fort Wayne, Ind., 9 Oct., 1886. His ancestors, English Quakers, came to Maryland about 1700. His parents, who adhered to the same faith, removed to Cincinnati in 1814, and subsequently to a place near Richmond, Ind. The son was first a rod-man and then an engineer on the preliminary survey for the Miami and Erie canal, and continued in the service of the state of Ohio from 1824 till 1832, when he was appointed by Indiana chief engineer of the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1837 he became chief engineer of all the internal improvements of the state, including about 1,300 miles of canals, railroads, and other works. In 1853 he became chief engineer of the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and in 1856, after its consolidation with other roads to form the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, he became a director. From 1864 till his resignation in 1869 he was appointed annually a government director of the Union Pacific railroad and devoted himself to securing the best location through the Rocky mountains. He was chief engineer and receiver of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad in 1869–'71, and was connected with other roads. Mr. Williams was active in the councils of the Presbyterian church, and served as a director of the Theological seminary of the northwest from its organization till his death. A discourse on his life by the Rev. David W. Moffat, D. D., was printed privately (Fort Wayne, Ind., 1886).

WILLIAMS, John, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 10 Dec., 1644; d. in Deerfield, Mass., 12 June, 1729. His grandfather, Robert, came to this country about 1638, settling in Roxbury, Mass. John was graduated at Harvard in 1683, ordained to the ministry in 1688, and settled as pastor in Deerfield, which, being a frontier town, was constantly exposed to the attacks of the Indians. On the night of 28 Feb., 1704, 300 French and Indians

under the command of Maj. Hertel de Rouville took advantage of the unfaithfulness of the guards, surprised the garrison, and took 300 citizens captive, besides killing several, including two of Mr. Williams's children and a negro woman-servant. They then compelled him, his wife, and all his remaining children, except one, who was absent from home, to begin on foot the march toward Canada, in which they were accompanied by their fellow-settlers. Mrs. Williams fell exhausted on the second day of their journey, and was at once despatched with a tomahawk. After travelling about 300 miles they reached their destination, and, although Mr. Williams suffered many cruelties from his captors, he was finally redeemed by Gov. Philippe de Rigaud Vaudreuil, and returned to Boston in 1706, leaving his daughter Eunice still in captivity. He resumed his charge in Deerfield in the latter part of 1706 and remained there until his death. He also gave much time to scientific researches and left many manuscripts on these subjects. He published several sermons and a narrative of his captivity called "The Redeemed Captive" (Boston, 1707). See a "Biographical Memoir of Rev. John Williams, with Appendix, containing the Journal of his Son, Rev. Stephen Williams, during his Captivity," by Stephen W. Williams (Greenfield, Mass., 1837). This is in a great part a reprint of "The Redeemed Captive."—His son, **Eleazer,** clergyman, b. in Deerfield, 1 July, 1688; d. in Mansfield, Conn., 21 Sept., 1742, was graduated at Harvard in 1708, and from 1710 until his death was pastor at Mansfield. He published several sermons.—Another son, **Stephen,** clergyman, b. in Deerfield, Mass., 14 May, 1693; d. in Long Meadow, Mass., 10 June, 1782, was taken captive by the Indians in his eleventh year, and, with the other Deerfield prisoners, marched on foot to Canada. After being detained for about fourteen months he was bought from the Indians by the governor of Canada, and in November, 1705, was returned to Boston. His minute account of this experience is incorporated in the "Memoir of John Williams" that has been mentioned. He was graduated at Harvard in 1713, ordained to the ministry in 1716, and was pastor at Long Meadow, Mass., for sixty-six years. In the course of his ministry he served as chaplain in three different campaigns against the French and Indians, accompanying Sir William Pepperrell to Cape Breton and Sir William Johnson to Lake George during the old French war. He aided in establishing the mission among the Stockbridge Indians in 1734, of which John Sergeant, of Yale, was subsequently in charge. Dartmouth gave him the degree of D. D. in 1773. He published a "Sermon on the Ordination of John Keep" (1772).—John's daughter, **Eunice,** b. in Deerfield, 17 Sept., 1696; d. in Canada in 1786, was carried captive to Canada when she was in her eighth year. When her father was redeemed she was left among the Indians and no money could subsequently procure her release. She forgot the English language, adopted the Roman Catholic religion, married an Indian named John de Rogers, and conformed to Indian views and habits. She visited her relatives several times, but always refused to adopt English dress or civilized customs. The legislature of Massachusetts offered her a tract of land if she and her family would settle in New England; but she refused, saying that it would endanger her soul.—Her putative great-grandson, **Eleazer,** missionary, b. in Caughnawaga, N. Y., probably in 1787; d. in Hoganstown, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1858, is supposed to have been a grandson of Ezekiel Williams, an English physician, and Eunice's daughter. Their son, Thomas, married an Indian woman named Mary Ann Konwatewenteta on 7 Jan., 1779. Eleazer was sent to school at Long Meadow about 1800, and remained there nine years. He then studied three years under the Rev. Enoch Hale in Westhampton, Mass. At the beginning of the second war with Great Britain he became superintendent-general of the Northern Indian department. At the battle of Plattsburg, 14 Sept., 1814, he was severely wounded. He subsequently officiated as lay reader among the Oneida Indians and took orders in the Episcopal church. About 1820 this tribe sold lands to the state of New York and removed to Green Bay, Wis., Mr. Williams accompanying them. In 1846 the Society for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians gave money for his support as a missionary, which was withheld at the end of two years, the reports of his service not being favorable. He left Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at St. Regis. In February, 1853, an article by the Rev. John H. Hanson, D. D., appeared in "Putnam's Magazine," entitled "Have we a Bourbon among us?" The author had seen a published paragraph to the effect that "Eleazer Williams was none other than Louis XVII., the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, who was born at Versailles, 27 March, 1785, and supposed to have died in the Temple." Dr. Hanson sought an interview with Williams, who assured him that he was convinced of his royal descent. In an interview he told Dr. Hanson that until he was thirteen or fourteen years of age his mind was a blank; but by a fall he recovered his intellect, though not his memory. He then said that in 1841, on a steamboat, the Prince de Joinville urged him to sign a solemn "abdication of the throne of France," which he refused to do. Dr. Hanson issued a volume entitled "The Lost Prince" (New York, 1854), intending to prove the identity of Williams with Louis XVII. Hanson's arguments in favor of Williams's Bourbon descent are that his baptism was not registered and that his putative mother once admitted that he was an adopted son. Many physicians attested that Williams was not an Indian, and he had a remarkable resemblance to the Bourbon family. The belief was general that the Dauphin was removed from prison and brought to America. Skenondough, an Indian, had made oath that the youth was brought by two French gentlemen to Lake George. Other evidences are the money that was sent from an unknown source to educate him, the De Joinville interview, which Williams recorded in his diary, and the marks on his body, which the Dauphin also bore. On the other hand, many Indians denied Skenondough's story, and Bishop Charles F. Robertson, Williams's literary executor, refutes from Williams's own papers the statement that he was educated with funds that were supplied by unknown persons, he having original bills to

Eleazer Williams

the contrary. Prince de Joinville denied the alleged interview with Williams, in a letter addressed to John Jay, of New York. Williams became interested in genealogical research in 1822 and assisted in preparing a life of Eunice Williams, and it is probable that his taste for investigation of historical subjects, with the knowledge of the doubtfulness of his parentage, created in his mind a sincere adherence to his singular delusion. He was an authority on Indian history, manners, and customs, and was thoroughly familiar with the labors of the early French missionaries. In 1846 he became a corresponding member of the New England historic-genealogical society. He is the author of "A Spelling-Book in the Language of the Seven Iroquois Nations" (Plattsburg, 1813); "A Caution against Our Common Enemy," in the Iroquois language (Albany, 1813; English translation, 1815); and a "Life of Te-ho-ra-gwa-ne-gen, alias Thomas Williams" (printed privately, 1859). He also translated into Iroquois "The Book of Common Prayer" (New York, 1853). —John's grandson, **Samuel**, clergyman, b. in Waltham, Mass., 23 April, 1743; d. in Rutland, Vt., 2 Jan., 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1761, where his proficiency in mathematical studies induced Prof. John Winthrop to select him to go as his companion to Newfoundland to observe the transit of Venus on 6 June of that year. Mr. Williams taught at Bradford while studying theology, was licensed to preach in 1763, and was pastor of the church in Bradford in 1765–'80. He continued his school while occupying this charge, and gave lessons in natural philosophy to Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, who was an inmate of his family, and with whom he maintained a scientific correspondence in later years. He was Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard in 1780–'8, lectured on astronomy to the senior class in 1785–'8, and in the last-named year, by request of the American academy of arts and sciences, went to Penobscot bay to observe a total eclipse of the sun. In the same year he was appointed by the colonial government to survey the western boundary of Massachusetts. In 1788 he resigned his professorship, and he was pastor in Rutland, Vt., from 1789 till 1795. He subsequently preached in Burlington, Vt., for about two years, but his later life was passed in Rutland, where he edited the "Herald." He surveyed the western boundary of Vermont in 1805 by appointment of the governor, and delivered a course of lectures in the University of Vermont not long after its establishment. The University of Edinburgh gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1785, and Yale the same honor in 1786. He was a member of several scientific bodies, here and abroad. He left many valuable manuscripts on philosophical, scientific, and mathematical subjects, and published, besides pamphlets and addresses, "The Rural Magazine," a monthly devoted to historical and literary subjects, and a "History of Vermont," a work of great labor and research (Rutland, 1794; 2 vols., 1809).—Samuel's son, **Charles Kilbourne**, jurist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 24 Jan., 1782; d. in Rutland, Vt., 9 March, 1853, was graduated at Williams in 1800, practised law in Rutland, Vt., and became an eminent member of the state bar. During the second war with Great Britain he served in one campaign on the northern frontier. He was frequently in the legislature from 1809 till 1821, and again in 1849, state's attorney in 1814–'15, a judge of the supreme court in 1822–'4 and in 1829–'42, collector of customs for the state of Vermont in 1825–'9, and chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont in 1842–'6, at the same time occupying, *ex officio*, the position of chancellor of the state. He was president of the officers of censors in 1847, and governor in 1850–'2. With his retirement from that office he closed a public life of forty years. Early in his career he took great interest in the organization of the militia, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He was an active member of the Abolition party, and while governor of Vermont he approved the once celebrated habeas corpus act which had passed the legislature and was the beginning of the struggle in Vermont against slavery. In 1845 he became a corresponding member of the New England historic-genealogical society. In 1834 he received the degree of LL. D. from Middlebury. See a "Memoir" of him by Chief-Justice Isaac Redfield (Rutland, Vt., 1852).—A great-grandson of John, **Stephen West**, physician, b. in Deerfield, Mass., 27 March, 1790; d. in Laona, Ill., 9 July, 1855, was the son of Dr. Thomas Williams, a well-known physician in western Massachusetts. Stephen was educated in his native town, studied medicine under his father and, after attending a course of lectures at Columbia, settled in practice in Deerfield, and attained to success in his profession. In 1816 he turned his attention to the study of natural history and botany. With Edward Hitchcock and Dennis Cooley he explored the forests and valleys of Deerfield in search of plants that were subsequently collected in an herbarium. He lectured on medical jurisprudence before the Berkshire medical school in 1823–'31, and in 1838 became professor of materia medica, pharmacy, and medical jurisprudence in Willoughby university, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, which chair he resigned in 1853. In 1838–'9 he lectured at Dartmouth medical college. Dr. Williams was a member of many historical societies, president of the Franklin county, Mass., medical society, and vice-president of the Massachusetts medical society. He delivered many lectures on scientific subjects, and published, besides many pamphlets, "Report of the Indigenous Medical Botany of Massachusetts" (Deerfield, 1819); "Traditionary and Historical Sketch of the Indians who formerly resided in the Valley of the Connecticut," in the "Scientific Tract" series (1819); "Catechism of Medical Jurisprudence" (Northampton, Mass., 1833); "Biographical Memoir of Rev. John Williams" (Springfield, Mass., 1837); "American Medical Biography" (1845); and "The Genealogy of the Williams Family in America" (1847). He edited James Bedingfield's "Compendium of Medicine" (Deerfield, Mass., 1818).—John's first cousin, **William**, clergyman, b. in Newton, Mass., 2 Feb., 1665; d. in Hatfield, Mass., 29 Aug., 1741, was graduated at Harvard in 1683. He was settled as pastor of the church at Hatfield in 1685, and labored there for fifty-five years. He published numerous sermons and theological treatises, and commanded a wide influence in his community.—William's son, **Elisha**, clergyman, b. in Hatfield, Mass., 24 Aug., 1694; d. in Wethersfield, Conn., 24 July, 1755, was graduated at Harvard in 1711, studied law, settled in Wethersfield, Conn., and for several years was clerk of the state general assembly and a member of that body. After the Collegiate school of Connecticut (now Yale) was removed from Saybrook to New Haven, some of the students refusing to obey the rules of government, Mr. Williams was chosen to instruct such as wished to withdraw, and taught them at Wethersfield for two years. He was ordained to the ministry in 1721, and served the church at Wethersfield till 1726, when he became president of Yale, holding office till 1739. He sub-

sequently represented Wethersfield again in the legislature, and was chosen a justice of the superior court. In 1745 he went to Cape Breton as chaplain of the Connecticut troops, and the next year, when an expedition was planned to Canada and a regiment of 1,000 men was raised in Connecticut, he was appointed its colonel. The troops were not called out, and in 1749 he went to England to solicit the royal government to pay the wages of the enlisted men that had held themselves in readiness to march for more than a year and a half. His mission was unsuccessful, but on his return he was employed in several public offices. Dr. Philip Doddridge, who was his intimate friend, said of him: "He possessed an ardent sense of religion, solid learning, and consummate prudence. I look upon him as one of the most valuable men on earth."—Elisha's son, **Samuel Porter,** clergyman, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1779; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 23 Dec., 1826, was graduated at Yale in 1796, was ordained to the ministry, and in charge of the church at Mansfield, Conn., in 1807–'17. From 1821 until his death he was pastor at Newburyport. He published many sermons and addresses, a volume of which, with a memoir, appeared after his death (New Haven, 1827).—Another son of William, **Solomon,** clergyman, b. in Hatfield, Mass., 4 June, 1700; d. in Lebanon, Conn., 29 Feb., 1776, was graduated at Harvard in 1719, ordained pastor of the church in Lebanon in 1722, and held that charge until his death. Yale gave him the degree of D. D. in 1773. Dr. Williams possessed wide influence among the clergy of New England. In the course of his ministry he engaged in two important controversies. One, in 1741, was with Rev. Andrew Croswell, on the "Nature of Justifying Faith," and the other with his relative, Jonathan Edwards, the elder, in 1751, on "The Qualifications Necessary to Lawful Communion in the Christian Sacraments." He had an extensive correspondence abroad and in this country. He published nineteen sermons (1729–'75).—Solomon's son, **Eliphalet,** clergyman, b. in Lebanon, 21 Feb., 1727; d. in East Hartford, Conn., 29 June, 1803, was graduated at Yale in 1743, and held a pastorate in East Hartford from his ordination in 1748 until his death. Yale gave him the degree of D. D. in 1782. He was a member of its corporation from 1769 till 1801, and published several popular discourses.—Eliphalet's son, **Eliphalet Scott,** clergyman, b. in East Hartford, Conn., 7 Oct., 1757; d. in Beverly, Mass., 3 Feb., 1845, was graduated at Yale in 1775, the same year became adjutant of a Connecticut regiment, and fought at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He then enlisted in the navy, and participated in the engagement between the "Hancock" and the "Levant," in which Capt. Edward Hardy was shot down by his side. He settled in Maine in 1790, taught and was a farmer, and in 1799 was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church. He was pastor of the church in Beverly, Mass., in 1803–'12, and was then dismissed at his own request, becoming a minister at large, with his residence in Boston. He gave liberally for the erection of churches, and to missions.—Another son of Solomon, **William,** signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 18 April, 1731; d. there, 2 Aug., 1811, was graduated at Harvard in 1747, resided with his father and studied theology for about a year, and in 1755 attended his relative, Col. Ephraim Williams, on the expedition to Lake George. He became town-clerk of Lebanon in 1756, holding that office for forty-five years, was a representative in the assembly for more than fifty years, for many years speaker, and for more than ninety sessions was not absent more than five times, except during his service in congress in 1776–'7. He became colonel of the 12th regiment of militia in 1773, but resigned his commission in 1776 to accept a seat in congress, signing the Declaration of Independence on 4 July of that year. During a greater part of the war he was a member of the council of safety, expended nearly all his property in the patriot cause, and, abandoning his business, which was that of a merchant, went from house to house soliciting private donations to supply the army, and making speeches to induce a larger enlistment. He became an assistant, or councillor, in 1780, held office for twenty-four years, was judge of the county court of Windham, and judge of probate for Windham district for forty years. Although prudent and economical in many cases, he frequently devoted all the emoluments of his offices to benevolent objects. Throughout the war his house was open to the soldiers in their marches to and from the army, and in 1781 he gave up his dwelling to the officers of a detachment that was stationed for the winter in Lebanon. He was a member of the Connecticut convention in 1787 that ratified the constitution of the United States, strongly advocating its adoption. He married Mary, second daughter of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull.

Wm Williams

WILLIAMS, John, member of the Continental congress, b. in Hanover county, Va.; d. in Granville county, N. C., in October, 1799. He was brought up to the trade of a house-carpenter, but removed to North Carolina, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1770, while attending court at Hillsborough, he was seized by the Regulators and severely beaten. He was one of the first judges under the state constitution in 1777–'90, and sat in the Continental congress in 1777–'8.

WILLIAMS, John, author, b. in London, England, about 1765; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 Oct., 1818. He was educated at the Merchant Tailors' school and intended for the church, but adopted literature instead, and, after acting as a translator for London booksellers, went to Dublin, Ireland, where he was connected with various journals. His violent denunciations of the government caused his prosecution, and he was fined heavily and judicially declared in 1797 to be "a common libeller." Soon afterward he came to the United States, where he edited a Democratic newspaper. He died in great poverty. Mr. Williams wrote under the pen-name of "Anthony Pasquin." He was the author of several plays; "Poems" (London, 1789); "Legislative Biography" (1795); "The Hamiltoniad" (Boston, 1804); "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (1804); and "The Dramatic Censor" (1811).

WILLIAMS, John, P. E. bishop, b. in Deerfield, Mass., 30 Aug., 1817. He entered Harvard at the age of fourteen, and after remaining there two years joined the junior class at Washington

(now Trinity) college, where he was graduated in 1835. He studied theology with Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis, and was ordained by Bishop Thomas C. Brownell in 1838. From 1837 till 1840 he served as tutor in Washington college, and he then spent a year in travel in England and France. On his return he became assistant minister of Christ church, Middletown, Conn., from which he was called to the rectorship of St. George's church, Schenectady, N. Y. While rector in Schenectady his influence was great in his parish, among the students of Union college, and he was nearly elected provisional bishop of New York on the suspension of Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk. In 1848, when he was but thirty-one years old, he was chosen president of Trinity college, and the announcement of his election was received with great enthusiasm, while his inaugural address showed the scholarly principles on which he considered all true education to be based. In connection with the presidency Dr. Williams held the professorship of history and literature. In 1851 Dr. Brownell, bishop of Connecticut, having asked that, on account of his growing infirmities, an assistant bishop might be elected, the diocesan convention chose Dr. Williams, and he was consecrated on 29 Oct. He was able to continue in charge of the college for two years, but in 1853, as his episcopal duties became more numerous and urgent, he felt obliged to retire from the presidency. Under his administration the college had increased in prosperity, its course of instruction had been developed, and its library funds had been increased. Owing to Dr. Williams's profound learning in theology and his gifts as a teacher, several graduates and others studying for holy orders had been for a few years under his care, and an informal theological department had grown up at the college. In 1854 a charter was obtained for the Berkeley divinity-school, and it was located at Middletown. In this school Bishop Williams has been from the beginning the dean and the principal instructor in doctrinal theology, in the history of the Reformation, and in the Prayer-Book, and his lectures at different times have covered the whole range of theological studies. Many of the clergy of the Episcopal church in this country have thus been trained by him. He has also continued to lecture on history at Trinity college, of which he was made vice-chancellor at the time of his resignation of the presidency, succeeding to the chancellorship when he became bishop of the diocese on the death of Bishop Brownell in 1885. For many years before that time the whole administration of the diocese had been in Bishop Williams's hands. In 1881 he was appointed the first lecturer at the General theological seminary, New York, on the Bishop Paddock foundation, and in the same year he delivered the first series of Bedell lectures at the seminary and college in Gambier, Ohio. At the general conventions of 1883 and 1886 he was chosen chairman of the house of bishops, and he has constantly served on important committees of the bishops and joint commissions of the convention. In 1884 he visited Scotland for the centenary commemoration of the consecration of the first bishop of Connecticut, and delivered the commemorative sermon in Aberdeen. Bishop Williams is a churchman of the type that was once represented by Dean Hook and Bishops Wilberforce and Wordsworth. Since his ordination he has been a diligent student of ecclesiastical history. He is remarkable for his genial manners to young men, and in an eminent degree exerts a personal influence over his students. His manner in the pulpit is dignified and impressive, and he is one of the most eloquent speakers in the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is now the presiding bishop. He received the degree of D. D. from Union in 1847, Trinity in 1849, Columbia in 1851, and Yale in 1883, and that of LL. D. from Hobart in 1870. His literary works include many and valuable contributions to the "American Church Quarterly Review," the "Churchman," and other periodicals, a charge on "Everlasting Punishment" (1865), with many occasional sermons and addresses; "Ancient Hymns of Holy Church" (Hartford, 1845); "Thoughts on the Gospel Miracles" (New York, 1848); Paddock lectures on "The English Reformation" (1881); Bedell lectures on "The World's Witness to Jesus Christ" (1882); historical sermons in the "Seabury Centenary" (1885); and "Studies in the Book of Acts" (1888). He also edited, with additional notes, an American edition of Bishop Harold Browne's "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles" (1864).

J. Williams.

WILLIAMS, John Æthurhuld, Canadian clergyman, b. in Carmarthen, Wales, 19 Dec., 1817. He removed to Canada in 1833, was ordained a minister of the Methodist church in 1850, elected president of the London conference in 1874, was joint representative to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States in 1876, and was president of the united general conference in 1883 for the unification of the various branches of the Methodist church in Canada. He was joint representative at the centennial conference of the Methodist churches of the United States in 1884, and in 1885 was appointed general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada. Victoria university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1877.

WILLIAMS, John Foster, naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Oct., 1743; d. there, 24 June, 1814. He early adopted the life of a sailor, and in the spring of 1779 commanded the Massachusetts cruiser "Hazard," of fourteen guns, with which in that year he captured the "Active," eighteen guns, and performed other gallant exploits. In 1780 he was given the "Protector," another Massachusetts ship, with which, on 9 July, 1780, he fought the letter-of-marque "Admiral Duff," which blew up after an action of an hour and a half. After taking many prizes he had a running fight with the frigate "Thames" and narrowly escaped capture. He commanded the "Hazard" again in the unfortunate expedition to Penobscot river, in which that vessel with others was lost. Late in October he set out for a cruise in the West Indies, where he took valuable prizes; but, falling in with two ships of superior force, he was captured and remained a prisoner till the peace. From 1790 until his death he was in command of a revenue-cutter.

WILLIAMS, John Joseph, R. C. archbishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 April, 1822. He studied in

his native city, and in 1833–'41 at the College of Montreal, where he was graduated in the latter year. He then followed a course in theology in the Sulpitina seminary in Paris, France, where he was ordained in 1845. He was stationed at the Boston cathedral till 1855, when he was appointed its rector, and in 1857 he was transferred to the pastorate of St. James's church in the same city. On 9 Jan., 1866, he was chosen coadjutor to Bishop Fitzpatrick and titular bishop of Tripoli, but before his consecration, which took place on 11 March, 1866, he had succeeded to the bishopric of Boston by the death of his superior. The new sees of Springfield and Providence were created from his original diocese in 1870 and 1872, respectively, and on 12 Feb., 1875, a new ecclesiastic province was established, embracing these dioceses and those of Portland and Burlington. Boston became the archiepiscopal see, and Bishop Williams was made archbishop, receiving the pallium from the hands of Archbishop McCloskey. During his administration many educational institutions have been established, of which the most important is the Sulpitian theological seminary, which was opened in 1884. In 1886 his diocese contained 320,000 Roman Catholics, 300 priests, and 167 churches.

John J. Williams

WILLIAMS, John Mason, jurist, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 24 June, 1780; d. there, 28 Dec., 1868. He was graduated at Brown in 1801, studied law, and, on his admission to the bar in 1803, rose rapidly in his profession. He became associate justice of the court of common pleas in 1821, and its chief justice in 1839–'44. In 1844–'56 he was commissioner of insolvency. Among Judge Williams's published addresses are "Remarks on Animal Magnetism" (New York, 1837), and orations on the lives of Samuel Howe (Worcester, Mass., 1828) and Peter O. Thacher (Boston, 1843). He was also author of a pamphlet entitled "Nullification and Compromise" (New York, 1863).

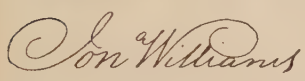
WILLIAMS, John S, lawyer, b. in Lockport, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1825. He received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in his native place and in Lafayette, Ind., where he settled in 1853. He was elected mayor of that town in 1856 and 1858, and for some time edited the Lafayette "Daily American." He recruited the 63d Indiana volunteers in the autumn of 1861, was commissioned as its colonel, and was with his regiment at the second battle of Bull Run, and till July, 1863, when he was compelled through illness to resign. He resumed practice, and in 1866 was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the 8th district of Indiana, holding the office till the accession of a new administration in 1869. Subsequently he became the publisher of the Lafayette "Sunday Times." In April, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him 3d auditor of the U. S. treasury department.—His brother, **George Burchell,** financier, b. in Lockport, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1841, received his education at Lockport Union academy. In 1858 he removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he became largely interested in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. He became supervisor of internal revenue for the state of Indiana in November, 1868, and in July, 1870, deputy commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, D. C., but resigned at the end of November, 1871, having been appointed by the Japanese government, at the suggestion of his own government, which had been requested to recommend some person who was qualified to assist in the organization of a financial system, to be counsellor to the imperial authorities in all matters relating to finance, and particularly upon banking, internal revenue, export and import duties, and economic and monetary matters. In 1873 he visited the United States and Europe on a financial mission for the imperial government, returning to Japan in the summer of the following year. He was again appointed a commissioner to Europe and the United States in October, 1875, and resigned the office of financial counsellor in November, remaining in Europe till June, 1876, when he retired from the Japanese service. He has since resided at Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMS, John Stuart, senator, b. in Montgomery county, Ky., in 1820. He was graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, in 1838, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice at Paris, Ky. He served in the war with Mexico, first as a captain and afterward as colonel, and was in command of the 4th Kentucky volunteers at the taking of the city of Mexico. After his return he resumed practice, and engaged in agriculture and the breeding of fine stock, took an active part as a Whig in politics, served as a delegate to national conventions and as a presidential elector, and was in the legislature of Kentucky in 1851–'2. Although he had opposed secession, he raised a brigade for the Confederate army, received a commission as brigadier-general in 1862, and was serving under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston when the surrender took place. Going back to his home, he urged the people to renew their allegiance to the National government. He served again in the legislature in 1873–'4, and was elected a U. S. senator from Kentucky as a Democrat, and served from 4 March, 1879, till 3 March, 1885. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, in improving lands in southern Florida, and in promoting railways in the mineral regions of Kentucky.

WILLIAMS, John Wilson Montgomery, clergyman, b. in Portsmouth, Va., 7 April, 1820. He was graduated at Columbian college, Washington, D. C., in 1845, and subsequently at Newton theological seminary. After preaching for several years in Virginia, chiefly at Lynchburg, he was called to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church of Baltimore, Md., where he still remains. He has been president of the Maryland tract society since 1870, vice-president of the Southern Baptist convention, several times moderator of the Maryland Baptist union association, and trustee of Columbian college (now university) since 1851. In 1866 that institution conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Besides several sermons, he has published "Pastor and People, a Lecture" (Washington, 1867); "Reminiscences of a Pastorate of Thirty-three Years" (1884); "Training of our Members in the Distinctive Principles of our Denomination a Duty and a Necessity" (Philadelphia, 1855); and "How to enlarge the Congregation," a tract (1887).

WILLIAMS, Jonathan, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 May, 1750; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 May, 1815. His father, of the same name, was a patriot of the Revolution. The son received a

good education, entered a counting-house in Boston, and then made several voyages to the West Indies and to England. He was in the latter country in 1770 and 1773, and was intrusted by his grand-uncle, Benjamin Franklin, with political despatches to this country. He was also Franklin's secretary during the latter's residence in France as U. S. ambassador, and for part of the time served as U. S. commercial agent. While in France he studied military science, especially fortification. After his return to this country in 1785 he was for several years a judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, but on 6 Feb., 1801, he was appointed major of the 2d regiment of artillerists and engineers in the regular army, and on 4 Dec. he was made inspector of fortifications, and took command of the post at West Point, with the duties of instruction in his branches. On the establishment of the present military academy in 1802 he became its superintendent, but on 20 June, 1803, he resigned his commission on a question of rank. On 19 April, 1805, he returned to the army, at President Jefferson's request, as lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer, resuming also the superintendence of the academy. He planned and built most of the inner forts in New York harbor, including Fort Columbus, Fort Clinton (now Castle Garden), and Castle Williams, which was named for him. At the beginning of the war of 1812 Col. Williams claimed the command of the last-named work, and on being refused it by the secretary of war, resigned, 31 July, 1812. He then returned to Philadelphia, and was for several years vice-president and corresponding secretary of the American philosophical society. He was elected to congress in 1814, but died without taking his seat. Col. Williams has been called "father of the corps of engineers."



His full-length portrait is in the library of the U. S. military academy, among those of other superintendents and professors. He was the author of a memoir on "The Use of the Thermometer in Navigation" (Philadelphia, 1799), and translated "Elements of Fortification" (1801) and Kosciusko's "Manœuvres for Horse Artillery" (1808), besides contributing to the "Transactions" of the American philosophical society.—His son, **Alexander John,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia in 1790; d. in Fort Erie, Upper Canada, 15 Aug., 1814, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1811, and assigned to the engineers, but was made captain of artillery, 17 March, 1813. He commanded Fort Mifflin, Pa., in 1812–'14, and then engaged in the campaign on the Niagara frontier. During the defence of Fort Erie, while he was repelling the fourth assault of the enemy in a hand-to-hand encounter, a lighted port-fire in front of the British enabled them to direct their volleys on his company. He sprang forward, cut it off with his sword, and fell mortally wounded by a musket-ball.

WILLIAMS, Mary Bushnell, author, b. in Baton Rouge, La., in 1826. Her father, Judge Charles Bushnell, was a native of Boston, Mass. She was educated by Prof. Alexander Dimitry, married Josiah P. Williams, a planter of Rapides parish, and resided near Alexandria, on Red river, till 1869, when she removed to Opelousas. Her husband died, and their residence, "The Oaks," was destroyed during the Red river expedition in 1864. For some time during the civil war she was a refugee in Texas. She has contributed to periodical literature, and her poetry has been much admired, notably the verses entitled "The Serfs of Châteney." She has in preparation a volume of "Tales and Legends of Louisiana."

WILLIAMS, Nelson Grosvenor, soldier, b. in Bainbridge, Chenango co., N. Y., 4 May, 1823. He was educated at Utica academy, and spent one year at the U. S. military academy. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed colonel of the 3d Iowa volunteers, and served in Missouri until March, 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade of the 4th division of the Army of the Tennessee at the battle of Shiloh, where a horse was killed under him, and was at the siege of Corinth. He was made brigadier-general on 29 Nov., 1862, but resigned soon afterward, owing to injuries received at Shiloh. In 1869 he entered the U. S. custom service in New York city.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, soldier, b. in Prince George county, Md., in March, 1749; d. about 1800. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Maryland from England after Lord Baltimore became proprietor of the province. Otho was left an orphan at twelve years of age, and a few years later placed in the clerk's office of Frederick, Md., whence he was transferred to the clerk's office at Baltimore. In 1775 he was appointed a lieutenant in a rifle corps that was raised in Frederick county. The company to which he was attached marched to Boston, and the captain having been promoted, young Williams succeeded to the command. When Fort Washington was attacked he was a major. He was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and carried to New York, where he was released on his parole. On suspicion that he would open a secret correspondence with Washington, he was reapprehended and placed in confinement, where he suffered great indignities and cruelty. He was exchanged after fifteen months of imprisonment. During his captivity he was promoted to the command of the 6th regiment of the Maryland line, and after his exchange he participated in all the battles of that command. He acted as deputy adjutant-general of the southern army under Gen. Horatio Gates; and Gen. Nathanael Greene, on assuming command of that army, appointed Col. Williams adjutant-general. During Greene's celebrated retreat he led the light corps that acted as a rear-guard, and did efficient service. At a critical moment in the battle of Eutaw, Gen. Greene issued the order "Let Williams advance and sweep the field with his bayonets." He led a charge that gained him the highest honors of the day. Near the close of the war Williams was sent by Gen. Greene with despatches to congress, and he was promoted by that body to the rank of brigadier-general. On the cessation of hostilities, Gen. Williams settled in Baltimore, and was appointed by the governor collector of the port. He held that office under the governor's appointment until the adoption of the Federal constitution, and was then reappointed by Washington, retaining the office till his death. See memoir by Osmond Tiffany (Baltimore, 1851).

WILLIAMS, Peter, clergyman, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., about 1780; d. in New York city, 18 Oct., 1840. His father, Peter, a negro, was born a slave, became sexton of the 1st Methodist Episcopal church in New York, afterward engaged in trade, and was the principal founder of a church for colored Methodists. The son embraced Protestant Episcopal tenets with his pastor, the Rev. Thomas Lyell, was educated by the Rev. Richard C. Moore, became a lay reader, and in 1820 was ordained by Bishop John H. Hobart, and inducted as rector of an Episcopal church for people of his race. He published an "Oration on the Abolition of the Slave-Trade" (New York, 1808), and "Discourse on the Death of Capt. Paul Cuffee" (1817).

WILLIAMS, Reuel, senator, b. in Hallowell (now Augusta), Me., 2 June, 1783; d. in Augusta, Me., 25 July, 1862. He was educated at Hallowell academy, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1802, and practised in Augusta. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1822–'6, then sat in the state senate for three years, and after that was in the house again till 1832. In 1836 he was a presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket. In the following year he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat to fill a vacancy, taking his seat on 4 Sept., 1837. He opposed the Ashburton treaty, which adjusted the northeastern boundary. In February, 1842, in consequence of a resolution of the legislature, in which the Whigs had obtained a preponderance, he offered his resignation, and in the congress that began its sessions on 4 Dec., 1843, he was replaced by John Fairfield. He was the principal promoter of the railroad between Portland and Augusta, which afforded direct rail communication with Boston, and was its president from 1847, when the work was begun, and the chief manager after its completion in 1851 for about ten years. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin in 1855.—His son, **Joseph Hartwell,** lawyer, b. in Augusta, Me., 15 Feb., 1814, was graduated at Harvard in 1834, and at the law-school in 1837, and practised his profession in Augusta till 1862. He married a sister of the Rev. Sylvester Judd. He was president of the state senate in 1857, and became acting governor on the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin in February of that year. Gov. Williams was nominated to the office of judge of the Maine supreme court in 1862, but declined. In 1864–'6 and 1874 he was a member of the legislature, serving in 1865–'6 as chairman of the committee on finance. He is the author of "A Brief Study in Genealogy," treating of the Cony family, to which his mother belonged (printed privately, Cambridge, 1885).—Reuel's nephew, **Seth,** soldier, b. in Augusta, Me., 22 March, 1822; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 March, 1866, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, commissioned as 2d lieutenant of artillery on 31 Aug., 1844, and as 1st lieutenant on 3 March, 1847, and during the Mexican war served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Robert Patterson, participating in all the principal battles, and gaining the brevet of captain for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. He was adjutant of the military academy in 1850–'3, and subsequently served in the adjutant-general's department till his death. He was promoted major on 11 May, 1861, and appointed a brigadier-general in the volunteer army on 23 Sept., and from 20 Aug., 1861, till 11 Nov., 1862, served as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan, being promoted lieutenant-colonel on 17 July, 1862. He was adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac while it was commanded by Gen. McClellan, and continued to serve in that capacity under Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Gen. Joseph Hooker, and Gen. George G. Meade, winning the brevet of colonel for gallant conduct at Gettysburg. His health was impaired by continued and arduous duties, and from November, 1864, till the close of hostilities he served on Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's staff as inspector-general of the army. He took part in nearly every important engagement, and received the brevet of major-general of volunteers on 1 Aug., 1864, for brave conduct in the field in the campaigns from Gettysburg to Petersburg, that of brigadier-general in the U. S. army on 13 March, 1865, for gallantry in the final campaign near Richmond, and that of major-general on the same date for gallant and meritorious services throughout the war.

WILLIAMS, Robert, clergyman, b. in England about 1745; d. in Norfolk county, Va., 26 Sept., 1775. He was a local preacher in John Wesley's society, and from him received permission to preach in this country under the direction of the regular missionaries. Arriving in New York city in October, 1769, he began his labors in the chapel there, then received a general license from Joseph Pilmoor in Philadelphia, assisted Robert Strawbridge in evangelistic work, and in 1772 entered Virginia as the apostle of Methodism. When he began by singing and preaching on the court-house steps in Norfolk, his ecstatic manner caused the citizens to suspect his sanity, yet he soon made converts and organized a society. He was received into the travelling connection at the first general conference, which was held at Philadelphia in June, 1773, and in the following year married and located. He was the first to print Methodist books in this country, and gave a wide circulation to Wesley's sermons until the conference that admitted him appropriated the right of publication.

WILLIAMS, Robert, member of congress, b. in Surry county, N. C., 12 July, 1773; d. in Louisiana about 1820. His father, Maj. Joseph, was a Whig partisan who had many desperate encounters with the Tories during the Revolution. The son became a lawyer, and during the war acted as adjutant-general of the state. He also collected the acts of the general assembly from 1776. For many years he was a trustee and treasurer of the University of North Carolina. He was a member of congress for three terms, serving from 15 May, 1797, till 3 March, 1803, and was then appointed land commissioner for Mississippi. Retiring from that office in 1805, he went to Tennessee, and subsequently settled in Louisiana.—His cousin, **Robert,** lawyer, b. in Caswell county, N. C., about 1765; d. in Louisiana, was appointed governor of Mississippi territory by President Jefferson, filling that office from 1805 till 1809.—The second Robert's brother, **Marmaduke,** member of congress, b. in Caswell county, N. C., 6 April, 1772; d. in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 29 Oct., 1850, studied and practised law, was a member of the state senate in 1802, and served in congress three successive terms, entering the house when his cousin retired. After the conclusion of his last term he emigrated to Alabama in 1810. He was a delegate from Tuscaloosa county to the convention that framed the state constitution in 1819, and on its adoption was a candidate for governor, but was defeated by William W. Bibb, who had held that office in the territorial government. He was elected to the legislature in 1821, and was ten times re-elected. In 1826 he was appointed a commissioner to settle territorial accounts between Alabama and Mississippi, and he was judge of the county court from 1832 till 1842, when he was retired by limitation

of age.—The first Robert's brother, **John,** senator, b. in Surry county, N. C., 29 Jan., 1778; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 10 Aug., 1837, was appointed a captain in the 6th U. S. infantry in April, 1799, but resigned in June, 1800, studied law in Salisbury, N. C., was admitted to the bar in 1803, and removed to the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn., where he entered into practice. In 1812 he raised a regiment of mounted volunteers, and conducted a victorious campaign against the Seminoles. On his return he was commissioned as colonel of the 39th U. S. infantry, and ordered to the Creek nation, where he was in the battle of the Horse-Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa. Gen. Andrew Jackson's report of this action failed to do justice to his command in the opinion of Col. Williams, who from that time was Jackson's most powerful and determined adversary. He served till the close of the war with Great Britain, and was then elected U. S. senator from Tennessee to serve through the unexpired term of George W. Campbell, and was re-elected, serving from 4 Dec., 1815, till 3 March, 1823. He was in 1825 appointed chargé d'affaires in Central America, but remained in that post only six days. He was afterward a member of the state senate, and declined a seat on the supreme bench of Tennessee.—His wife, MELINDA, was a sister of Hugh L. White.—Another brother, **Lewis,** member of congress, b. in Surry county, N. C., 1 Feb., 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 Feb., 1842, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1808, and in 1813 entered political life as a member of the state house of commons. He was re-elected in 1814, and on 4 Dec., 1815, took his seat in congress, to which body he was returned twelve times, remaining a member until his death. John Q. Adams and other representatives pronounced eulogies on Mr. Williams, who was commonly styled "the father of the house."—Lewis's twin brother, **Thomas Lanier,** jurist, b. in Sussex county, N. C., 1 Feb., 1786; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 3 Dec., 1856, was graduated at the University of North Carolina with the valedictory. After studying law, he removed to Knoxville, Tenn. He was several times elected a representative and also a senator to the General assembly. For a short time he was one of the judges of the supreme court, and voluntarily relinquished that office to the regret of the bar. In 1836, on the establishment of corporate courts of equity jurisdiction in Tennessee, he was chosen chancellor and served as such for sixteen years. He was regarded as the father of equity jurisprudence in Tennessee, and during his long judicial career only one or two of his decisions were reversed.—John's son, **Joseph Lanier,** member of congress, b. in Tennessee, about 1800, resided in Knoxville, and was elected as a Whig to congress, and twice re-elected, serving from 4 Sept., 1837, till 3 March, 1843.

WILLIAMS, Robert, soldier, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 5 Nov., 1829. His grandfather, James Williams, served in the Virginia line in the Revolutionary war and also in command of Virginia troops during the war of 1812. Robert was educated at the local schools and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated and promoted to brevet 2d lieutenant in the 1st dragoons in 1851. He served at the cavalry-school for practice and with his regiment in Oregon for six years, in the mean time becoming 2d lieutenant in 1853, and 1st lieutenant in 1855. In 1857 he was assigned to duty as an assistant instructor in tactics at West Point. Having been appointed in May, 1861, captain and assistant adjutant-general, he served as such until October, when he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry. He was engaged in operations at Hilton Head, S. C., in the attack on Secessionville, James island, S. C., and in central Virginia till October, 1862, when he resigned from the volunteer service and was assigned to duty at the war department, having become major and assistant adjutant-general in July of the same year. He afterward served as adjutant-general, respectively, of the Departments of the Missouri and of the Platte, and of the Division of the Missouri. He was promoted by seniority in his department to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in February, 1869, colonel, 1 July, 1881, and by brevet to the grade of brigadier-general, U. S. Army, 13 March, 1865, "for diligent, faithful, and meritorious services during the rebellion." Gen. Williams married the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. He has published professional papers in periodicals.

WILLIAMS, Roger, founder of Rhode Island, b. in Wales in 1599; d. in Rhode Island early in 1683. Little is known of his family or his early life. He seems to have been employed in some capacity by the great lawyer Sir Edward Coke, who placed him at the Charterhouse school in 1621, and afterward at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he took a degree. He was admitted to orders in the Church of England, but soon became the friend and companion of John Cotton and Thomas Hooker, and adopted the most advanced views of the Puritan party. He embarked at Bristol, 1 Dec., 1630, in the ship "Lion," and on 5 Feb., 1631, arrived at Boston. He had then been recently married, but of his wife's early history very little is known. He was distinguished as an eloquent preacher and ripe scholar, and soon after his arrival in Massachusetts he was invited to the church at Salem, as assistant to the pastor, Mr. Skelton. But rumors of his heretical opinions were already abroad. It was said that he had declared the ministers at Boston blameworthy for not formally proclaiming their penitence for ever having lived in communion with the Church of England, and that he denied the right of magistrates to inflict punishment for Sabbath-breaking, or "any other offence that was a breach of the first table." In spite of opposition based upon these charges, Mr. Williams was settled, 12 April, 1631, as assistant or teacher in the Salem church. But he found his position there so uncomfortable that before the end of the summer he thought it best to seek shelter under the more tolerant jurisdiction of the Plymouth colony. At Plymouth he was settled in August, 1631, as assistant to the pastor, Ralph Smith. Here he made his first acquaintance with the chiefs of the Wampanoags and Narragansetts, and, being an excellent linguist, soon learned to talk in the language of these Indians. About this time he was first suspected of the "heresy of Anabaptism." For such an aggressive and vigorous thinker the field of action at Plymouth seemed too narrow, and in 1633 he returned to Salem, followed by several members of the congregation who had become devotedly attached to him. In 1634 he was settled as pastor of

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the church in Salem. There he soon got into trouble by denying the validity of the charter granted in 1629 by Charles I. to the Company of Massachusetts Bay. He maintained that the land belonged to the Indians, and not to the king of England, who therefore had no right to give it away. The promulgation of this view seemed dangerous to the founders of Massachusetts, who were in many ways incurring the risk of arousing the hostility of the king, and were therefore anxious to avoid offending him on such a point as this. It was likely to be interpreted in England as indicating an intention on the part of the settlers of Massachusetts to throw off their allegiance, and accordingly they hastened to condemn Mr. Williams and his views. This purely political question was complicated with disputes arising from Mr. Williams's advanced opinions on toleration. He maintained that "no human power had the right to intermeddle in matters of conscience: and that neither church nor state, neither bishop nor king, may prescribe the smallest iota of religious faith." For this, he maintained, "man is responsible to God alone." He also denounced the law requiring every man to contribute to the support of the church, and he doubted the right of the colony to administer the so-called "freeman's oath," which was virtually a transfer of allegiance from King Charles to the government of Massachusetts. The ministers, with his friends, Cotton and Hooker at their head, sent a committee to Salem to censure him; but he denied their spiritual jurisdiction, and declared his determination to "remove the yoke of soul-oppression." In July, 1635, he was summoned before the general court at Boston to answer to charges of heresy. In October he was ordered to quit the colony within six weeks, but permission was presently granted for him to remain until spring. It was then reported that many people in Salem, "taken with an apprehension of his godliness," repaired to his house for religious instruction, and that they meditated withdrawing from Massachusetts and founding a colony upon Narragansett bay, in which the principle of religious toleration should be strictly upheld. To prevent this movement, it was decided to send him back to England. He was again summoned to Boston, but refused to obey the summons, whereupon the magistrates sent to Salem a warrant for his arrest. He suspected what was coming, and left his home just before the officers arrived. He made his way through the wilderness to the wigwams of the Pokanokets, who dwelt between Charles river and Mount Hope bay. Their chief, Massasoit, granted him a tract of land on Seekonk river. There, in the spring, he was joined by friends from Salem, and they began to build; but, in order to avoid any complications with the Plymouth colony, they moved to the site of Providence, where they made their first settlement in June, 1636. This territory was granted to Mr. Williams by the Narragansett chiefs, Canonicus and Miantonomoh. His influence over these Indians was great, and it soon enabled him to perform for the infant colonies a service that no other man in New England could have undertaken with any hope of success; he detached the powerful tribe of Narragansetts from the league that the Pequot sachem Sassacus was forming for the purpose of destroying all the English settlements. The effect of Mr. Williams's diplomacy was to leave the Pequots to fight without allies, and the English soon exterminated them. During the Pequot war the magistrates of the colony that had banished him sought his counsel, and he gave it freely. In 1638 he assisted John Clarke and William Coddington in negotiating the purchase of Aquidneck, or Rhode Island, for which the Indians were liberally paid. True to his principle of toleration, while he opposed the opinions of that restless agitator, Samuel Gorton, he refused to join in the movement for expelling him from Providence. In 1643 he went to England and obtained the charter for the Rhode Island and Providence settlements, dated 14 March, 1644. While in England he published his "Key into the Language of America" (London, 1643), a work of great value on the speech of the New England Indians. He also wrote and published anonymously his famous book "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience" (London, 1644). In this book the doctrines of religious freedom are ably and attractively presented in the form of a dialogue between Truth and Peace. It was dedicated to the parliament, then waging war against the king, and it attracted general attention from its great literary merit as well as from the nature of the subject. It was answered by Mr. Cotton's book entitled "The Bloody Tenent washed and made White in the Blood of the Lamb" (London, 1647). After a while Mr. Williams published an effective rejoinder entitled "The Bloody Tenent made yet more Bloody by Mr. Cotton's Endeavor to wash it White" (London, 1652). The controversy was conducted on both sides with a candor and courtesy very rare in those times. While in London, in 1644, Mr. Williams also published a reply to Mr. Cotton's statement of the reasons for his banishment. This admirable book, a small quarto of forty-seven pages, entitled "Mr. Cotton's Letter Examined and Answered," is now exceedingly rare. Mr. Williams landed in Boston, 17 Sept., 1644, with a letter signed by several members of parliament, which was virtually a safe-conduct for his passage through Massachusetts territory. Through his exertions a treaty was made with the Narragansetts, 4 Aug., 1645, which saved New England from the horrors of an Indian war. In order to obtain the abrogation of the commission of William Coddington as governor of the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut, Mr. Williams sailed in November, 1651, for England, in company with John Clarke. Through the aid of Sir Henry Vane this mission was successful. While in England, Mr. Williams spent several weeks at Vane's country house in Lincolnshire, and he saw much of Cromwell and Milton. At this time he wrote and published his "Hireling Ministry None of Christ's" (London, 1652), which is an able argument against an established church and the support of the clergy by taxation. In the same year he published "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, and their Preservatives." He returned to Providence in 1654 and took part in the reorganization of the colonial government in that year. He was chosen, 12 Sept., 1654, president of the colony, and held that office until May, 1658. During this time he secured the toleration of the Quakers, who were beginning to come to New England, and on this occasion he was again brought into conflict with the government of Massachusetts. A new charter was granted to Rhode Island, 8 July, 1663, under which Benedict Arnold was first governor and Roger Williams one of the assistants. This charter established such a liberal republican government that the Revolution in 1776 made no change in it, and it was not superseded until 1842. (See Dorr, Thomas Wilson.) Mr. Williams in 1663 was appointed commissioner for settling the eastern boundary, which had long been the subject of dispute with both Plymouth and Massachusetts. For the next fourteen years he was most of the time either a representative or

an assistant. In 1672 he was engaged in his famous controversy with the Quakers, of whose doctrines and manners he strongly disapproved, though he steadfastly refused to persecute them. George Fox was then in Newport, and Mr. Williams challenged him to a public discussion of fourteen theological propositions. Fox left the colony before the challenge had been delivered to him, but it was accepted by three Quaker champions, John Stubbs, John Burnet, and William Edmundson. Mr. Williams, though seventy-three years of age, rowed himself in a boat from Providence to Newport, about thirty miles, to meet his adversaries. The debate was carried on for three days in the Quaker meeting-house, without changing anybody's opinion. Mr. Williams afterward wrote an account of the affair, and maintained his own view, in the book entitled "George Fox digged out of his Burrowes," a small quarto of 327 pages (Boston, 1676). A copy of this rare book is in Harvard college library. In King Philip's war Mr. Williams accepted a commission as captain of militia, and was active in drilling the train-bands, though his advanced age prevented him from taking the field. His last written document bears the date 16 Jan., 1683, and relates to the dispute about the Pawtuxet lands. In a letter written, 10 May, 1683, by John Thorndike, of Providence, to the Rev. Samuel Hubbard, he says: "The Lord hath arrested by death our ancient and approved friend, Mr. Roger Williams, with divers others here." His death must therefore have occurred between 16 Jan. and 10 May, probably at Providence, inasmuch as that was his home and he was buried there. Mr. Williams was a man of wonderful strength and activity. In private life he was as gentle and kind as he was undaunted and pugnacious in controversy. His opinions and conduct in regard to toleration entitle him to a place among the foremost men of the world in the 17th century, and this is fully recognized in Prof. David Masson's great work on Milton, where the history of the rise of modern liberalism is discussed with most profound learning. See James D. Knowles's "Memoir of Williams" (Boston, 1834); William Gammell's "Life of Roger Williams" (1845); Romeo Elton's "Life of Roger Williams" (London, 1852); and Henry Martyn Dexter's "As to Roger Williams" (Boston, 1876). Dr. Dexter has recovered a lost tract by Williams, "Christenings make not Christians" (London, 1645), which he found in the British museum, and edited for Rider's historical tracts, No. 14, 1881.—A descendant, **Betsey**, b. in Cranston (now a part of Providence), R. I., in 1789; d. there, 27 Nov., 1871, inherited a farm of one hundred acres, by direct succession through five generations, from Roger Williams, and, when she died, bequeathed it to the city of Providence to form the public park that now bears his name.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, pioneer, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 16 Oct., 1786; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 Feb., 1859. In his youth he learned the trade of a hatter, and removed with his parents to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1807. He served in the war of 1812, and was with a detachment at River Raisin, Mich., when Gen. William Hull surrendered Detroit. An account of this military expedition, written by him, was published in 1870, entitled "Two Western Campaigns." In 1815 he was appointed by the surveyor-general of Ohio chief clerk of that office, which post he filled for thirty years. His familiarity with the public surveys was of great value to the service, and he compiled for the general land-office the "Instructions to Surveyors-General of Public Lands," which is still used, and of which several editions have been issued. He was one of the founders in 1845 of the Ohio Wesleyan university, and in 1843 of the Wesleyan female college at Cincinnati, of both of which he was for many years a trustee and patron, bequeathing to the former a valuable private library. He left in manuscript copious memoirs of his own life and times, and a genealogy of his family.

WILLIAMS, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 5 Nov., 1779; d. in Providence, R. I., 29 Sept., 1876. He studied for two years at Williams, then entered Yale, was graduated in 1800, and taught at Beverly, Mass., and Woodstock and Norwich, Conn., till 1803, when he opened a school for colored pupils in Boston, Mass. He was there licensed in order to act as chaplain of the almshouse, was sent to New York state as a missionary in the same year, and repeated his tour in 1804 and 1805, after being ordained as an evangelist on 16 May, 1804. From 1807 till his death, except while officiating as pastor at Foxborough, Mass., in 1816–'21, at Attleborough in 1823–'7, at Hebronville in 1827–'30, and at Barrington, R. I., in 1835, he resided mainly at Providence, and, while holding no charge, preached to colored people and others through the state of Rhode Island. He drafted the articles of faith and the rules of the Rhode Island evangelical consociation, and was its first scribe. Of his many printed sermons, some of which were signed by the pen-name "Demens Egomet," one was called "An Explicit Avowal of Nothingarianism," another had the title "Jehovah, or Uni-trini-tarianism," and others commemorated the first settlement of Rhode Island and the revival of religion in 1740. Several volumes of collected sermons were issued at various times.

WILLIAMS, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Greensburgh, Westmoreland co., Pa., 28 Aug., 1806. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1825, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and entered into practice at Pittsburg. He served in the state senate from 1838 till 1841. In 1861 he entered the state house of representatives, and after serving two years was elected to congress as a Republican, taking his seat on 7 Dec., 1863. He was twice re-elected, was a member of the committee on the judiciary during his entire period of service, and in March, 1868, acted as one of the managers of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.

WILLIAMS, Thomas, soldier, b. in New York state in 1815; d. in Baton Rouge, La., 5 Aug., 1862. He was appointed a cadet in the U. S. military academy from Michigan, graduated in 1837, and immediately commissioned as 2d lieutenant of infantry. He served in the Florida wars and during the Canadian rebellion on the northern frontier, was assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy in 1840–'1, being promoted 1st lieutenant on 5 Oct., 1840, and from 1844 till 1850 was aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott. During the Mexican war he was present at Vera Cruz and the other principal engagements of the war, receiving the brevet of captain for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of major for taking a gallant part in the battle of Chapultepec. He became a captain on 12 Sept., 1850, was engaged in operations against the Seminoles in Florida in 1856–'7 and in the Utah expedition in 1858, was promoted major on 14 May, 1861, and made a brigadier-general of volunteers on 28 Sept., 1861. He took part in the North Carolina expedition, and remained in command of Fort Hatteras till March, 1862, then took command of a brigade in the Ship island expedition, was engaged in opening the lower Mississippi in April and May,

1862, commanded in the first unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg, and projected and superintended the cutting of a canal that was designed to turn the course of the Mississippi away from that city. On the failure of this enterprise he was placed in command at Baton Rouge, where he successfully repelled the vigorous attack of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and was killed in the moment of victory while leading to the charge an Indiana regiment whose field-officers had fallen.

WILLIAMS, Thomas H., senator, b. in Virginia, about 1795. He went to Pontotoc, Miss., soon after the Indians were removed from that region, and became a member of the state house of representatives. Mr. Williams was appointed by the governor, and afterward elected by the legislature, a U. S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James F. Trotter, and served from 13 Dec., 1838, till 3 March, 1839.

WILLIAMS, Thomas Hill, U. S. senator, b. in North Carolina, about 1780; d. in Robertson county, Tenn., about 1840. He received an academical training, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice, but became a clerk in the war department at Washington. In 1805 he was appointed by President Jefferson register of the land-office for the territory of Mississippi, and he was collector of customs at the port of New Orleans. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution of Mississippi, and was elected one of the first U. S. senators from that state. He was re-elected, and served from 11 Dec., 1817, till 3 March, 1829. During the session of 1820–'1 he voted for the Missouri compromise bill. He then removed to Tennessee, where he remained until the time of his death.

WILLIAMS, Thomas Scott, jurist, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 26 June, 1777; d. in Hartford, 15 Dec., 1861. He was graduated at Yale in 1794, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1799, and began practice at Mansfield, Conn., but removed to Hartford in 1803. He was appointed attorney of the board of managers of the school fund in 1809, from 1813 till 1829 represented Hartford in the general assembly, and sat in congress in 1817–'19. In May, 1829, he was appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of errors and of the superior court, and in May, 1834, he was appointed chief justice, which office he held until the constitutional expiration of his term in 1847. After retiring from the bench he never resumed the practice of his profession further than to act occasionally as an arbitrator or referee. He was mayor of the city of Hartford from 1831 till 1835. For several years he had been president of the American tract society, and he was active in various other religious and benevolent organizations. He was a contributor to objects of benevolence, and bequeathed $28,000 to charitable institutions.

WILLIAMS, Sir William, British officer, b. in England about 1776; d. in Bath, England, 17 June, 1832. He was appointed ensign in the 40th foot in 1794, lieutenant in 1795, captain in 1799, major in 1802, and lieutenant-colonel in the 60th foot in 1809. He served at Corunna, Salamanca, and other battles during the campaign in the peninsula, and in 1814 in Canada, when he commanded at St. John's and at the posts in advance on Richelieu river, and was complimented in general orders for his services. He was appointed a knight commander of the Bath, 5 Jan., 1815, became a colonel in 1819, and a major-general in 1830.

WILLIAMS, William, publisher, b. in Framingham, Mass., 12 Oct., 1787; d. in Utica, N. Y., 10 June, 1850. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from the Puritan settler, Robert Williams, of Roxbury. His father's family removing to the village of New Hartford, Oneida co., in 1791, he was there apprenticed at the age of eleven to William McLean, a pioneer of printing and founder of the first newspaper in central New York. In 1800 he entered the establishment of Asahel Seward, his brother-in-law, in Utica, and upon coming of age formed a partnership with him under the firm-name of Seward and Williams. The works issued from their press were chiefly religious and instructive. They were also publishers of a newspaper which, under the name of the "Utica Patriot and Patrol," and other titles, strongly advocated De Witt Clinton and his canal policy, but ended in 1821 in a lawsuit and loss. Seward withdrew in 1824, leaving the business entirely to his partner, who indulged his anti-Mason proclivities in issuing a weekly paper entitled "The Elucidator," which was also a financial failure. In 1829 he published "Light on Masonry," which brought upon him the ill-will of the Masons. Mr. Williams was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and the organizer and superintendent of one of the earliest Sunday-schools in the country. During the cholera scourge in 1832 he gave his whole time to prescribing for the sick, distributing aid to the needy, and burying the dead, until he was taken dangerously ill toward the end of the plague. He raised a company of volunteers in 1813 for the relief of Sackett's Harbor, and served elsewhere in the war, remaining after its close as colonel of the militia regiment in Utica.—His son, **Samuel Wells,** sinologist, b. in Utica, N. Y., 22 Sept., 1812; d. in New Haven, Conn., 16 Feb., 1884, entered Rensselaer polytechnic institute at Troy in 1831. While in this school he accepted a proposal to go to China and take charge of a printing-office recently established there by the American board of missions. Arriving at Canton, 25 Oct., 1833, he found Dr. Robert Morrison, an Englishman, and Elijah C. Bridgman, an American, the only Protestant missionaries in China. He joined the latter as editor of the "Chinese Repository," which he both printed and edited until its conclusion in 1851. In all he contributed about 130 articles to this magazine. In 1835 he removed his office to the Portuguese colony of Macao in order to complete the printing of Dr. Walter H. Medhurst's Hokkeën dictionary, which had been left unfinished at the dissolution of the East India company's China branch, and the company's font of Chinese type was from this date placed entirely at his disposal. During the winter of 1837–'8 he began to print the "Chinese Chrestomathy," by Dr. Bridgman, to which he contributed one half. While this was in press he was also kept busy learning Japanese from some sailors, and with their aid made a version of the books of Genesis and Matthew in that language. In 1844 he returned to the United States by way of India, Egypt, Palestine, and Italy, and proposed to the secretary of the Presbyterian board of missions to assist them in obtaining a full font of Chinese type, from matrices to be cut in Berlin. His share of raising the necessary funds was performed by delivering many courses of lectures on China in various cities of the Union, and these, being amplified, were published under the title of the "Middle Kingdom," with a new map of the empire (2 vols., New York, 1848). The same year he returned with his wife to China and began at once a new Chinese dictionary, the completion of which was delayed, while he accompanied Com. Matthew C. Perry's two expeditions to Japan in 1853–'4, as Japanese interpreter, and materially assisted in

concluding the treaty that opened that country to foreign commerce and civilization. In September, 1855, he was appointed secretary and interpreter to the U. S. legation in China. His "Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect" was finished in August, 1856, eight years from its beginning and just before the destruction of the foreign factories at Canton, which with his press and more than 7,000 books, were burned in December of that year. He resigned his connection with the American board in 1857, and in the following year assisted the American envoy, William B. Reed, in negotiating a new treaty and the settlement of claims of Americans upon the Chinese government for losses at Canton and elsewhere. To Mr. Williams's abiding interest in the cause of missions was due the insertion in this treaty of a clause tolerating Christianity in China, a stipulation which was borrowed from his draft and inserted by each of the three allied European powers there assembled. The next year he accompanied Mr. Ward to exchange the ratifications on the first visit of Americans to Peking. When the legation returned to the south, Mr. Williams made a second visit to the United States. In 1862 he went with Anson Burlingame to Peking, where he resided with his family several years, in the course of which he built at his own expense and from his own designs the buildings that are still occupied by the U. S. legation in that capital. Besides his official duties, he found time to complete in these years his great work, "A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language," a quarto volume of 1336 pages, containing 12,527 characters and their pronunciations in four dialects. In order to superintend the printing personally, he spent the year 1873 in Shanghai, where it was stereotyped and published (1874) at the Presbyterian mission press, from the font of Chinese type, the funds for which he was instrumental in raising in 1846–'8. Much impaired in health, he returned in 1875, going back to China in 1876 to close his affairs there and resign his office of secretary and interpreter, the oldest commission at that time in the U. S. diplomatic service. During his term he had acted as chargé d'affaires nine times, amounting to nearly five years of service as acting minister. He was the oldest foreign resident in China at the date of his departure. In 1877 he was appointed professor of the Chinese language and literature in Yale, being the first professor of the sort in this country. In 1881 he was elected president of the American Bible society, and later in the year president of the American oriental society. In 1848 Mr. Williams received the degree of LL. D. from Union college. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "Easy Lessons in Chinese" (Macao, 1842); "English and Chinese Vocabulary" (1843); "Chinese Topography" (1844); and "Chinese Commercial Guide," based on a previous work (1844; 5th revised ed., Hong Kong, 1863); and completely rewrote, enlarged, and brought down to date his important work on "The Middle Kingdom" (2 vols., New York, 1883). See "The Life and Letters of S. Wells Williams," by his son, Frederick Wells Williams (New York, 1888).

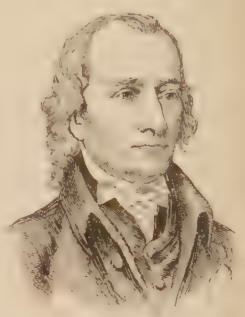
WILLIAMS, Sir **William Fenwick,** bart., Canadian soldier, b. in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, 4 Dec., 1800; d. in London, England, 26 July, 1883. He was graduated at Woolwich in 1821, and in 1825 became 2d lieutenant of artillery. In 1829 he was transferred to the East Indies, and was stationed in Ceylon, where he secured an appointment in the surveyor-general's office, and superintended the construction of several public works. He travelled much through India, visited Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople, and in 1839 he returned to England and rejoined his corps. He became captain in 1840, was sent to Turkey, and afterward was British commissioner to the conference at Erzeroum to settle the boundary-line between Persia and Turkey in Asia. In 1848 he was advanced to a lieutenant-colonelcy. During the Crimean war, when the Russians had driven the Turks under the walls of Kars, and it was feared that Prince Betutoff might follow up his success in Asia, Col. Williams was despatched as commissioner, and, going to Kars, proceeded immediately to reorganize the troops. He was appointed a lieutenant-general in the sultan's army under the name of Williams Pacha. After defending Kars for four months against the Russians, he met their commander, Gen. Mouravieff, at the head of a large force, on the heights above the city, and defeated him with great slaughter. Assisted by the Hungarian General Kmety, he did all in his power for the defence of Kars; but on 14 Nov. he capitulated. When the war was over, Williams returned to England. The queen created him a baronet, and decorated him with the ribbon of the Order of the Bath. A pension of £1,000 was granted him, and both houses of parliament thanked him. The sultan of Turkey conferred on "the hero of Kars" the rank of a pacha of the highest order, and the decoration of the Medjidieh. Napoleon III. created him a grand officer of the Legion of honor, besides presenting him with a diamond-hilted sabre. Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L., the corporation of London invested him with the freedom of the city and a costly sword, and his native province of Nova Scotia gave him a sword costing 150 guineas. In July, 1856, he was given the command of the garrison at Woolwich, and elected to parliament for Calne. At the general elections in the following year he was again returned, but he retired in 1859. In the latter year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in British North America. He was administrator of Canada from 12 Oct., 1860, to 22 Jan., 1861, during the absence of the governor-general, Sir Edmund Head. When Lieut.-Gov. Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell left Nova Scotia in 1865, Sir Fenwick Williams administered the government of that province. He was the first lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia after the union of 1867, which post he held three months. On 2 Aug., 1868, he was made a full general, and in August, 1870, he was appointed governor-general of Gibraltar. That post he resigned in 1875. In October, 1877, he retired from the army, and in 1881 he was appointed constable of the Tower.

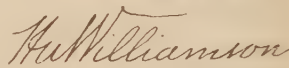
WILLIAMS, William George, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, 1 Jan., 1801; d. in Monterey, Mexico, 21 Sept., 1846. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1824, and entered the 7th infantry as 2d lieutenant. He was promoted 1st lieutenant,

30 April, 1833, surveyed the site for a fort on Pea Patch island, in Delaware river, in 1834, and was promoted brevet captain of staff in the topographical engineers on 28 Jan. in the same year. He surveyed the route for a ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara in 1835–'6, and performed similar services on Lake Champlain, at Charleston, S. C., and at Cincinnati, Ohio. He went in 1837 on a military reconnoissance to the country of the Cherokees, attained the rank of captain of engineers in 1838, and during the eight succeeding years was engaged in making triangulations and in constructing harbor works on Lake Erie. He was superintendent of the survey of the northwestern lakes and of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, served under Gen. Zachary Taylor in the war with Mexico as chief of engineers, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Monterey, 21 Sept., 1846, dying the same day. He was an adept in painting, and his literary and scientific attainments were of a high order.

WILLIAMS, William R, clergyman, b. in New York city, 14 Oct., 1804; d. there, 1 April, 1885. His father, the Rev. John Williams, came from Wales in 1795, and was pastor of a Baptist church in New York from 1798 till his death in 1825. The son was graduated at Columbia in 1822, and studied law with Peter A. Jay, whose partner he became. Religious convictions caused him to leave that profession and to devote himself to the Christian ministry. He was ordained pastor of the Amity street Baptist church in 1832. In this relation he continued until his death, though often solicited to accept various chairs in colleges and theological seminaries. Dr. Williams's library was one of the largest and choicest private collections in the country. Though he was a man of very positive convictions, his temper was gentle and eminently catholic. He was one of the foremost leaders in the councils of his own denomination, and an active manager in the great societies that are supported by evangelical Christians in general, as the American tract society and the American Bible society. Columbia gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1837, and he was a trustee of that college in 1838–'48. The degree of LL. D. was given him by Union in 1859. His chief works, besides many sermons and addresses, are "Miscellanies" (New York, 1850); "Religious Progress" (1850); and "Lectures on the Lord's Prayer" (1851). He was co-editor also of the "Baptist Library."

WILLIAMSON, Hugh, statesman, b. in West Nottingham, Pa., 5 Dec., 1735; d. in New York city, 22 May, 1819. He was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1757, studied theology, and was licensed to preach in 1759 in Connecticut. He was subsequently admitted to the presbytery of Philadelphia, and preached altogether about two years, but, partly in consequence of ill health, he was never ordained nor assumed a pastorate. He was professor of mathematics in the College of Philadelphia in 1760–'3, studied medicine at Edinburgh and Utrecht, where he took his degree, and on his return to this country practised successfully at Philadelphia. On 7 Jan., 1769, he was appointed one of a commission of the American philosophical society, to which he had been elected in 1768, to observe the transits of Venus and Mercury, his account of which is contained in vol. i. of the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1772 he visited the West Indies to procure aid for the academy at Newark, Del., and in 1773 he proceeded to England to solicit further assistance for that institution. He was examined in February, 1774, by the privy council on the subject of the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, and other matters relating to the political state of the colonies. He afterward spent some time on the continent, and returned to this country in 1776, after the Declaration of Independence, bearing important papers. In 1777 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Charleston, S. C., with a younger brother, and subsequently he practised medicine at Edenton, N. C. He served as surgeon in the militia of North Carolina in 1780–'2, and rendered aid to the wounded at the battle of Camden. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina in 1782, was elected to the Continental congress in 1784, 1785, and 1786, and was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States in 1787, as well as to the State convention to act upon it in 1789. He was elected to the 1st congress as a Federalist, re-elected to the second, and served from 19 March, 1790, till 2 March, 1793, when he removed to New York. He married there, devoted himself to literary pursuits, and was associated with De Witt Clinton in organizing the Literary and philosophical society in 1814. He was an advocate of the New York canal system, and an active promoter of philanthropic, literary, and scientific institutions. Dr. Williamson was a frequent contributor to the transactions of learned societies in Europe and the United States. He published a series of essays on "Paper Currency" in 1786; fugitive articles on "Languages in Politics" in the "American Museum"; "Observations on Navigable Canals," an essay on "Comets" in the "Transactions" of the Literary and philosophical society of New York; "Discourse on the Benefits of Civil History" (New York, 1810); "Observations on the Climate of America" (1811); and "History of North Carolina" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1812).





WILLIAMSON, Isaac Dowd, clergyman, b. in Pomfret, Vt., 4 April, 1807; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 26 Nov., 1876. He was a Universalist minister, on 10 Sept., 1829, at Townsend, Vt., was pastor at Albany, N. Y., from 1830 till 1837, and subsequently held charges in Baltimore, Md., New York city, Philadelphia, Mobile, Ala., Cincinnati, Ohio, Lowell, Mass., and Louisville, Ky. In 1873 he again became pastor at Cincinnati. He composed a large part of the ritual of the Order of Odd-Fellows, of which he was chaplain for many years. At different times he was editor of the "Gospel Banner," at Troy, N. Y., the "Religious Inquirer," at Hartford, Conn., the "Herald and Era," at Louisville, Ky., and the "Star in the West," at Cincinnati. He published "Argument for the Truth of Christianity" (New York, 1836); "Exposition and Defence of Universalism" (1840); "The Crown of Life, a Series of Discourses" (Boston, 1850); "Examination of the Doctrine of Endless Punishment" (Cincinnati, 1854); "The Philosophy of Odd-Fellowship" (1855); "The Philosophy of Universalism" (1866); and "Rudiments of Theological and Moral Science" (1870).

WILLIAMSON, Isaac Halsted, jurist, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1769; d. there, 10 July, 1844. He was educated at the local schools in his birthplace, studied law with his brother Matthias, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. Soon afterward he became prosecuting attorney for Morris county, and rose to a high rank at the bar of New Jersey. In 1817 he was elected to the assembly, and he was governor and chancellor of the state from 6 Feb., 1817, till October, 1830, as, previous to the adoption of the constitution in 1844, the governor was, *ex-officio*, chancellor. He was president of the convention that was called to revise the state constitution in 1844, and died soon after the convention adjourned.

WILLIAMSON, James, Canadian educator, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 19 Oct., 1806. He was one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Presbyterian Review," and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1845. In 1842 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Queen's college, Kingston, Canada, and he was afterward vice-principal, professor of astronomy, and for many years director of the Kingston Observatory. He has been given the degree of LL. D. by Glasgow university. Dr. Williamson has published "Inland Seas of North America" (Kingston, 1854), and abstracts of meteorological observations at Kingston, Canada.

WILLIAMSON, James Alexander, soldier, b. in Adair county, Ky., 8 Feb., 1829. He was educated at Knox college, Ill., but was not graduated, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but was mustered into the military service of the United States, 8 Aug., 1861, as 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 4th Iowa infantry. After the battle of Pea Ridge, where he was wounded, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment and immediately afterward he was made its colonel. At the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, on 28 Dec., 1862, he led the assault of Thayer's brigade on the enemy's lines and was seriously wounded. By order of Gen. Grant he was allowed to inscribe on the colors of his regiment "First at Chickasaw Bayou." He was present at the siege of Vicksburg, and immediately after the surrender was given command of the 2d brigade of the 1st division of the 15th army corps. Col. Williamson continued in command of a brigade or division until the capture of Savannah, when he was made a full brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 Jan., 1865, having previously been promoted by brevet on 19 Dec., 1864. He was also brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. After the capture of Savannah he was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to take command of the district of Missouri, where he remained until some time after the surrender of the armies of the Confederacy, when he was ordered to report to Gen. Grenville M. Dodge for duty in a military and inspecting expedition of posts in the northwest, on Laramie, Powder, and Bighorn rivers. While on this duty he was mustered out of the military service; but he did not receive the order until his return to St. Louis in October, 1865. Gen. Williamson then resumed his profession, and was commissioner of the general land-office from June, 1876, till June, 1881, and chairman of the public lands commission created by act of congress, 3 March, 1879. He was elected chairman of the Iowa delegation to the National Republican convention at Baltimore in 1864, but did not attend in consequence of his military duties, and he was again elected chairman of the delegation in 1868. He is now general solicitor for the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company.

WILLIAMSON, John, artist, b. in Toll Cross, near Glasgow, Scotland, 10 April, 1826; d. in Glenwood-on-the-Hudson, 28 May, 1885. His parents removed to this country when he was a child. For several years he followed his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was a member and secretary of the Art association. He was also one of the original members of the Artists' fund society, and in 1861 was elected an associate of the National academy. Many of his paintings are scenes near Hudson river and in the Catskills. They include "Trout Fishing"; "American Trout"; "Summit of Chocorua"; "Autumn in the Adirondacks"; "A Passing Shower, Connecticut Valley" (1869); "After the Storm, Blue Ridge" (1877); "In the Mohawk Valley" and "Sugar-Loaf Mountain" (1878); and "The Palisades" (1879).

WILLIAMSON, John, British physician, lived in the 18th and 19th centuries. He was a fellow of the Royal college of physicians of Edinburgh, and at one time surgeon to the Caithness Highlanders. In 1798 he went with his family to Jamaica, W. I., where he practised nearly fourteen years near Spanish Town, returning to his native country in 1812. During his absence he kept a journal of his cases and other topics of interest, which he utilized in the preparation of his "Medical and Miscellaneous Observations relative to the West India Islands" (2 vols., Edinburgh, 1817).

WILLIAMSON, Peter, Scottish author, d. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 19 Jan., 1799. He was kidnapped when a boy at Aberdeen, and sent to this country, but he afterward returned to Scotland, where he recovered damages from his captors. He passed much time among the Cherokees, and on his return amused the public with descriptions of their manners, assuming the dress of a chief and imitating a war-whoop. He instituted a penny-post at Edinburgh, for which, when it was assumed by the government, he received a pension, and he was also the first to publish a city directory. He was the author of "French and Indian Cruelty Exemplified" (Glasgow, 1758), and "A Brief Account of the War in North America" (1760).

WILLIAMSON, Robert Stockton, soldier, b. in New York in 1824; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 10 Nov., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, assigned to the topographical engineers, and took part in various surveys on the Pacific coast till 1856, when he became 1st lieutenant. From that time till the civil war he was on the staff of the commanding general of the Department of the Pacific, and in charge of military roads in southern Oregon, with meteorological observations on that coast. On 6 Aug., 1861, he was promoted captain, and, after reconnoissances on the lower Potomac till March, 1862, he was chief topographical engineer in the operations in North Carolina, being brevetted major, 14 March, 1862, for services at New Berne, and lieutenant-colonel on 26 April for the siege of Fort Macon. He then served with the Army of the Potomac, of which he was chief topographical engineer, from 21 Nov. till 21 Dec., 1862, and held that post in the Department of the Pacific from 9 Feb. till 3 March, 1863, when he was transferred to the corps of engineers, in which he was made major on 7 May. Afterward he served on the Pacific coast as superintending engineer of various surveys of rivers, harbors, and sites for fortifications. On 22 Feb., 1869, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. Col. Williamson published "Report of a Reconnoissance and Survey in California in Connection with Explorations for a Railway Route to the Pacific" in vol. iii. of "Pacific Railway Re-

ports" (Washington, 1853); "On the Use of the Barometer on Surveys and Reconnoissances" (New York, 1868); and "Practical Tables in Meteorology and Hypsometry," being an appendix to the foregoing (1869).

WILLIAMSON, Walter, physician, b. in Newtown, Delaware co., Pa., 4 Jan., 1811; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Dec., 1870. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and in 1848 was professor of obstetrics in the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania. In 1852 he was transferred to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, which he resigned in 1855 on account of failing health. He held the chair of obstetrics again in 1857–'9, and in 1860 was made professor emeritus, which post he continued to hold in Hahnemann medical college when the Homœopathic college was merged in it. In 1869–'70 he lectured there on hygiene. Dr. Williamson was president of the American institute of homœopathy in 1846 and of the state homœopathic medical society in 1868. He was the author of "Instructions concerning the Diseases of Females, and the Conduct to be observed during Pregnancy, Labor, and Confinement" (Philadelphia, 1849), and "Diseases of Females and Children, and their Homœopathic Treatment" (1854; revised ed. by George N. Epps, London, 1857), and has contributed to the "Homœopathic Materia Medica of American Drug Provings" (Philadelphia, 1846), and to the "North American Journal of Homœopathy," of which he was an assistant editor. He also edited Dr. Joseph Laurie's "Parents' Guide" (1849).

WILLIAMSON, William Durkee, historian, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 31 July, 1779; d. in Bangor, Me., 27 May, 1846. He removed with his father in boyhood to Amherst, Mass., and entered Williams college, but was graduated at Brown in 1804. He studied law in Amherst, and began to practise in Bangor, Me., in 1807. Afterward he served as attorney for Hancock county in 1808–'16, and as a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1816–'20. On the separation of Maine from that state in 1820 he was the president of its first state senate, and he thus became acting governor on the resignation of Gov. William King. He was then elected to congress as a Democrat, and served in 1821–'3. In 1824–'40 he was probate judge for his county, and in 1838–'41 he was a bank commissioner. Gov. Williamson was for some time president of the Bangor bank, and a member of several historical and literary societies. Besides contributions to the "American Quarterly Register" and to the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society, he published a valuable "History of the State of Maine, from its First Discovery to the Separation" (2 vols., Hallowell, 1832; 2d ed., enlarged, 1839).

WILLIAMS-REBOLLEDO, Juan, Chilian naval officer, b. in Curacavi, province of Santiago, in 1826. His father was a companion of Admiral Cochrane. The son entered the naval service of his country, and at the opening of the war against Spain had obtained the rank of captain, and was in command of the corvette "Esmeralda." He was at anchor in the port of Papudo on 26 Nov., 1865, when the Spanish gun-boat "Covadonga" passed with despatches, and, after a short chase and half an hour's engagement, Williams captured her with about 110 men. For this victory he was raised to the rank of post-captain, and presented by the people with a sword of honor. He was later a member of the municipality of Valparaiso and elected to congress. When the war against Peru and Bolivia began, he commanded the Chilian fleet as rear-admiral, and on 29 March, 1879, occupied the Bolivian ports of Cobija and Tocopilla, establishing in April the blockade of Iquique with his flagship, the iron-clad "Blanco Encalada," and other vessels of the squadron. But after the destruction of the "Esmeralda" by the "Huascar," and the successful cruise of the Peruvian fleet, great discontent arose in Chili with the inactivity of their powerful squadron. According to Admiral Williams, this was caused by the condition of the bottoms of his ships and their defective machinery, so that he was unable to cope in speed with the Peruvian vessels. Owing to this and on account of ill health, Williams resigned in September, 1880, and was succeeded by Admiral Galvarino Riveros.

WILLICH, August, b. in Gorzyn, in the Prussian province of Posen, in 1810; d. in St. Mary's, Mercer co., Ohio, 23 Jan., 1878. His father, a captain of hussars during the Napoleonic wars, died when August was three years old. With an elder brother, the boy found a home in the family of Friedrich Schleiermacher, the famous theologian, whose wife was a distant relative. He received a military education at Potsdam and Berlin, and at eighteen years of age was commissioned 2d lieutenant of artillery in the Prussian army, becoming a captain in 1841. In 1846, in company with a number of the younger and more ardent officers of his brigade, he became so imbued with republican ideas that he tendered his resignation from the army in a letter written in such terms that, instead of its being accepted, he was arrested and tried by a court-martial. By some means he was acquitted, and afterward was permitted to resign. When the great revolution of 1848 threatened the overthrow of all European monarchies, Willich, with several former army friends, among whom were Franz Sigel, Friederich K. F. Hecker, Louis Blenker, and Carl Schurz, went to Baden and took an active part in the armed attempt to revolutionize Germany. After its failure, Willich and many of his compatriots became exiles. He escaped to Switzerland, but afterward made his way to England, where several of his fellow-exiles had also found refuge. Here he remained till 1853, devoting much of his time and labor to aiding his distressed countrymen to reach the United States. He had learned the trade of a carpenter while in England, and so earned a livelihood. Coming to the United States in 1853, he first found employment at his trade in the navy-yard at Brooklyn. Here his attainments in mathematics and other scientific studies were soon discovered, and he found more congenial work in the coast survey. In 1858 he was induced to go to Cincinnati as editor of the "German Republican," in which work he continued till the opening of the civil war in 1861. He enlisted, at the first call to arms, in the 1st German (afterward 9th Ohio) regiment, which within three days mustered about 1,500 men. He was at once appointed adjutant, and, on 28 May, commissioned major. This regiment afterward became one of the best in the service. In the autumn of 1861 Gov. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana,

who was raising a German regiment in that state, commissioned him as its colonel. This was the 32d Indiana infantry, famous in the Army of the Cumberland for its drill and discipline, as well as for its gallantry in action. Willich devoted himself to this regiment, and with such good results that, on 26 Nov., 1861, three companies, deployed as skirmishers, repelled in confusion a regiment of Texan rangers. This affair gave it a prestige that it retained to the end of the war. On 17 July, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. At the battle of Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862, he was captured almost before the action began, and was held a prisoner for several months. He was exchanged in season to take part, at the head of his brigade, in the battle of Chickamauga, 19 and 20 Sept., 1863, and from that time on he shared in all the movements and battles of the army, including the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was made brevet major-general, 21 Oct., 1865, and was mustered out of service, 15 Jan., 1866. On his return to Cincinnati he was chosen county auditor, which post he held for three years. He was visiting his old home in Germany at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, and at once offered his services to the king, whom he had before attempted to dethrone. His offer was gratefully acknowledged, but, on account of his advanced age, it was not accepted. He found consolation, if not more congenial occupation, in attending lectures on philosophy at Berlin. Returning to the United States, he chose St. Mary's, Ohio, as his residence.

WILLING, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 19 Dec., 1731; d. there, 19 Jan., 1821. He was carefully educated at Bath, England, and, after reading law in the Temple, London, in 1754, became the head of the mercantile house of Willing and Morris, one of the largest in the country, his partner being Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. This partnership continued until 1793. During the Revolution this firm were the agents of congress for supplying naval and military stores. In 1755 he was elected a member of the common council of Philadelphia, and in 1759 was made alderman, but did not accept until 1761. On 2 Oct., 1759, he was made an associate justice of the city court, and on 28 Feb., 1761, became justice of the peace of the court of common pleas, quarter sessions, and orphans' court, and was reappointed in 1764. On 4 Oct., 1763, he was elected by the common council mayor of the city, and from 14 Sept., 1767, till 1774 was an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and justice of the oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery. He was a leader in the movement against the stamp-act, and one of the committee to enforce the non-importation agreement of 1765. He presided at a mass-meeting held in Philadelphia, 18 June, 1774, to take action for a general congress of all the colonies, and was appointed one of the committee of correspondence. On 15 July he was chairman of a patriotic meeting in Carpenters' hall. He was afterward a member of the committee of safety, was elected a representative to the assembly on the "moderate men's" ticket in April, 1775, and was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1775–'6, being elected in the place of Joseph Galloway. In congress he voted against Richard Henry Lee's preliminary resolutions and the Declaration of Independence, because he considered the act premature and unnecessary, and the colonies not ready for independence. When the British took possession of Philadelphia in 1777, he remained during their occupation and held communication with Lord Howe. At a critical period of the war, in 1780, when there was great danger of the dissolution of the American army for want of provisions to keep it together, Willing and others in Philadelphia subscribed £260,000 toward the foundation of the Pennsylvania bank to procure the necessary supplies and to promote the recruiting service. Of this amount he subscribed £5,000. Upon the formation of the Bank of North America in 1781, which was the first bank chartered in this country, he was elected its president, and continued to serve until he resigned, 9 Jan., 1792. He was also first president of the Bank of the United States, which was organized in 1791. With his many public duties he united the business of an active and successful merchant.

WILLIS, Anson, lawyer, b. in Ulster county, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1802; d. in Portchester, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1874. He was self-taught, studied law, and was for forty years a resident of New York city, which he represented in the assembly in 1835–'6. Afterward he served two terms as judge of the 6th judicial district court in that city. During the civil war he was a zealous supporter of the U. S. government. Judge Willis published "Our Rulers and Our Rights, or Outlines of the United States Government" (Philadelphia, 1868), and left unfinished "Origin of all the Nations of the Earth."

WILLIS, Michael, Canadian educator, b. in Greenock, Scotland, in 1799; d. in Aberdour, Banffshire, Scotland, 19 Aug., 1879. He was the son of the Rev. William Willis, who for nearly fifty years was a minister first in Greenock and then in Stirling. The son was educated at the University of Glasgow and at the Divinity hall, ordained minister of the Renfield street church, Glasgow, and about the same time was appointed professor of divinity for the secession branch of the Presbyterian church, to which both he and his father belonged. At the disruption in 1843 Mr. Willis accompanied the Free church, and soon afterward removed to Canada as a deputy of that body, and also to render assistance to the recently established Knox college, Toronto. He became professor of theology in that institution in 1845, which chair he filled till 1870, when he resigned. During the latter years of his connection with the college he was its principal. He did much to promote the cause of Presbyterianism in Canada, and was well known for his eloquence as a preacher. He published a volume of "Pulpit and College Discourses," and many pamphlets and sermons.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, poet, b. in Portland, Me., 20 Jan., 1806; d. near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., 20 Jan., 1867. He came of a race of printers and publishers. His great-grandfather was a printer in Boston, his grandfather was the proprietor of the "Independent Chronicle," the "Potomac Guardian," and the "Sciota Gazette," which still exists in the town of that name, and his father, Nathaniel (1780–1870), established the "Eastern Argus" at Portland, Me., in 1803, afterward projected and conducted in Boston (in 1816–'26) the "Recorder," one of the earliest religious papers in the world, and also founded in 1827 the "Youth's Companion," which is said to be the first children's paper that was ever published, and which is still issued. The son was graduated at Yale in 1827. During his course at college he wrote under the pen-name of "Roy," for his father's paper, a series of religious narrative poems that found many readers, and he also gained the prize of fifty dollars offered for the best poem by the editor of "The Album." After leaving college, Willis edited for Samuel G. Goodrich, of Boston, two illustrated an-

nuals, "The Legendary" (1828) and "The Token" (1829). During the last-mentioned year he established "The American Monthly Magazine," which ran a two years' career, and became merged in the "New York Mirror." This weekly publication, devoted to art, literature, and society, established by Samuel Woodworth, was at this time conducted by George P. Morris. Its most readable articles were extracts from English periodicals. The accession of such contributors as Theodore S. Fay and Mr. Willis, with other able writers, changed the character of this paper and made it the chief organ of society and literature. In 1831 both Fay and Willis departed for the Old World and became weekly correspondents for their journal. Willis travelled over the greater part of Europe and into Asia Minor. William C. Rives, then U. S. minister at the court of France, attached him formally to his legation, which gave the young poet great facilities for information and travel and an entrance into distinguished society. In 1837 Mr. Willis married the daughter of Gen. William Stace, commandant of the Woolwich arsenal, and in the same year returned to this country. They settled in a romantic home, which the poet named Glenmary, near Owego, N. Y., for several years dispensing open-handed hospitality. In 1839 the author made a brief visit to England in the interest of his private affairs, and in 1844, on the death of his wife, Willis again crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. In 1846 he married the adopted daughter of Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, and settled on a small estate which he called Idlewild, near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, seen in the vignette. From 1823, until 1842, with brief interruptions, he had continued his connection with the "Mirror." A short breach occurred between him and Morris in 1839, when Willis united his interest with that of William T. Porter to publish "The Corsair," a short-lived weekly. The then unknown William M. Thackeray was one of its regular contributors. On the discontinuance of the "Mirror," Morris and Willis issued the "New Mirror," but, having no success, their paper was changed in form and feature and became the successful "Home Journal," which still continues to prosper. Both editors conducted it until the time of their death. Although far from being handsome in person, Willis became known as a man of elegant manners who dressed in the extreme of fashion. His early career as a writer was one of remarkable success. His scripture versions quickly became popular and they were quoted from the pulpit. "Absalom" and "The Leper" were especial favorites. Among his secular pieces, "The Belfry Pigeon," "Unseen Spirits," and "Parrhasius the Painter" were included in most anthologies. As a prose writer of ease and elegance, Willis was justly admired. He was an observing traveller and knew how to present his adventures in glowing colors. As a man of society he attracted and charmed the fashionable world. To this day "Pencillings by the Way" can be read with pleasure, and his thoughtful "Letters from

under a Bridge," written in the seclusion of Glenmary, continue to attract the attention of readers. But the elegance of Willis's prose was occasionally marred by frivolous conceits and affected Gallicisms in writing for effect by overstated simple truths, and he made merchandise of facts and opinions that he gleaned in private intercourse. These last transgressions eventually led to quarrels and personal encounters. Lockhart gave him a severe castigation in the "Quarterly Review," and, with Capt. Marryat, then editor of the "Metropolitan Magazine," he fought a bloodless duel. The ephemeral character of most of Willis's books is indicated by their titles; some were evidently revised collections of old magazine articles. During his stay in England he contributed to "Blackwood," the "New Monthly," and other periodicals. His early prose works, published in London, attracted a wide circle of readers, but the author's ambitious poems, "Melanie," "The Lady Jane," and "Lord Ivon's Daughter," were failures, as was also his novel, "Paul Fane." The two dramas, "Bianca Visconti" and "Tortesa, the Usurer," performed for several nights at the Park theatre, New York, strongly cast and well mounted, were without dramatic vigor and failed to interest the public. Willis was a careful elaborator, who retouched his manuscripts so continuously that he frequently found it necessary to make a fresh copy for the printers. On various occasions Willis delivered poems at college commencements, and in 1844, at the New York Lyceum, an address on fashion which was attended by Cooper, Irving, and other authors and poets of the day. Many a struggling aspirant for literary fame received aid and advice from Willis, who, as Halleck said, "was one of the kindest of men." Thackeray asserted that "it is comfortable that there should have been a Willis." Of his writings it has been remarked: "The prose and poetry of Mr. Willis are alike distinguished for exquisite finish and melody. His language is pure, varied, and rich, his imagination brilliant, and his wit of the first quality. Many of his descriptions of natural scenery are written pictures,

and no other American author has represented with equal vivacity and truth the manners of the age." His publications include "Scripture Sketches" (Boston, 1827); "Fugitive Poetry" (1829); "Poem delivered before the Society of the United Brethren" (New York, 1831); "Melanie, and other Poems" (London, 1835; New York, 1837); "Pencillings by the Way" (London, 1835; New York, 1836); "Inklings of Adventure" (1836); "Bianca Visconti," a drama (1839); "Tortesa, the Usurer," a drama (1839); "Loiterings of Travel" (New York, 1839); "Āl Abri, or the Tent pitched" (1839; London, 1840); "Letters from under a Bridge" (London, 1840); "Poems" (New York, 1843); "Lady Jane, and other Poems" (1844); "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil" (1845); "Rural Letters"

(1849); "Life Here and There" (1850); "People I have Met" (1850); "Hurrygraphs" (1851); "Fun Jottings" (1853); "A Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean" (1853); "A Health Trip to the Tropics" (1854); "Out Doors at Idlewild" (1854); "Famous Persons and Places" (1854); "The Rag-Bag" (1855); "Paul Fane," a novel (1857); "Poems" (1858); and "The Convalescent" (1859). He also edited and compiled "Scenery of the United States and Canada" (London, 1840); "Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland" (1842); "A Life of Jenny Lind" (Philadelphia, 1851); and "Trenton Falls" (New York, 1851). His life has been written by Henry A. Beers in the "American Men of Letters" series (Boston, 1885), who has also issued "Selections" from his prose writings (New York, 1885). —His only son, BAILEY, was graduated at the Columbia college school of mines in 1878, and is now an assistant on the U. S. geological survey. —His brother, **Richard Storrs,** journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Feb., 1819, was graduated at Yale in 1841, and adopted literature as a profession. He has edited the "New York Musical World" and "Once a Week," contributed to current literature, and published "Church Chorals and Choir Studies" (New York, 1854); "Our Church Music; a Book for Pastors and People" (1855); and "Carols and Music Poems" (15 nos., 1860–'1). He contributed to "National Hymns" (1861) and to the American edition of the "Life of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy" (1865).

WILLIS, William, lawyer, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 31 Aug., 1794; d. in Portland, Me., 17 Feb., 1870. He was graduated at Harvard in 1813, and after studying law was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1817. Opening an office in Boston, he practised there till April, 1819, when his former preceptor, Prentiss Mellen, having been elected to the U. S. senate, invited Mr. Willis to take charge of his practice. In 1820, on the organization of the state of Maine, Mr. Mellen became its first chief justice, and then Mr. Willis continued his profession alone until 1835, when he became associated with William P. Fessenden. For twenty years this partnership continued. His tastes never led him toward court-practice, but rather toward conveyancing and other departments of real-estate business, in which he was considered unusually well informed and accurate. In 1855 he was elected to the Maine senate, and in 1859 he became mayor of Portland. He was chosen a Republican presidential elector in 1860, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin in 1867. He was a member of nearly all the state historical societies, including that of Massachusetts, of which in 1867 he was elected vice-president, and in 1855–'9 he was one of the vice-presidents of the New England historic-genealogical society. He became in 1828 a member of the Maine historical society, of which he was successively recording secretary, treasurer, and then president in 1856–'65. He was also chief editor of all the publications of the society. His publications include "The History of Portland, from its First Settlement, with Notices of the Neighboring Towns, and of the Changes of the Government in Maine, Portland" (2 parts, Portland, 1831–'3; enlarged ed. entitled "The History of Portland from 1632 to 1864," 1865); "Report of the Committee on the Riot in Portland" (1855); "Introductory Address before the Maine Historical Society" (1855); "Inaugural Address before the Maine Historical Society" (1857); "Genealogy of the McKinstry Family, with a Preliminary Essay on the Scotch-Irish Immigrations to America" (Boston, 1858); "Descriptive Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to Maine" (New York, 1859); and "A History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine from its First Colonization to the Early Part of the Present Century" (Portland, 1863). See "A Tribute to the Memory of Hon. William Willis," by Charles Henry Hart (Philadelphia, 1870).

WILLISTON, Ebenezer Bancroft, educator, b. in Tunbridge, Vt., in 1801; d. in Norwich, Vt., 27 Dec., 1837. He was a second cousin of George Bancroft. He spent three years at Dartmouth, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1823. He had already begun to teach in Capt. Alden Partridge's military academy in Norwich, Vt., where he was subsequently a professor. Feeble health forced him to spend most of the last nine years of his life at the south, where he was for some time president of Jefferson college, Miss. He published an edition of Tacitus (Hartford, Conn., 1826) and "The Eloquence of the United States" (5 vols., Middletown, Conn., 1827).—His son, EDWARD BANCROFT, a major in the 3d U. S. artillery, received four brevets for gallantry in the civil war.

WILLISTON, Samuel, philanthropist, b. in Easthampton, Mass., 17 June, 1795; d. there, 18 July, 1874. His father, Rev. Payson Williston (1763–1856), was graduated at Yale in 1783, was minister of Easthampton from 1789 till 1833, and published several sermons. The son began to study at Phillips Andover academy with a view to the ministry, but abandoned his purpose, owing to weakness of the eyes, and engaged in the manufacture of buttons, in which he gained a large fortune. This occupation was begun at his own home by his wife, and extended until many hundred women in the neighboring towns were employed in it under his superintendence. In 1831 Joel Hayden began to make buttons in Williamsburg, Mass., with machinery of his own invention, and, Mr. Williston entering into partnership with him, they continued the business there till 1848, when Williston bought Hayden's rights and removed the factory to Easthampton. Afterward he engaged also in the manufacture of suspenders. In 1840 he established at his native place Williston seminary, a preparatory school of high grade, to which he gave at various times about $270,000 and bequeathed $500,000 more. He also gave to Amherst $150,000, endowing professorships there in 1858–'9, gave liberally to Mount Holyoke female seminary, and three times erected a church at Easthampton, which was twice burned. His benefactions amounted to more than $1,500,000. He also did much to improve the appearance of his native town. In 1841–'3 Mr. Williston was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. His widow gave to the seminary that bears his name the Williston homestead to be used as the principal's house after her death, which occurred in 1885.

WILLISTON, Seth, clergyman, b. in Suffield, Conn., 4 April, 1770; d. in Guilford Centre, Chenango co., N. Y., 2 March, 1851. His father was a farmer and saddler, and the son assisted him in both occupations. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1791, taught at Windsor and New London, Conn., and, after studying theology with Rev. Dr. Charles Backus at Somers, was licensed to preach in 1794. After occupying several pulpits in Connecticut temporarily, he went to Chenango county, N. Y., and labored as an evangelist, being ordained in 1797. He organized several churches, including that of Lisle, N. Y., where he became minister in 1799. On 4 July, 1810, Mr. Williston was installed over a Presbyterian church in Durham, N. Y., where he remained till his dismissal,

at his own request, on 22 Dec., 1828, after which he preached in various places, chiefly in the state of New York, and also devoted much time to literature. Hamilton college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1838. Dr. Williston published "Address to Parents" (Suffield, Conn., 1799; Greenock, Scotland, 1802); "Sermons on Doctrinal and Experimental Religion" (1812); "Five Discourses on the Sabbath" (1813); "Vindication of Some of the Most Essential Doctrines of the Reformation" (1817); "Sermons on the Mystery of the Incarnation and the Special Influences of the Spirit" (1823); "Sermons adapted to Revivals" (1828); "Harmony of Divine Truth" (1836); "Discourses on the Temptations of Christ" (1837); "Christ's Kingdom not of This World," three discourses (1843); "Lectures on the Moral Imperfections of Christians" (1846); and "Millennial Discourses," which he sold for the benefit of missions (1848).

WILLS, James, philanthropist, b. in England about 1760; d. in Philadelphia about 1830. His father was in early life a coachman, but subsequently amassed a fortune in business in Philadelphia, which he bequeathed to his son. James was a member of the Society of Friends, and never married. He was well known as a grocer in Philadelphia, where his integrity and uprightness in business gained him the esteem of the whole community. He bequeathed to the "mayor and corporation of Philadelphia and to their successors forever" more than $122,000 to found "the Wills hospital for the relief of indigent blind and lame," giving preference to those in Philadelphia and vicinity. The corner-stone was laid on 2 April, 1832.

WILLSON, Forceythe, poet, b. in Little Genesee, Alleghany co., N. Y., 10 April, 1837; d. in Alfred, N. Y., 2 Feb., 1867. He was christened Byron Forceythe, but dropped the first name in early manhood. His father, Hiram Willson, a native of Vermont, had been a teacher, was afterward postmaster at Little Genesee, and was engaged in the lumber business there. In 1846 he placed his family and his household goods on a raft, and descended the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. They lived for six years at Covington, Ky., where Mr. Willson was the chief founder of the common-school system. Subsequently they removed to New Albany, Ind., where he died in 1859, leaving a comfortable fortune to his four children. Forceythe, the eldest, studied at Antioch and at Harvard, but failing health prevented him from finishing the course. He became an editorial writer for the Louisville "Journal," vigorously sustaining the National cause during the civil war, and his earliest poems also appeared in that paper. In 1864–'6 he lived in Cambridge, Mass., to superintend the education of a younger brother. He was a firm believer in spiritualism. His best-known poem is "The Old Sergeant," originally written as a carrier's address for the Louisville "Journal," 1 Jan., 1863, which tells a literally true story, even the names being genuine. He published a small volume, containing all of his poems that he cared to preserve (Boston, 1866).—His wife, **Elizabeth Conwell,** b. in New Albany, Ind., 26 June, 1842; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 13 Oct., 1864, married him in 1863. Her maiden name was Smith. A volume of her poems was printed privately in 1865. See an article by John James Piatt in the "Atlantic Monthly" for March, 1875.

WILLSON, James Renwick, clergyman, b. near Pittsburg, Pa., 9 April, 1780; d. in Coldenham, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1853. He was graduated at Jefferson in 1805 and licensed to preach as a Reformed Presbyterian in 1807. He then took charge of schools in Pennsylvania till 1817, when he became pastor of the Coldenham and Newburg congregations in New York, and, with the exception of a pastorate at Albany in 1830–'3, retained the former charge till 1840. In 1838 he had been appointed professor in the Eastern theological seminary, and retained his chair after the union with the Western seminary till 1851. He received the degree of D. D. in 1828 from the western University of Pennsylvania. He edited "The Evangelical Witness" in 1822–'6, the "Christian Statesman" in 1827–'8, and the "Albany Quarterly" in 1831–'3. In connection with the last he published a "History of the Church of Scoland." His other published works are "An Historical Sketch of Opinions on the Atonement" (Philadelphia, 1817); "Prince Messiah's Claims to Dominion over all Government" (Albany, 1832); "The Written Law" (1840); and many single sermons and addresses.—His son, **James McLeod,** clergyman, b. near Elizabeth, Allegheny co., Pa., 17 Nov., 1809; d. in Allegheny, Pa., 31 Aug., 1866, was graduated at Union in 1829, licensed by a Reformed presbytery in 1834, and from that year till 1862 held a pastorate in Philadelphia, being elected professor in the Reformed Presbyterian theological seminary at Allegheny in 1859. From Westminster college, Pa., he received the degree of D. D. in 1865. He was chairman of the committee that published "True Psalmody" (Philadelphia, 1859), and edited the "Covenanter," a monthly, from 1845 till 1863, when it was consolidated with the "Reformed Presbyterian," of which he was co-editor till his death. Dr. Willson published "The Deacon" (Philadelphia, 1841); "Bible Magistracy" (1842); "Civil Government" (1853); "Social Religious Covenanting" (1856); and "Witnessing" (1861).—James McLeod's son, **David Burt,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Sept., 1842, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860 and at Jefferson medical college in 1863, serving in the medical corps of the U. S. army from that date till 1865. He was then graduated at the Allegheny seminary in 1869, ordained as a Reformed Presbyterian, and was pastor in Allegheny from 1870 till 1875, when he was chosen to his present post in the seminary there as professor of theology. Besides publishing occasional addresses he edited an edition of "Lyman's Historical Chart" (Philadelphia, 1867), and since 1874 has been an editor of the "Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter" in Pittsburg.

WILLSON, Marcius, author, b. in West Stockbridge, Mass., 8 Dec., 1813. He was graduated at Union college in 1836 and became a teacher, but studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. A bronchial affection compelled him to relinquish both professions till 1849, when he became principal of Canandaigua academy, and remained there four years. Among his numerous educational works are "Civil Polity and Political Economy" (New York, 1838); "Perspective, Architectural, and Landscape Drawing" (1839); series of histories (1845–'54); two series of reading-books (New York, 1860–'72; Philadelphia, 1881–'2); spellers (1864–'70); "New System of Plane Trigonometry" (1874); "Mosaics of Bible History" (2 vols., 1883); "Mosaics of Grecian History" (1883); and "The Wonderful Story of Old," an illustrated work on the Bible (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1888).

WILMARTH, Lemuel Everett, artist, b. in Attleborough, Mass., 11 Nov., 1835. He studied at the academy in Munich under Wilhelm von Kaulbach in 1859–'63, and under Jean L. Gérôme at the École des beaux arts, Paris, in 1864–'7.

Since 1870 he has had charge of the schools of the National academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1871 and an academician in 1873. Among his works, principally genre pictures, are "Captain Nathan Hale" (1866); "Playing two Games at the same Time" (1867); "The Home Missionary" (1869); "Another Candidate for Adoption" (1871); "Guess what I have brought You" (1873); "Left in Charge" (1874); "Ingratitude" (1875); "Feat of Courage" (1876); "A Plea for the Homeless" (1877); "Pick of the Orchard" (1878); and "Jack's Return" (1879).

WILMARTH, Seth, inventor, b. in Brattleboro', Vt., 8 Sept., 1810; d. in Malden, Mass., 5 Nov., 1886. He became a machinist in Pawtucket, R. I., and in 1855 was appointed superintendent and master-mechanic of the Charlestown navy-yard. During the twenty years of his service there he made many valuable improvements in various departments, the most important being the large planer and the great lathe in the machine-shop, which were then the largest of their kind in the world, both bearing his name as inventor. Among his patents, numbering about twenty, were those for his revolving turrets, and for the hydraulic lift for raising the turret shafts on monitor vessels. Soon after the war the latter was submitted to the navy department, and was rejected as being of questionable utility, if not dangerous, its purpose having been efficiently accomplished by the means of a sledge-hammer and screw-wedge on many existing vessels. About 1873 the same plan was purchased by the U. S. government for $50,000.

WILMER, Lambert A., author, b. about 1805; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1863. In early life he edited the Baltimore "Saturday Visitor," and for many years afterward he was connected with "The Pennsylvanian," in Philadelphia. He was the author of a "New System of Grammar"; "The Quacks of Helicon" (1851); "Life, Travels, and Adventures of Ferdinand de Soto" (Philadelphia, 1858); and "Our Press-Gang, or a Complete Exposition of the Corruptions and Crimes of the American Newspapers" (1859).

WILMER, William Holland, clergyman, b. in Kent county, Md., 29 Oct., 1782; d. in Williamsburg, Va., 24 July, 1827. His ancestors were early settlers of Maryland, and his uncle, James J. Wilmer, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, was secretary of the first meeting of the clergy of the United States in 1783. On his motion the "Church of England in the colonies" adopted the name of the Protestant Episcopal church. William was educated at Washington college in Kent county, and was for some time occupied in mercantile pursuits. He was admitted to orders in 1808 by Bishop Claggett, and was rector of Chester parish, Md., in 1808–'12, and of St. Paul's, Alexandria, Va., in 1812–'22. He was elected rector of St. John's, Washington city, in 1816, but declined. In 1819 he began the publication of the "Washington Theological Repertory," and he continued in connection with it until 1826. During his pastorate in Alexandria he built the present St. Paul's church, was an originator of the Education society of the District of Columbia, and its president for several years, aiding in preparing for orders the first graduates of the Virginia Protestant Episcopal seminary, of which he was a founder. When it was removed from Fairfax Court-House to Alexandria in 1823, he was appointed professor of systematic theology, ecclesiastical history, and church polity, and he was chosen assistant rector of the Monumental church, Richmond, Va., in 1826, but declined. The same year he became president of William and Mary college, and rector of the church in Williamsburg, which posts he held till his death. Dr. Wilmer was very active and efficient in trying to resuscitate the Episcopal church in Virginia, and used his pen freely and effectually. He was a delegate to general conventions in 1821–'6, and president of the house of clerical and lay deputies. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1820. He published numerous sermons on special occasions (1813–'20); many able articles in the "Theological Repertory" (1819–'26); "Episcopal Manual" (1815); and "Controversy with Baxter, a Jesuit Priest" (1818).—His son, **Richard Hooker,** P. E. bishop, b. in Alexandria, Va., 15 March, 1816, was graduated at Yale in 1836, and at the Theological seminary of Virginia in 1839, was ordained in the Monumental church, Richmond, Va., on Easter-day, 1840, and was rector of numerous churches, chiefly in Virginia, till 1864, when he was consecrated bishop of Alabama in St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., 6 March, 1862. He received the degree of D. D. from William and Mary college, Va., in 1850, and that of LL. D. from the University of Oxford, England, in 1867, and from the University of Alabama in 1880. At the close of the civil war Bishop Wilmer recommended to the clergy of his diocese the omission of the prayer "for the president and all in civil authority," on the ground that only military government existed in Alabama, whereupon Gen. George H. Thomas suspended him and his clergy from their functions; but the order was afterward set aside by President Johnson. He is the author of "The Recent Past, from a Southern Standpoint: Reminiscences of a Grandfather" (New York, 1887).

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—William Holland's nephew, **Joseph Pere Bell,** P. E. bishop, b. in Kent county, Md., 11 Feb., 1812; d. in New Orleans, La., 2 Dec., 1878, was educated at Kenyon college, and the Protestant Episcopal theological seminary, Alexandria, Va. He was ordered deacon in July, 1834, and ordained priest in May, 1838, and, after serving for a few months as chaplain at the University of Virginia, was appointed in 1839 a chaplain in the U. S. army. He resigned his commission in 1843, was in charge successively of Hungar's parish, Northampton co., and St. Paul's parish, Goochland co., Va., became rector of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, in 1848, continuing there till the beginning of the civil war, when he resigned, and settled on his plantation in Albemarle county, Va. He went to England in 1863 to purchase Bibles for the Confederate army, was captured on his return voyage, and for a short time confined in the old Capitol prison, Washington, D. C. He became bishop of Louisiana in 1866. The diocese at that time was in a disorganized condition, but he devoted himself with great energy to reconstructing churches that had been burned, and supplying vacant pulpits, and was successful in restoring the affairs of the diocese to a prosperous condition.

Bishop Wilmer was popularly classed with the high church party. He was noted as an eloquent speaker, and a popular pulpit orator.

WILMOT, David, jurist, b. in Bethany, Pa., 20 Jan., 1814; d. in Towanda, Pa., 16 March, 1868. He received an academical education at Bethany and at Aurora, N. Y., was admitted to the bar at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1834, and soon began practice at Towanda, where he afterward resided. His support of Martin Van Buren in the presidential canvass of 1836 brought him into public notice, and he was subsequently sent to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, to 3 March, 1851. During the session of 1846, while a bill was pending to appropriate $2,000,000 for the purchase of a part of Mexico, he moved an amendment "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." This, which became known as the "Wilmot proviso," passed the house, but was rejected by the senate, and gave rise to the free-soil movement. Mr. Wilmot was president-judge of the 13th district of Pennsylvania in 1853–'61, a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1856 and 1860, acting as temporary chairman of the latter, was defeated as the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1857, and elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican, in place of Simon Cameron, who resigned to become secretary of war in President Lincoln's cabinet, serving from 18 March, 1861, to 3 March, 1863. In that body he was a member of the committees on pensions, claims, and foreign affairs. He was appointed by President Lincoln judge of the U. S. court of claims in 1863, and died in office.

WILMOT, Lemuel Allan, Canadian statesman, b. in the county of Sunbury, New Brunswick, 31 Jan., 1809; d. in Fredericton, 20 May, 1878. He was educated at New Brunswick university, Fredericton, became an attorney in 1830, and two years later was called to the bar of New Brunswick. In 1834 he was elected to parliament by acclamation for the county of York. From the first he espoused the side of the Liberals, opposing the Family compact party, and advocating the principles of responsible government. He soon became the acknowledged leader of the Reformers of his province. In 1836 Mr. Wilmot went to England as a delegate with William Crane on the subject of crown revenues and the civil list. The colonial secretary, Lord Glenelg, received the delegates cordially and drafted a bill granting the reforms that they asked; but the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Sir Archibald Campbell, withheld his approval, and tendered his resignation. The delegates were again despatched to England, with an address to the king, by whom they were favorably received. Sir Archibald Campbell's resignation was accepted, the civil-list bill became law, and a vote of thanks to the diplomats was passed by the legislature. Mr. Crane was called to the executive council, and Mr. Wilmot became a queen's counsel. In 1844 he accepted a seat in the executive council, without portfolio; but when the lieutenant-governor, Sir William Colebrooke, without consulting his advisers, appointed his son-in-law to the office of provincial secretary, Mr. Wilmot, with three colleagues, resigned his place in the cabinet. In 1847 Earl Grey, the colonial secretary, declared that the members of the executive council should hold office only while they possessed the confidence of a majority of the people. In 1848 the New Brunswick house of assembly passed a resolution approving of Earl Grey's despatch, after a long and spirited debate. Mr. Wilmot, who made the great speech of the occasion, was called on to form a government. He accepted the task, and his cabinet became a coalition ministry, with Liberal tendencies. As premier and attorney-general he became identified with the consolidation of the criminal laws and the municipal law. In 1850 he attended the International railway convention at Portland, Me. In the same year he visited Washington in a similar capacity, on the subject of reciprocity. In 1851–'68 he was a puisne judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, during which time he employed the interval of leisure at his command in lecturing and in forwarding the cause of education, and benevolent and religious institutions. He was elected a member of the senate of the University of New Brunswick, which gave him the degree of D. C. L. When the question of union arose in 1865, Judge Wilmot was ready to espouse the side of the Unionists, but took no very active part in the contest. After the confederation was consummated he was selected to preside over his province as the first native governor. This office he held from 27 July, 1868, until 14 Nov., 1873, when he received a pension as a retired judge. In 1875 he became second commissioner under the Prince Edward island purchase act of that year, and he was also named one of the arbitrators in the Ontario and northwest boundary commission, but death prevented him from serving in the latter capacity.—His cousin, **Robert Duncan,** Canadian statesman, b. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, 16 Oct., 1809, is the son of John M. Wilmot, for several years a member of the provincial assembly. The son, at the age of five years, left his native town with his father to reside at St. John, where he attended school. On reaching manhood he engaged in shipping and milling. Afterward he went to Liverpool, England, where he resided until 1840, when he returned to St. John. He entered the parliament of his province in 1846, and held his seat for fifteen years. He was a strong Protectionist, and an uncompromising advocate of the greenback system of banking. In 1849 he was mayor of St. John. In 1851 he was asked to enter the New Brunswick government, and he filled the office of surveyor-general from that year until 1854. In 1856–'7 he held the office of provincial secretary in the Wilmot-Grey administration. In 1865 Mr. Wilmot opposed the scheme of union, and with his colleagues he succeeded in defeating the administration; in the new government he held his old portfolio. He attended the Colonial conference in London, England, on the union question in 1866–'7, and when, in 1867, the union was consummated, Mr. Wilmot was called to the senate of Canada by royal proclamation. He holds a patent of rank and precedence from the queen as an ex-councillor of New Brunswick. On 8 Nov., 1878, on the formation of Sir John Macdonald's ministry, he was sworn a member of the privy council of Canada, without portfolio. On the same day he succeeded David Christie as speaker of the senate. This government adopted the policy of protection to Canadian industries, which Mr. Wilmot aided

in formulating. In February, 1880, he resigned the presidency of the senate to accept the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick, which post he held until 1885.

WILMOT, Samuel, Canadian pisciculturist, b. in Clarke, West Durham co., Ont., 22 Aug., 1822. He was educated at Upper Canada college, Toronto, and became a farmer. Mr. Wilmot has been warden of the united counties of Durham and Northumberland, a member of the agricultural and art associations of Ontario, and presided over the first Dominion exposition of agriculture, arts, and manufactures, at Ottawa in 1879. For many years he has given great attention to the subject of fish-culture, and in 1873 received through the French government a medal from the Société d'acclimatation for the services he had rendered in that department of practical science. He also obtained the gold medal for excellence in piscicultural exhibits in the Dominion exposition of agriculture and arts at Ottawa in 1879. Mr. Wilmot is superintendent of fish-culture operations for the Dominion government, and collected the exhibit of the fishery products of the Dominion for the World's fishery exposition in London in 1883, where he acted as chairman of the Canadian commission, and obtained by his system of fish-breeding the gold medal for "the best and most complete fish-breeding establishment in the great International fisheries exposition."

WILMSHURST, Zavarr, author, b. in Tunbridge Wells, England, 25 Nov., 1824; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Jan., 1887. His name was William Bennett, but he early adopted by legal right the name he afterward bore. In youth he was one of the literary associates of the Countess of Blessington, and at that time attracted special attention by his translations of Norse poems. He was subsequently a clergyman for several years. On coming to the United States, he became connected with the New York press, and was associated editorially for many years with "The Atlas," "The Industrial Monitor," and "The Insurance Times," while for a short time he edited the "New York Weekly Review." He wrote for the stage, and also contributed stories and religious poetry to periodicals. Many of his hymns are much admired. Among his plays are a drama on Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and "Nitocria," a tragedy. His other writings are "The Viking," an epic (London, 1849); "The Winter of the Heart, and other Poems" (New York, 1874); "The Siren" (San Francisco, 1876); and "Ralph and Rose," a poem (New York, 1879).

WILSON, Sir Adam, Canadian jurist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 22 Sept., 1814. He emigrated to Canada in 1830, and during the succeeding three years was employed in the mills and store of his uncle, George Chalmers, in Trafalgar, Halton co. In 1834 he began to study law under Robert Baldwin Sullivan in Toronto, and in 1839 he was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada. In 1840 he entered into partnership with Robert Baldwin, leader of the Reform party, and on 28 Nov., 1850, was appointed a queen's counsel, being the same year elected a bencher of the Law society of Upper Canada. He was appointed in 1856 a commissioner for revising the statutes of Canada and of Upper Canada, elected mayor of Toronto in 1859 and 1860, and was the first to hold that office by popular election. He was in the Canada assembly for North York in 1859, and from May, 1862, till May, 1863, was solicitor-general in the Sandfield-Macdonald government, with a seat in the executive. On 11 May, 1863, he was appointed puisne judge of the court of queen's bench. Three months afterward he was transferred to the common pleas. He was reappointed to the queen's bench in 1868, became chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1878, and in 1884 was made chief justice of the court of queen's bench. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the law reform commission. He was knighted, 20 Dec., 1887. As a judge he has been noted for his learning and his mastery of the principles of law. He has published "A Sketch of the Office of Constable" (Toronto, 1861).

WILSON, Alexander, ornithologist, b. in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 6 July, 1766; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Aug., 1813. His father, a master weaver, had intended that Alexander should be a minister, but family cares and altered circumstances interfered. He attended the grammar-school, and his father imbued his mind with a passion for reading and a love for the beauties of nature, which clung to him for life. In 1779, when thirteen years of age, he was bound apprentice as a weaver to his brother-in-law, and after serving his time he continued working at the loom as a journeyman for four years more. During leisure hours he continued his studious habits, and indulged in solitary rambles, giving utterance to his thoughts in verse. Many of his early effusions appeared in the Glasgow "Advertiser" (now the "Herald"). His brother-in-law, Duncan, finding the weaving-trade inadequate for the support of his family, now resolved to try that of a pedler. He continued this wandering life for about three years, at the end of which he had accumulated as much material in verse as would make a volume. He accordingly returned to Paisley and published it (1790). Taking copies of his book with him, he again set out with his pack, but met with so little success that he resumed weaving. A second edition of his poems appeared in 1791, but its sale was still very limited. In 1792 Wilson's admirable narrative poem, "Watty and Meg," was published anonymously as a penny chapbook, and had an enormous circulation. Its authorship was generally ascribed to Burns. Wilson, however, is greater as an ornithologist than as a poet, but his poems entitle him to a respectable place among the minor bards of Scotland. His verse is mostly descriptive—terse and true, without being of a high or imaginative order. In Paisley, a dispute having arisen between the manufacturers and weavers, Wilson joined in the fray by writing some stinging personal lampoons, for which he was prosecuted and imprisoned. This induced him to leave the country. He walked to Port Patrick, crossed to Belfast, and there embarked in a vessel bound for New Castle, Del., sleeping on the deck of the crowded vessel during the voyage. He landed, with his fowling-piece in his hand and only a few shillings in his pocket, on 14 July, 1794, and set out at once to walk to Philadelphia. There he found employment from a copper-plate printer for a few weeks, then took to weaving for about a year, and, having saved a little money, resumed his pack, and so traversed the greater part of New Jersey,

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successfully disposing of his wares. Then he became a school-master, teaching successively at Frankfort, Pa., Millstone, Pa., Bloomfield, N. J., and lastly, in 1802, at Kingsessing, near Philadelphia. Here he was welcomed by William Bartram, the botanist, and by Alexander Lawson, the engraver. The former gave him access to his garden and library, and the latter gave him practical instructions in drawing, coloring, and etching. After trying to draw various objects with indifferent success, he began to delineate birds, and in this walk he rapidly attained such a degree of proficiency that he far outstripped his teacher. This marked success seems to have fortified, if it did not suggest, his resolution to make a collection of birds. In October, 1804, accompanied by his nephew and another friend, he set out on a walking expedition to Niagara, which he satisfactorily accomplished. His companions left him, but he persevered, and reached home after an absence of fifty-nine days and a walk of 1,260 miles. He graphically described this journey in a long poem called "The Foresters." On his return he set about making preparations for his great work, and with his own hands etched two plates from his drawings, coloring them from nature. At this time he was employed in editing a new edition of Rees's "Cyclopædia," by Thomas Bradford, who cordially entered into his scheme and undertook to issue his "American Ornithology," the first volume of which made its appearance in 1808. On its publication Wilson set out with a copy to obtain subscribers, but the cost—$120 for the completed work—was a serious barrier. In 1810 the second volume was published, and Wilson again set out on a journey, this time lasting for six months, both to obtain subscribers and to collect material for succeeding volumes. On his way to New Orleans he had sailed 720 miles down the Ohio alone in a little open skiff, walked long distances, and ridden through wildernesses well-nigh impassable, slept for weeks in the woods, subsisting the while on biscuits and dried beef, and drinking water. His reputation was now spreading over the world. In 1812 he was elected a member of the American philosophical society, and similar honors were conferred on him by other learned bodies. In 1813 the seventh volume of the "Ornithology" was published, and the eighth was also nearly ready, but kept back by the want of proper assistants to color the plates. In this emergency Wilson himself undertook the work of this department, in addition to all his numerous other duties. Intense application and excessive labor weakened his constitution. In 1813 he swam a river with his clothes on, in pursuit of a rare bird, which he succeeded in capturing; but he took cold. Dysentery seized him, and he died after an illness of ten days. He was buried in the cemetery of the Swedish church, Philadelphia, with public honors, and a simple marble monument was placed over his grave. In personal appearance Wilson was tall and handsome, his dark-brown hair hung over his shoulders, his countenance was thoughtful and expressive, his eye full of intelligence and fire, and his conversation remarkable for vividness and originality. The plates for the ninth volume of the "Ornithology" had all been completed under Wilson's own eye, and the letter-press was supplied by Mr. George Ord, who had been Wilson's companion in several expeditions. Ord also furnished a memoir of the deceased naturalist. Three supplementary volumes of the "Ornithology," containing American birds not described by Wilson, were added by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. An edition in three volumes, with illustrative notes, and a life of Wilson by Sir William Jardine, was afterward published (3 vols., London, 1832). Numerous lives of Wilson have appeared, including one by William B. O. Peabody, in Sparks's "American Biography"; an anonymous one prefixed to the Belfast edition of Wilson's poems (1857); those by C. Lucy Brightwell (London, 1860), and Allan Park Paton (1863); and the memoir prefixed to the latest collected edition of "Wilson's Miscellaneous Prose Works and Poems," by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart, LL. D. (2 vols., London, 1876).

WILSON, Allen Benjamin, inventor, b. in Willet, N. Y., 18 Oct., 1824; d. in Woodmont, Conn., 29 April, 1888. He was a cabinet-maker, and in 1849, while in Pittsfield, Mass., invented a sewing-machine without ever having seen one before. It used a double-pointed shuttle in combination with the needle, which made a stitch at each forward and backward movement of the shuttle, instead of one at each throw of the shuttle, as in Elias Howe's machine. His first patent bears the date of 12 Nov., 1850, and is the fifteenth on the patent-office record for an improved sewing-machine. This included the double-pointed shuttle and the two-motion feed-bar. In 1851 he secured a patent for the rotating hook, which was designed to supersede the shuttle, and to make the lock-stitch with greater rapidity, neatness, and economy of power. A year later he devised the four-motion feed, which was subsequently adopted in all machines. In his device the hook seizes the loop of thread in the needle when it has descended to its lowest point, opens it out, and carries it around the bobbin, so that the thread is then passed through the loop of the stitch. This is then drawn up with the thread in the needle, so that the two are looped together about half way through the cloth, forming the strongest possible seam, showing the stitching exactly even upon both sides, with no threads above the surface to wear off and allow the seam to rip. On the completion of his machine, Mr. Wilson entered into partnership with Nathaniel Wheeler, a practical manufacturer, and they began to make their machines in a small shop in Watertown. Their first machine, completed early in 1851, was sold for $125, and for a time this output was limited to eight or ten machines a week, but the demand soon increased, and they removed to Bridgeport, where they established the largest factory of its kind in the world, making 600 machines a day. In 1852 the firm was organized as the Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine company, and Mr. Wilson withdrew from the business and settled in Waterbury, where he engaged in other enterprises.

WILSON, Alpheus Waters, M. E. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1834. His father, Rev. Norval Wilson, was a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Maryland and Virginia. The son was educated in Baltimore and Washington, and pursued the study of medicine, but left it for the ministry. When he was about nineteen years old he united with the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and rose rapidly, taking some of the best appointments in Baltimore and other parts of the conference. His labors having impaired his health, he pursued the study of law, but as soon as his physical condition improved resumed the ministry. During the civil war the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was organized, and he identified himself with it, and has been elected four times to its general conference. In 1878 he became secretary of the Board of missions, and a great change took place under his

administration. In 1881 he attended as a delegate the ecumenical conference in London, reading a paper on the "Influence of Methodism on other Denominations," which was published in the transactions of the conference, and gave great satisfaction. He has also written a work on "Missions" (Nashville, 1882). In 1882 he was elected to the episcopacy, being chosen on the first ballot. Bishop Wilson is a remarkable preacher, and, except when compelled by sickness to suspend his labors, has been attentive and successful in every work committed to his care. In 1888 he set out on an episcopal tour around the world.

WILSON, Sir **Daniel,** Canadian educator, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 Jan., 1816. His brother, Dr. George Wilson, was the famous chemist and professor of technology in the University of Edinburgh. Daniel received his education at the high-school of his native city and at Edinburgh university, where he won high encomiums. At the age of twenty-one he left college and removed to London, where he adopted literature and journalism as his means of support. A few years afterward he returned to Edinburgh, where he resumed his pen, pursued the science of archæology, became the secretary of the Scottish society of antiquaries, and undertook the editorship of the proceedings of that institution. He also devoted himself to art with much skill and became proficient as a draughtsman. Wilson was offered the post of professor of history and English literature in University college, Toronto, in 1853. He had held the post but a short time when the authorities of McGill university, Montreal, offered him the principalship of that institution, but he declined to leave Toronto. In addition to his regular work, he continued to devote himself to archæology and ethnology. These he prosecuted with untiring industry, and always with excellent results, his lectures and discourses on those subjects, as well as on history and literature, being characterized by breadth of view and ripeness of scholarship and thought. As an examiner his tact and discernment served him well, and as a teacher he at once took a high place. In his capacity of lecturer he spoke with great clearness and vigor, and his public addresses always attracted large audiences. His plea before the committee of the Canadian parliament in behalf of University college and non-sectarian endowments is remembered as one of the most effective addresses ever heard before a public body. In 1880 he was called to the presidency of Toronto university, which post he still holds. In 1882, on the formation of the Royal society of Canada by the Marquis of Lorne, Dr. Wilson was selected by the governor-general to preside over the second section of that body, the department devoted to history, archæology, and English literature. In 1885 he succeeded to the presidency of the society. He has contributed many valuable papers on ethnology and archæology to the annual volumes of the "Proceedings" of

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that society, which have attracted attention abroad. Dr. Wilson is a fellow of the Royal societies of Edinburgh, Italy, and Copenhagen, and member of the Royal historical society of Great Britain, and many other learned bodies in both hemispheres. In 1885 McGill university conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Other colleges have honored him in a similar way before and since that date. In 1888 the same degree was conferred on him by Princeton. In 1888 the queen offered him the dignity of knighthood, which he declined for personal reasons. This act her majesty declined to entertain, and on 1 Aug. she issued letters-patent declaring him a knight of the United Kingdom. For many years he has been president of the Young men's Christian association of Toronto, and all schemes of a benevolent and charitable nature have ever found in him a devoted advocate. The Newsboys' home of Toronto was founded by him. For several years he has been chairman of the Ontario teachers' association, and twice he was elected by the high-school masters as their representative in the old council of public instruction. Besides voluminous contributions to periodical literature, and the proceedings of societies of which he is a member, he is the author of "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," illustrated by himself (2 vols., Edinburgh, 1846–'8); "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate" (London, 1848); "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," with illustrations by the author, which established his reputation as an archæologist of the first rank (Edinburgh, 1851; revised ed., entitled "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," 2 vols., London, 1863); "Prehistoric Man" (2 vols., 1862; revised ed., 1865); "Chatterton: a Biographical Study" (London, 1869); "Caliban: the Missing Link" (1873); and "Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh" (2 vols., 1878). He has also published two volumes of poems, the second entitled "Spring Wild Flowers" (London, 1873), and has written many of the important articles on Canadian topics in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

WILSON, David, author, b. in West Hebron, Washington co., N. Y., 17 Sept., 1818; d. in Albany, N. Y., 9 June, 1887. He was graduated at Union in 1840, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised at Whitehall, N. Y., until his health failed and he was compelled to relinquish his profession, after which he devoted himself largely to literary employments. He was a member of the assembly in 1852, and in 1854 declined a nomination for congress. He removed to Albany in 1857 on being appointed deputy state treasurer, and in the following year was elected clerk of the assembly. He was deputy clerk of the court of appeals in 1861–'4, and afterward engaged in the brewing and malting business. Mr. Wilson published "Life in Whitehall: a Tale of Ship-Fever Times" (Auburn, 1850); "Solomon Northrup, or Twelve Years a Slave," a narrative of the abduction and enslavement of a free negro of Washington county (1853); "Life of Jane McCrea," including an account of Gen. John Burgoyne's campaign (1854); "Life of Henrietta Robinson, the Veiled Murderess" (1855); and "A Narrative of Nelson Lee, a Captive among the Comanches" (1859). He collected materials for a history of the Six Nations, but did not live to complete the work.

WILSON, Ephraim King, senator, b. in Snow Hill, Md., 22 Dec., 1821. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1841, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1847 was elected to the legislature. He established himself at Snow Hill, and practised with success in the Maryland courts till

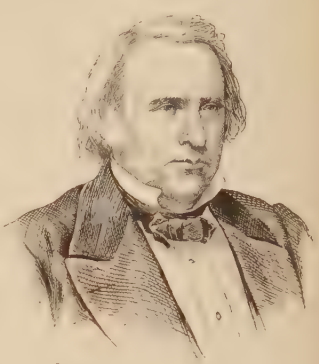
1868. In 1852 he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. Four years after retiring from legal practice he was elected to the National house of representatives, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1875. He was a judge of the Maryland circuit court from 1878 till 1884, when he was elected United States senator for the term that will end 3 March, 1891.

WILSON, Franklin, clergyman, b. in Baltimore, Md., 8 Dec., 1822. He was graduated at Brown in 1841, studied theology in Newton theological seminary, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1846, but has held no pastorate, and has preached irregularly, on account of physical infirmities. He has served various worthy causes gratuitously, besides giving to them large sums of money. For many years, beginning with 1851, he was the editor of "The True Union," a Baptist weekly paper published in Baltimore, and he has long been a trustee of Columbian university, Washington, D. C. He is the author of a prize essay on "The Duties of Churches to their Pastors," and of several essays and tracts. In 1865 Columbian university conferred on him the degree of D. D.

WILSON, George Francis, manufacturer, b. in Uxbridge, Mass., 7 Dec., 1818; d. in East Providence, R. I., 19 Jan., 1883. He was apprenticed to the trade of wool-sorting at the age of seventeen, and at the end of three years became an expert in the business and familiar with all the machinery in the mill. Being ambitious of obtaining a better education, he entered the academy at Shelburne Falls, Mass., where he subsequently became a teacher. In 1844 he removed to Chicago, where he opened an academy that soon became a flourishing institution. He returned to the east in 1848 and settled in Providence, where he devoted himself to the manufacturing business. In 1855, with Eben N. Horsford, he began the manufacture of chemicals, under the style of George F. Wilson and Co., and two years later their establishment became known as the Rumford chemical works. The direct management of the works was controlled by him, and by his knowledge of mechanics he was able to devise various improvements in the machinery, resulting in the more economical manufacture of the goods. He also invented an improvement in the manufacture of steel, a revolving boiler for paper manufacture, and several improvements in illuminating apparatus for light-houses. Mr. Wilson devoted considerable attention to agriculture, to methods of fertilization of soils, and to the breeding of stock, while the range of his scientific knowledge was unusual for one whose life was almost entirely devoted to business pursuits. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Brown in 1872. He was a member of the city school committee, and was twice elected to represent Providence in the general assembly. During his residence in East Providence, whither he removed in 1861, he was for many years associated with the management of municipal affairs. He left $100,000 to Brown university, and $50,000 to Dartmouth college, to be used for scientific purposes.

WILSON, George Henry, musical writer, b. in Lawrence, Mass., 18 Feb., 1854. He was educated at the Lawrence high-school, and since 1874 has been a clerk in the custom-house at Boston. He is also the musical critic of the Boston "Traveller," and in 1883 began the "Boston Musical Year-Book," the title of which was changed in 1886 to the "Musical Year-Book of the United States." Since 1885 he has prepared annually an analytical and historical programme of the concerts of the Boston symphony orchestra.

WILSON, Henry, statesman, b. in Farmington, N. H., 16 Feb., 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 Nov., 1875. He was the son of a farm-laborer, whose ancestors were from the north of Ireland, and at the age of ten was apprenticed to a farmer till the age of twenty-one. During those eleven years of service he received not more than twelve months' schooling altogether, but read more than a thousand volumes. When his apprenticeship terminated in December, 1833, he set out from Farmington on foot in search of work, which he found at Natick, Mass., in the house of a shoemaker. On attaining his majority he had his name, which was originally Jeremiah Jones Colbaith, changed by legislative enactment to the simpler one of Henry Wilson. He learned the trade of his employer and followed it for two years, earning enough money to return to New Hampshire and study in the academies at Stafford, Wolfborough, and Concord. At the same time he made his appearance in public life as an ardent Abolitionist during the attempts that were made in 1835 to stop the discussion of the slavery question by violent means. The person to whom he had intrusted his savings became insolvent, and in 1838, after a visit to Washington, where his repugnance to slavery was intensified by the observation of its conditions, he was compelled to relinquish his studies and resume shoemaking at Natick. In 1840 he appeared in the political canvass as a supporter of William Henry Harrison, addressing more than sixty Whig meetings, in which he was introduced as the "Natick cobbler." In that year and the next he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, and then after a year's intermission served three annual terms in the state senate.



Henry Wilson

He was active in organizing in 1845 a convention in Massachusetts to oppose the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave state, and was made, with John Greenleaf Whittier, the bearer of a petition to congress against the proposed annexation, which was signed by many thousands of Massachusetts people. In the following year he presented in the legislature a resolution condemnatory of slavery, supporting it with a comprehensive and vigorous speech. In 1848 he went as a delegate to the Whig national convention in Philadelphia, and on the rejection of anti-slavery resolutions spoke in protest and withdrew. On his return he defended his action before his constituents, and soon afterward bought the Boston "Republican" newspaper, which he edited for two years, making it the leading organ of the Free-soil party. He was chairman of the Free-soil state committee in 1849–'52. In 1850 he returned to the state senate, and in the two following years he was elected president of that body. He presided over the Free-soil national convention at Pittsburg in 1852, and in the ensuing canvass acted as chairman of the national committee of the party. As chairman of the state

committee he had arranged a coalition with the Democrats by which George S. Boutwell was elected governor in 1851 and Charles Sumner and Robert Rantoul were sent to the U. S. senate. He was a candidate for congress in 1852, and failed of election by only ninety-three votes, although in his district the majority against the Free-soilers was more than 7,500. In 1853 he was a member of the State constitutional convention and proposed a provision to admit colored men into the militia organization. In the same year he was defeated as the Free-soil candidate for governor. He acted with the American party in 1855, with the aid of which he was chosen to succeed Edward Everett in the U. S. senate. He was a delegate to the American national convention in Philadelphia in that year, but, when it adopted a platform that countenanced slavery, he and other Abolitionists withdrew. He had delivered a speech in advocacy of the repeal of the fugitive-slave law and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia shortly after taking his seat in the senate in February, 1855. On the disruption of the American organization through the secession of himself and his friends, he took an active part in the formation of the Republican party, with the programme of opposition to the extension of slavery. On 23 May, 1856, the morning after his colleague in the senate, Charles Sumner, was assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, Mr. Wilson denounced the act as "brutal, murderous, and cowardly." For this language he was challenged to a duel by Brooks; but he declined on the ground that the practice of duelling was barbarous and unlawful, at the same time announcing that he believed in the right of self-defence.

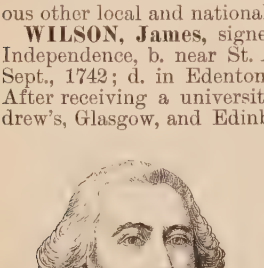
During the next four years he took part in all the important debates in the senate, delivering elaborate speeches on the admission of Kansas, the treasury-note bill, the expenditures of the government, the Pacific railroad project, and many other topics. His speeches bore the impress of practical, clear-sighted statesmanship, and if the grace of oratory and polished diction was wanting, they always commanded attention and respect. The congressional records during his long term of service in the senate show that he was one of the most industrious and efficient members of that body, and that his name stands connected with nearly all the important acts and resolves. Strong in his convictions, he was fearless in their expression, but he was scrupulously careful in his statements, and the facts he adduced were never successfully disputed. In March, 1859, he made a notable reply to James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, in defence of free labor, which was printed and widely circulated through the northern states. He had been continued in the senate for a full term by an almost unanimous vote of the Massachusetts legislature in the preceding January. In March, 1861, he was made chairman of the committee on military affairs, of which he had been a member during the preceding four years. He induced congress to authorize the enlistment of 500,000 volunteers at the beginning of hostilities between the states, and during the entire period of the war he remained at the head of the committee, and devised and carried measures of the first importance in regard to the organization of the army and the raising and equipment of troops, as well as attending to the many details that came before the committee. He had been connected with the state militia as major, colonel, and brigadier-general from 1840 till 1851, and in 1861 he raised the 22d regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and marched to the field as its colonel, serving there as an aide to Gen. George B. McClellan till the reassembling of congress.

During the session of 1861–'2 he introduced the laws that abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, put an end to the "black code," allowed the enrolment of blacks in the militia, and granted freedom to slaves who entered the service of the United States and to their families. During the civil war he made many patriotic speeches before popular assemblages. He took a prominent part in the legislation for the reduction of the army after the war and for the reconstruction of the southern state governments, advocating the policy of granting full political and civil rights to the emancipated slaves, joined with measures of conciliation toward the people who had lately borne arms against the United States government. He was continued as senator for the term that ended in March, 1871, and near its close was re-elected for six years more. He was nominated for the office of vice-president of the United States in June, 1872, on the ticket with Ulysses S. Grant, and was elected in the following November, receiving 286 out of 354 electoral votes. On 3 March, 1873, he resigned his place on the floor of the senate, of which he had been a member for eighteen years, in order to enter on his functions as president of that body. The same year he was stricken with paralysis, and continued infirm till his death, which was caused by apoplexy.

It is but just to say of Henry Wilson that with exceptional opportunities which a less honest statesman might have found for enriching himself at the government's expense, or of taking advantage of his knowledge of public affairs and the tendency of legislation upon matters of finance and business, he died at his post of duty, as he had lived, rich only in his integrity and self-respect. Among his many published speeches may be mentioned "Personalities and Aggressions of Mr. Butler" (1856); "Defence of the Republican Party" (1856); "Are Workingmen Slaves?" (1858); "The Pacific Railroad" (1859); and "The Death of Slavery is the Life of the Nation" (1864). He was the author of a volume entitled "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth United States Congresses," in which he relates the progress of the bills relating to slavery and cites the speeches of their friends and opponents (Boston, 1865); of a history of legislation on the army during the civil war, with the title of "Military Measures of the United States Congress" (1866); of a small volume called "Testimonies of American Statesmen and Jurists to the Truths of Christianity," being an address that he gave before the Young men's Christian association at Natick (1867); of a "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, 1865–'8" (1868); of a series of articles on Edwin M. Stanton that were reprinted from a magazine, with those of Jeremiah S. Black, with the title of "A Contribution to History" (Easton, Pa., 1868); of a published oration on "The Republican and Democratic Parties" (Boston, 1868); and of a great work bearing the title of "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," on which he labored indefatigably during his last illness, yet was not quite able to complete (3 vols., Boston, 1872–'5). See his "Life and Public Services," which was written by his friend, Thomas Russell, and Rev. Elias Nason, who was his pastor for many years (1872). Congress directed to be printed a volume of "Obituary Addresses," that were delivered in both houses, on 21 Jan., 1876 (Washington, 1876).

WILSON, Henry Parke Custis, physician, b. in Workington, Somerset co., Md., 5 March, 1827. His Scotch-Irish ancestors emigrated to this country in 1700 from Ireland, being driven out by religious persecution, and founded the first Presbyterian church in this country at Rehoboth, Somerset co., Md. Henry was graduated at Princeton in 1848, studied medicine at the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland, and settled in Baltimore. Dr. Wilson has contributed numerous articles on gynecology and obstetrics to the medical journals and the transactions of medical societies, and has invented important and useful gynecological instruments. In 1856–'7 he was physician to the Baltimore county and city almshouse. He is president and one of the founders of the Baltimore gynecological and obstetrical society, has been president of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland and the Baltimore academy of medicine, vice-president and one of the founders of the American gynecological society, and vice-president of the American medical association. He is a fellow of the British gynecological society and the British medical association, and of numerous other local and national medical societies.

WILSON, James, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. near St. Andrew's, Scotland, 14 Sept., 1742; d. in Edenton, N. C., 28 Aug., 1798. After receiving a university education at St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, he emigrated to this country about 1763, remained for some time in New York city, and in 1766 went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was for several months tutor in Latin at the City college, which was afterward merged in the University of Pennsylvania. He left this employment to study law with John Dickinson, was admitted to the bar in 1767, began practice in Reading, but soon removed to Carlisle, and was established in his profession before the Revolution, having made his reputation by an argument in an important land case against the proprietors of Pennsylvania. He espoused the popular cause from the beginning of the difficulties with the British government, contributing many essays to the controversy. He was a member of the Provincial meeting of deputies of 15 July, 1774, and a delegate to the Provincial convention of 23 Jan., 1775. When three representatives were added to the Pennsylvania delegation on 6 May, 1775, he was selected with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Willing, and was present at the opening of congress on 10 May. He was successively re-elected on 3 Nov., 1775, 20 July, 1776, and 10 March, 1777, but was superseded at the election of 14 Sept., 1777, because he had hesitated to declare for independence while there remained a prospect of obtaining justice from parliament. He had resisted separation on 8 June, 1776, after the legislature of Pennsylvania had withdrawn its restrictions on the votes of its representatives; yet on 1 July he and John Morton were the first of the Pennsylvania delegates to vote for independence, and they were the only ones, except Benjamin Franklin, who voted for the adoption of the declaration on 4 July. He took an important part in the discussion of military and commercial questions, and opposed the views of the southern delegates on questions of slavery and taxation, believing it to be the duty of congress to discourage slave-holding. In July, 1775, when the Indians were divided into three departments, he was appointed by congress commissioner and superintendent of Indian affairs for the middle department. He was a member of committees to consider the state of the colonies and measures for their defence, to supply the treasury, to investigate the condition of the army, to suppress internal enemies, to re-enforce Washington's army, and to strengthen the American cause in Canada; was one of the authors of an appeal to the assembly of Jamaica, a letter to the people of Canada, and an address to the United colonies, and served on the standing committees for Indian affairs and for hearing appeals on libels from the decisions of the state admiralty courts, as well as on the first board of war. When hostilities began, Wilson was chosen colonel of a battalion of militia that was raised in Cumberland county, with which he took part in the New Jersey campaign of 1776, but afterward he took no part in active operations, owing to his civil appointments. When party spirit caused his removal from the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, he went to Annapolis, Md., and practised there for a year, at the end of which he settled permanently in Philadelphia. On 5 June, 1779, he was appointed advocate-general for the French government in the United States, the appointment being confirmed by letters-patent from the king on 18 Feb., 1781. On 31 Dec., 1781, he was appointed by congress a director of the Bank of North America. He made himself obnoxious to the democracy by denying the right of the town council to regulate the price of food, opposing the more liberal provisions of the constitution, and acting as counsel for Tories who were prosecuted for treason, and when he and other citizens of conservative views were threatened, they gathered in his house, where, on 4 Oct., 1779, they were attacked by the mob and militia, and, after many shots were exchanged, were rescued by the city troop. There was loss of life on both sides, and the feeling against Wilson was such that he absented himself from the city for a time. On 23 May, 1782, he was appointed a brigadier-general of militia. He acted as counsel for Pennsylvania before the court of arbitration that in November, 1782, decided against the claims of Connecticut to the lands of the Wyoming settlement. On 12 Nov. of that year he was re-elected to congress, taking his seat on 2 Jan., 1783. He proposed the plan of general taxation which was adopted on 12 Feb., 1783. He was not a member of congress in 1784, but was returned in 1785, and continued by re-election till the adoption of the present constitution. He was a member of the Federal convention, and in its debates supported direct popular suffrage and a single executive. He exercised much influence in determining the character of the constitution, and was appointed on the committee of detail. He explained and defended the constitution, as finally framed, in the Pennsylvania convention for its ratification. Having been the chief of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, which approved a firmer government than the Federation, and was bitterly opposed by the Constitutional party, Mr. Wilson now became a leader of the Federalists. In the convention of 1789–'90 for framing a new state constitution he successfully advocated the plan of the direct election of state senators. He was appointed on the



James Wilson

drafting committee, and prepared the form of the instrument. In October, 1789, President Washington appointed him an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, and he remained in this office till his death. In 1790 he was appointed professor of law in Philadelphia college, which conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in that year, and in the two following winters he delivered lectures. In March, 1791, he was appointed by the state house of representatives to revise and digest the laws of Pennsylvania, and after the senate had refused to concur he continued the work as a private undertaking, but died before completing the digest. He published, besides other pamphlets, an "Address to the Citizens of Philadelphia" (Philadelphia, 1784), and, with Thomas McKean, "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States" (London, 1792). His "Works," comprising law lectures, speeches, and legal disquisitions, were published under the direction of Bird Wilson (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1803–'4). —His son, **Bird,** clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 8 Jan., 1777; d. in New York city, 14 April, 1859, was graduated in 1792 at the College of Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1797. He was appointed commissioner of bankrupt law, and in 1802 was made president-judge of the court of common pleas in the counties of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks. He resigned his post in 1818, studied theology under Bishop White, and was ordained deacon in Christ church, Philadelphia, 12 March, 1829, and priest a year later, by the same bishop. Mr. Wilson was rector of St. John's church, Norristown, and St. Thomas's church, Whitemarsh, Pa., in 1819–'21. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and that of LL. D. from Columbia in 1845. He was elected professor of systematic divinity in the Episcopal general theological seminary in 1821, which post he held for nearly thirty years. He was secretary of the house of bishops in 1829–'41. The last few years of his life were passed in retirement in New York city. Dr. Wilson was an able theologian of the school of Hooker, Tillotson, Waterland, and other like divines of the Church of England, and prepared numerous valuable tractates for the classes under his charge. His chief publications were "Abridgment of the Law by Matthew Bacon" (7 vols., Philadelphia, 1811–'13), and "Memoir of the Life of the Right Rev. William White, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Pennsylvania" (1839). See a "Memorial of the Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., LL. D.," by W. White Bronson (1864). —James's kinsman, **William,** poet, b. in Perthshire, Scotland, 25 Dec., 1801; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 25 Aug., 1860. At an early age he was imbued with a passionate love of poetry, derived from his mother, who sang with great beauty the Jacobite songs and ballads of her native land. While a school-boy he lost his father, the generous merchant's death being preceded by his failure in business, and a bachelor brother's fortune in Jamaica was in some way lost to his children, for whom it was intended, so that Wilson's early life was accompanied by many deprivations, including the completion of his education. At twenty-two he became the editor of the Dundee "Literary Olio," a large proportion of which, both in prose and verse, was from his pen. In 1826 he was induced by influential friends to remove to Edinburgh, where he established himself in business. In the same year he lost his young wife, and he sought relief from his great sorrow in composition. His contributions were welcomed in the "Edinburgh Literary Journal" and other leading periodicals. In 1830 Wilson married Miss Sibbald, of Borthaugh, a descendant of Sir Andrew Sibbald and a niece of James Sibbald, the literary antiquary and editor of the "Chronicle of Scottish Poetry," also the friend of Robert Burns. At this period the young poet's charming conversation and manners made him a welcome guest in the literary circles of Edinburgh. At the house of Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, he was a constant visitor, and she claimed the privilege of possessing his portrait by Sir John Watson Gordon, from which the accompanying vignette is copied. When thirty-two years of age Wilson removed to the United States and settled at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, where he engaged in bookselling and publishing, which he continued till his death, a portion of the time in partnership with the elder brother of Bishops Alonzo and Horatio Potter, and later with his son, James Grant. In the New World, Wilson occasionally contributed in prose and verse—generally anonymously—to various American periodicals, and sometimes sent a contribution to "Blackwood" or "Chambers's Journal." Selections of his poems appeared in "The Cabinet," "Modern Scottish Minstrel," and Longfellow's "Poems of Places," but he never issued them in a volume, or even collected them, and it was not till 1869 that a portion of his poems were published in Poughkeepsie with a memoir by Benson J. Lossing. A second edition, with additional poems, appeared in 1875, and has since been followed by a third. Willis pronounced one of Wilson's poems "the best modern imitation of the old ballad style that he had ever met with," and Bryant said "the song in which the writer personates Richard the Lion-hearted during his imprisonment is more spirited than any of the ballads of Aytoun."

William Wilson

All of Wilson's sons by his second marriage served in the civil war, the eldest, with whom the idea of this work originated in 1879, attaining the rank of brigadier-general; the second fell at the head of his company at Fredericksburg, and the youngest, leaving his studies at sixteen, volunteered with several of his classmates and went to the front. —His son, **James Grant,** b. in Edinburgh, 28 April, 1832, was educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, continuing his studies in the languages, music, and drawing, under private teachers, joined his father in business, later becoming his partner. In 1855 he went abroad, and soon after his return established in Chicago the first literary paper published in the northwest, and became known as a public speaker. In 1862 he disposed of his journal and was commissioned major of the 15th Illinois cavalry, becoming soon after acting colonel of the regiment, and taking part in many engagements, and in the Vicksburg campaign. In August, 1863, he accompanied Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to New Orleans, and there accepted, by his advice, the colonelcy of the 4th regiment, United States colored

cavalry, and was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf, with whom he remained till April, 1865, taking part in the Teche, Texas, and Red River campaigns, and in the latter aiding Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey in the construction of the Red River dam. During the same period of nearly two years he acted as military agent in Louisiana for the state of New York. When Gen. Banks was relieved, Col. Wilson was brevetted brigadier-general and sent to Port Hudson, where for a time he was in command, and in July he resigned and returned to New York city, where he has since resided, pursuing a literary career, with the exception of several years spent with his family in Europe. Since 1874 he has been a delegate from St. James's church to the New York diocesan conventions, and he was a member of the General convention that met in Richmond, Va. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. naval academy, and the following year he was a visitor to the U. S. military academy, delivering the address to the cadets, and preparing the reports of both boards. Gen. Wilson was appointed in 1882, by the governor, chairman of the committee to collect $40,000 as the state's contribution to the Garfield monument. (See vol. ii., p. 604.) Since 1885 he has been president of the New York genealogical and biographical society, is a vice-president of the Association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, a member of the executive committee of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and an honorary member of many American and foreign historical and other societies. He was instrumental in erecting a monument over the grave of Fitz-Greene Halleck at Guilford, Conn., and a statue in Central park, New York, the first in honor of an American poet, and is active in the movement for the New York statue of Columbus. (See vol. i., p. 698.) He has published numerous addresses, including those on Col. John Bayard, Com. Isaac Hull, Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, and Bishop Samuel Provoost, and contributed upward of a hundred articles to "Harper's" and other American and English magazines. Among the principal works that he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers" (Chicago, 1862; 3d ed., 1863); "Love in Letters: Illustrated in the Correspondence of Eminent Persons" (New York, 1867); "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant" (1868; 3d ed., enlarged, 1885); "Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck" (1869); "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers" (1874); "Poets and Poetry of Scotland, from the Earliest to the Present Time" (2 vols., London and New York, 1876); "Centennial History of the Diocese of New York, 1785–1885" (New York, 1886); "Bryant and his Friends: Some Reminiscences of the Knickerbocker Writers" (12mo; illustrated ed., 8vo, 1886); "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography" (6 vols., 1886–'9); and "Com. Isaac Hull and the Frigate 'Constitution'" (1889).

WILSON, James F., senator, b. in Newark, Ohio, 19 Oct., 1828. He received a classical education, studied law, and in 1853 began practice in Iowa, making Fairfield his residence. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1856, and in the following year entered the legislature. He passed into the state senate in 1859, was chosen its president in 1861, and in the same year was elected to congress to fill the vacancy that was caused by the resignation of Samuel R. Curtis, taking his seat on 2 Dec. He was re-elected for the following term, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee, and on his second and third re-election was placed at the head of the same committee, and of that on unfinished business. In 1868 he was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. In 1869 he was made a commissioner for the Pacific railroad. He was elected a senator from Iowa for the term that will expire on 4 March, 1889, and was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs.

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier, b. near Shawneetown, Ill., 2 Sept., 1837. His grandfather, Alexander, a Virginian by birth, was one of the founders of Illinois, and his father, Harrison, was an ensign in the war of 1812, and captain during the Black Hawk war. The son was educated at the common schools, at McKendree college, and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1860 and assigned to the corps of topographical engineers. He served at the headquarters of the Department of Oregon until June, 1861, when he became 2d lieutenant, and on 19 Sept., 1861, he was made 1st lieutenant. He was on duty as chief topographical engineer of the Port Royal expedition till March, 1862, then served in the Department of the South, including the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, and was an acting aide-de-camp to Gen. George B. McClellan till October, 1862, being present at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in November, 1862, and served as chief topographical engineer and inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee till October, 1863, being active in the operations before and during the siege of Vicksburg. He became captain of engineers in May, 1863, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 31 Oct., 1863, and was engaged in the operations near Chattanooga, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the relief of Knoxville, constructing bridges till December, 1863. Gen. Wilson, after a short tour of duty at Washington in charge of the cavalry bureau, was placed in command of the 3d division of the cavalry corps in the Army of the Potomac, and bore a conspicuous part in the operations under Gen. Philip H. Sheridan from May till August, 1864, including the Richmond raid and combats near Petersburg. He also led his division during the Shenandoah campaign, including the battle of the Opequan, till October, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississippi, organizing a body of 15,000 mounted men, and contributing largely to the success that attended the armies in the west under Gen. George H. Thomas and Gen. William T. Sherman, particularly by the assault and capture of Selma, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus and Macon, Ga., on 20 April, 1865, the date of his promotion as major-general of volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stand of colors, 288 guns, and 6,820 prisoners, among whom was Jefferson Davis. Having been mustered out of the volunteer service in

James H. Wilson

January, 1866, Gen. Wilson was for a short time engaged in the improvement of Mississippi river. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 35th infantry, 28 July, 1866, and brevetted to the grade of major-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services" in the capture of Fort Pulaski, the battles of Chattanooga, the Wilderness, and Nashville, and capture of Selma, respectively. He was honorably discharged, at his own request, 31 Dec., 1870. He has been largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations since his retirement from the army. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom" and "Life of Andrew J. Alexander" (New York, 1887); also, in conjunction with Charles A. Dana, "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant" (Springfield, Mass., 1868).—His brother, BLUFORD, served during the civil war as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and afterward was solicitor of the U. S. treasury during the "whiskey-ring" prosecutions.

WILSON, James Jefferson, senator, b. in Essex county, N. J., in 1775; d. in Trenton, N. J., 28 July, 1824. He received a common-school education, was for many years clerk of the New Jersey legislature, of which he was a member in 1809–'11, and edited the "True American" at Trenton. He was also adjutant-general of the state in 1810–'12 and 1814, and captain of a company of infantry in service on the coast of New Jersey during the war of 1812–'15. He was elected to the U. S. senate, and served from 4 Dec., 1815, till 1821, when he resigned on being appointed postmaster at Trenton. He sat in the legislature in 1822, and in December of that year he sustained severe injuries while he was delirious from illness.

WILSON, John, clergyman, b. in Windsor, England, in 1588; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 Aug., 1667. He was the son of Dr. William Wilson, prebendary of St. Paul's, of Rochester and of Windsor, who had been chaplain to Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, and grandnephew of Sir Thomas Wilson, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. Young Wilson was educated at Eton and at Cambridge, where he was graduated about 1606. He studied law three years at one of the inns of court, and took orders in the Church of England, but soon became conspicuous for his Puritanical leanings. He preached at Mortlake, Henley, Bumstead, Stoke, Clare, and Candish, and for several years was minister of Sudbury, Essex, where he was repeatedly suspended or silenced by the bishop's court for his opinions, but was befriended by Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. Becoming interested in the colonization of Massachusetts, he and many of his neighbors embarked on 8 April, 1630, in the great fleet with John Winthrop and his associates of the Massachusetts company. He landed at Salem on 12 June, and soon afterward removed to Charlestown, where he preached under a tree, and on 30 July organized what was subsequently the 1st church in Boston, to which place the majority of the members soon removed. He was ordained teacher of the church on 27 Aug. by imposition of hands by the several communicants. In 1631 he sailed for England, where he remained until May, 1632, and was ordained pastor in November of the latter year. He again visited England in the autumn of 1634, and remained absent a year. Soon after his return the Antinomian controversy arose in his congregation, and Gov. Winthrop and Wilson fought stoutly against the faction that was led by Anne Hutchinson. While this discussion was pending, an expedition was sent against the Pequots, and Mr. Wilson was selected by lot as its chaplain. For this service he received a grant of 1,000 acres of land in what is now Quincy. He also accompanied the Indian apostle, John Eliot, in his visit to the native settlements, and labored among the savages. He outlived two colleagues in the ministry, John Cotton and John Norton, and was left at the age of seventy-six with the entire charge of his congregation on his hands. He continued in the active discharge of his duties until finally disabled by a fatal disease. Of his character Cotton Mather has said: "Indeed, if the picture of this good and therein great man were to be exactly given, great zeal with great love would be the two principal strokes that, joined with orthodoxy, should make up his portraiture." Besides many occasional productions, the titles of which are unknown, Mr. Wilson published "Some Helps to Faith," a theological treatise (London, 1625); "Famous Deliverances of the English Nation," a poem (1626; new ed., Boston, 1680); a Latin poem to the memory of John Harvard; and a tract, "The Day Breaking, if not the Sun Rising, of the Gospel with the Indians in New England" (1647; new ed., New York, 1865).

WILSON, John, printer, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 16 April, 1802; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 3 Aug., 1868. Although of humble birth and enjoying but meagre educational advantages, he became later in life a learned man, having mastered Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and other languages. He was apprenticed to a printer, and in 1846 removed to Boston, Mass., where he established himself in business, and became widely known for his excellent work. He subsequently removed to Cambridge, Mass., and was the founder of the present firm of John Wilson and Son, that, for several years, has had charge of the University press. Wilson was also a sturdy champion of Unitarianism, and wrote several books in its defence that have been highly commended. His principal publication is connected with his art, being a "Treatise on Grammatical Punctuation" (Belfast, 1826; new ed., entitled "A Treatise on English Punctuation," Boston, 1850). Of this work, of which over twenty editions have been issued, it has been said that it "places punctuation on a clear and intelligible grammatical basis, and so completely exhausts the subject as to leave nothing to be desired." He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1866. He also prefixed an "Essay on the Character and Writings of Robert Burns" to an edition of that poet's works (Belfast, 1837), and delivered an "Address on Burns," which is contained in the "Report of the Burns Centenary Meeting" (Boston, 1859). His other publications comprise "Scripture Proofs and Scripture Illustrations of Unitarianism" (1833; 3d ed., London and Manchester, 1846; abridged, Boston, part i.; new ed., New York, 1847); "The Concessions of Trinitarians" (Manchester, 1842; Boston, 1845); "Unitarian Principles Confirmed by Trinitarian Testimonies" (Boston, 1855–'7); and "The Elements of Punctuation," an abridgment of the first-named work (1856).

WILSON, John Allston, civil engineer, b. in Phœnixville, Pa., 24 April, 1837. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1856, and in 1857–'8 served as topographer on surveys in Central America for the Honduras interoceanic railway. In 1858 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad as assistant engineer, and in 1861–'4 he was principal assistant engineer in charge of construction, after which he was chief engineer for the Pennsylvania railroad company on their main line or on affiliated roads until 1875.

Meanwhile, in 1863, he served as aide on the staff of Gen. Darius N. Couch (then in command of the Department of the Susquehanna), and had charge of the construction of fortifications at Harrisburg and vicinity. In 1875 he was engaged as consulting engineer on the construction of the buildings for the World's fair in Philadelphia, and since January, 1876, he has been a partner in the firm of Wilson Brothers and Company, civil engineers and architects. Mr. Wilson has been chief engineer for various railroads in Pennsylvania and New York; also has been connected with lumber-manufacturing and coal-mining interests in Pennsylvania. A large number of railway structures, including bridges, have been built by him, especially along the lines of the roads with which he has been connected. He is a member of the Franklin institute, the American institute of mining engineers, the American society of civil engineers, and other technical societies.—His brother, **Joseph Miller,** civil engineer, b. in Phœnixville, Pa., 20 June, 1838, was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1858, and studied chemistry. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad in March, 1860, as assistant engineer, and in 1867 was given jurisdiction as engineer of bridges and building over all lines that were controlled by the Pennsylvania company from New York on the east to Pittsburg on the west, and from Canandaigua, N. Y., on the north to Quantico, Va., on the south. This office he resigned in 1886. In 1874–'6 he was joint engineer and architect with Henry Pettit for the main exhibition building and machinery hall of the World's fair in Philadelphia, and in January, 1876, in association with his brother, he organized the firm of Wilson Brothers and Company, with which he is still connected. Among the important structures that he has built are the Susquehanna bridge at Harrisburg, the Schuylkill river bridge of the Filbert street line in Philadelphia, and bridges at Trenton, and New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Wilson designed the Drexel bank and the Drexel building in Philadelphia, the St. Francis de Sales industrial school in Eddington, Pa., and other buildings. He received medals and awards for his plans of bridges and buildings at the World's fair in 1876, and the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. He is a member of the London institution of civil engineers, of the American society of civil engineers, and other societies, and was president of the Franklin institute in 1887–'8, and of the Engineers' club of Philadelphia in 1888. In addition to various technical papers in scientific journals, he wrote the mechanical, scientific, and historical parts of the "Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876" (Philadelphia, 1876–'8).

WILSON, John Grover, clergyman, b. in Middletown, New Castle co., Del., in 1810; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Feb., 1885. He was educated at Delaware college, and became a minister of the Methodist Protestant church. This connection he severed in 1855, but while affiliating with the sect called Christians, or Campbellites, he never formally joined them. On the contrary, he and the church to which he ministered in Philadelphia continued until his death to be free from any denominational associations. The society still exists, and is known as the "Ebenezer Independent Christian church." Mr. Wilson never used the prefex "Rev." in writing his name, but instead preferred the initials V. D. M., a contraction for "Verbi Dei Minister"—minister of the word of God. He expounded his peculiar views in various periodicals, and especially in the "Homiletic Magazine and Repository of Pastoral Theology" (1843–'4), which was founded by him. From 1842 till 1845 he was secretary of the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church. He published, among other works, "Discourses on Prophecy" (Philadelphia, 1850); "A Vindication of the Scheme of Redemption" (1858); "Writings in Prose and Verse" (1860); "The Gospel of the Epiphany" and "The Branch of David" (1867); "The Sabbath and its Law"; "Lyre of my Youth"; and "God, All in All," a prize poem.

WILSON, John Henry, Canadian educator, b. near Ottawa, 14 Feb., 1833. He was educated at the Grammar-school, St. Thomas, and at the University of the city of New York, and was graduated as a physician at Victoria university, Cobourg, Ont., in 1858. He subsequently became professor of anatomy in Victoria university, and was a member of the legislative assembly of Ontario from 1871 till 1879. He was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1882, and re-elected in February, 1887.

WILSON, John Laird, journalist, b. in Crofthead, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 20 Sept., 1832. He is the eldest son of Alexander Wilson, an architect and surveyor. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1852, studied at the Theological hall of the United Presbyterian church in Edinburgh, and was licensed as a preacher of the gospel in 1857. In the same year he accepted a call to the west of Scotland. After several years' successful work he resigned this charge, on account of feeble health, and went to Egypt, where he regained his strength. In the summer of 1866 Mr. Wilson came to this country, and was on the editorial staff of the New York "Herald" before the close of the year. In 1874 he retired from the "Herald," and, at the head of a joint-stock company, established the New York "Scotsman," but the following year he abandoned the enterprise. He has contributed largely to periodicals, and has published "The Battles of the Civil War" (2 vols., New York, 1878), and "John Wycliffe, Patriot and Reformer—a Biography" (1884). He is now preparing a history of the Huguenots.

WILSON, John Leighton, missionary, b. in Sumter county, S. C., 25 March, 1809; d. near Mayesville, S. C., 13 July, 1886. He was graduated at Union college in 1829, and at the Columbia (S. C.) theological seminary in 1833, being a member of the first class that was educated in that institution. He was ordained as a missionary the same year, and, after studying Arabic at Andover seminary, sailed in November on a voyage of exploration to western Africa, returning in the following spring. As a result of his investigations, he decided that Cape Palmas was a promising field for missionary work. In May, 1834, he was married, and returned with his wife to Africa before the close of that year. Here they labored until 1841, during which period they organized a church of forty members, educated more than one hundred

J. Leighton Wilson

native youth, and reduced the Grebo language to writing, publishing a grammar and dictionary, and translating the gospels of Matthew and John, together with several small volumes, into the native tongue. In 1842 Mr. and Mrs. Wilson removed to the Gaboon river, 1,200 miles southeast of Cape Palmas, and began a new mission among the Mpongwe people. Here again the language was reduced to writing for the first time, and a grammar, a vocabulary, parts of the Bible, and several small volumes were published. In the spring of 1853, owing to failing health, he and his wife returned to the United States. The following autumn he became secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church, and continued to discharge his duties until the beginning of the civil war, when he returned to his home in the south. On the organization of the Southern Presbyterian church, Dr. Wilson was appointed secretary of foreign missions, and continued to act as such until 1885, when he was made secretary emeritus. For seven years during this period the home mission work was combined with that of foreign missions, he taking charge of both. In 1852 a strong effort was made in the British parliament to withdraw the British squadron from the African coast, under the impression that the foreign slave-trade could not be suppressed. To prove that this view was erroneous, Dr. Wilson wrote a pamphlet, and pointed out what was necessary to make the crusade against the traffic successful. The pamphlet, falling into the hands of Lord Palmerston, was republished in the "United Service Journal," and also in the parliamentary "Blue Book," an edition of 10,000 copies being circulated throughout the United Kingdom. Lord Palmerston subsequently informed Dr. Wilson that his protest had silenced all opposition to the squadron's remaining on the coast, and in less than five years the trade itself was brought to an end. Dr. Wilson edited "The Foreign Record" (New York, 1853–'61), which gave an account of the progress of work in the foreign missionary field, and "The Missionary" (Baltimore, 1861–'85). He received the degree of D. D. from Lafayette college in 1854. While in Africa he sent to the Boston society of natural history the first specimen of the gorilla that was sent from there. He contributed to the "Southern Presbyterian Review" and other periodicals. He also published "Western Africa: its History, Condition, and Prospects" (New York, 1857).

WILSON, John Lyde, lawyer, b. in Marlborough district, S. C., 24 May, 1784; d. in Charleston, S. C., 12 Feb., 1849. He received a good academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Columbia, S. C., in 1807. He began to practise in Georgetown, and in 1808 he was returned to the South Carolina house of representatives from Prince George Winyaw. He was repeatedly re-elected and subsequently was chosen senator. In 1822 he was made president of the senate, and during the same year elected governor and commander-in-chief. Before his election as governor he published a severe attack on the court of appeals, which is believed to have contributed materially to the abolition of that tribunal. Gov. Wilson remained in office until 1824. In 1827 he was again elected to the senate. He was also a member of the Nullification convention of 1832, and advocated the most violent of the measures that were proposed then and during the session of 1833. In 1838 he published a "Code of Honor," which he affirmed was the means of saving life, but which seemed to be intended rather to regulate duels, in several of which he took part. Gov. Wilson's intellectual powers were remarkable, and his speeches, political and legal, were always prepared with the greatest care. He also possessed the art of extemporaneous speaking. His voice was good and his manner graceful. He published a "Speech on the Codification of the Laws of the State" (New York, 1827), and "Cupid and Psyche: from the 'Golden Ass' of Apuleius" (Charleston, 1842).

WILSON, Matthew, clergyman, b. in East Nottingham, Chester co., Pa., 15 Jan., 1731; d. in Lewes, Sussex co., Del., 30 March, 1790. He was licensed to preach in 1754, and in 1756 was installed pastor of the congregations at Lewes and Cool Spring, Del. By consent of his two congregations, he began, in 1767, to preach every third Sabbath at the neighboring town of Indian River. For this extensive parish he continued to minister until his death. As he had received a medical as well as a theological training, Dr. Wilson divided his time between the two professions, and few physicians of his day displayed more learning, skill, or achieved greater success. In the "Old Side" and "New Side" controversy that preceded the "Plan of Union," that restored peace to the Presbyterian church in 1758, he took part with the former, although his piety and amiable character made him esteemed by both parties. In the Revolutionary struggle he held decided views in favor of the independence of the colonies. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1786.—His son, **James Patriot,** clergyman, b. in Lewes, Sussex co., Del., 21 Feb., 1769; d. in Bucks county, Pa., 9 Dec., 1830, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1788, and was at once offered the chair of assistant professor of mathematics in that institution, but declined on account of feeble health. Subsequently, and after teaching in his native town, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Sussex county, Del., in 1790. He also acted for some time as surveyor-general of the state. Although he rose to eminence in his profession, the sudden death of his wife and the murder of his brother combined to turn his attention to the subject of religion, and he abandoned his profession for the pulpit. He was licensed to preach in 1804, and the same year was installed as pastor of the three congregations over which his father had so long presided. In May, 1806, he was called to the charge of the 1st Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. Here he remained until May, 1828, when he retired to his farm, about twenty miles from that city, on account of failing health. He preached occasionally until 1830, when his resignation was accepted. Dr. Wilson was noted for eccentricities of character, but they were overlooked in view of his sterling worth. As a preacher he was deliberate and unimpassioned, and spoke without notes. He was probably the only clergyman of his country and time who had not only read all the volumes extant of Patristic theology, but literally lived among them. On a blank leaf of his copy of Henry Ware's tract on "Extemporaneous Preaching" he wrote: "I have preached twenty years, and have never written a full sermon in my life, and never read one word of a sermon from the pulpit, nor opened a note, nor committed a sentence, and have rarely wandered five minutes at a time from my mental arrangement previously made." "I heard him preach one sermon," says a writer, who knew Dr. Wilson, "and it was throughout as consecutive and condensed as the demonstration of a problem of Euclid." He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1807. His publications include "Lectures upon Some of the Parables and Historical

Passages of the New Testament" (Philadelphia, 1810); "An Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the Hebrew Language" (1812); "Ridgely's 'Body of Divinity,' with Notes, Original and Selected" (1814); "An Essay on Grammar" (1817); "An Essay on the Probation of Fallen Men" (1827); "Common Objections to Christianity" and the "Hope of Immortality" (1829); and "A Free Conversation on the Unpardonable Sin" (1830).

WILSON, Matthew, artist, b. in London, England, 17 July, 1814. He came to this country in 1832, and for several years painted miniatures in Philadelphia. He then became a pupil of Henry Inman, and in 1835 went to Paris, where he studied with Édouard Dubufe. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1843. Among his numerous portraits are those of Samuel J. Tilden; Gov. Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland; Secretaries Gideon Welles, George M. Robeson, and William E. Chandler, for the U. S. navy department; Albert Gallatin, for the treasury department; Washington Irving; James Fenimore Cooper; Henry Wilson; and Thaddeus Stevens. He also painted the last portrait of Abraham Lincoln two weeks before the president's death, and has since executed a full-length picture of Mrs. Washington for the White House.

WILSON, Oliver Morris, lawyer, b. in Logansport, Ind., 16 Aug., 1836. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1858 and studied law. After serving in the civil war as captain and major of Indiana volunteers, he was secretary of the Indiana senate in 1865–'9, assistant U. S. attorney for the state in 1869–'71, and member of the legislature in the latter year. He was adjutant-general of the Grand army of the republic for Indiana in 1866–'8, and organized the first department in that order. Maj. Wilson has published "Digest of Parliamentary Law" (Philadelphia, 1869), and "Indiana Superior Court Reports" (1875).

WILSON, Peter, educator, b. in Ordiquhill, Banff, Scotland, 23 Nov., 1746; d. in New Barbadoes, N. J., 1 Aug., 1825. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he paid particular attention to classical studies. Removing to New York city in 1763, he soon found employment as a teacher, and was called to be the principal of Hackensack (N. J.) academy, where, over the front windows of his residence, his own and his wife's name are still to be seen cut in the stone. In 1775 he threw himself with great zeal into the political movements that preceded the Revolution, and from 1777 till 1783 he served in the New Jersey legislature. In the latter year he was appointed to revise and codify the laws of that state. In 1789 he was elected professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia, and he held the office until 1792, when he resigned to become principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I. In 1797 he was recalled to Columbia as professor of Greek and Latin and of Grecian and Roman antiquities, which chair he filled until 1820, when he was retired with a pension by the trustees. He received the degree of LL. D. from Union in 1798. He published "Rules of Latin Prosody, for the Use of Schools" (New York, 1810); "Introduction to Greek Prosody" and "Compendium of Greek Prosody" (1817); together with editions of Sallust, Longinus, the Greek Testament, and revised Dr. Alexander Adams' "Roman Antiquities" (1826).

WILSON, Samuel Farmer, journalist, b. in Connecticut in 1805; d. in New Orleans, La., 11 March, 1870. He was graduated at Columbia in 1822, studied law in New York city, was admitted to the bar there in 1826, and at Raleigh, N. C., in 1828, removed from that place to New Berne, and from there to Mobile, Ala., in 1832, where he abandoned law to become joint editor of the "Register." He went to New Orleans in 1849, and joined the staff of the "Crescent," connected himself with the "Picayune" in the following year, and became a joint owner and the chief editorial writer of that newspaper. For several terms he was a member of the Louisiana legislature. He was the author of a "History of the American Revolution," which passed through several editions (Baltimore, 1834).

WILSON, Theodore Delavan, naval constructor, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 May, 1840. He served an apprenticeship as a shipwright at the Brooklyn navy-yard, and at the beginning of the civil war was a non-commissioned officer in the 13th New York militia regiment for three months. Upon his return he was appointed a carpenter in the navy, 3 Aug., 1861, and he served in the steamer "Cambridge," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1861–'4, and with Rear-Admiral Gregory as inspector of vessels in the private establishments near New York city. After passing the required examination he was commissioned as an assistant naval constructor, 17 May, 1866. He served at the Pensacola navy-yard in 1866–'7, and at Philadelphia in 1867–'9, and was instructor in naval architecture and ship-building at the U. S. naval academy in 1869–'73. He was commissioned naval constructor, 1 July, 1873, and served at the Portsmouth navy-yard in 1873–'82. He was elected a member of the Institute of naval architects of England, being the first American member of that scientific body. He was appointed chief of the bureau of construction and repair, 3 March, 1872, and reappointed for a second term of four years, 15 Dec.,

1886. In 1870 he received a patent for "air-ports," which have been adopted in the naval service and merchant-ships, and in 1880 he patented a bolt-extractor, which is in general use. While chief of the bureau of construction and repair he has designed several of the modern ships that have been recently built and are now building. He designed the "Chicago," "Boston," and "Atlanta," to meet the requirements of the advisory board, and the cruisers "Newark," "San Francisco," "Concord," "Yorktown," "Bennington," "Petrel," and "Maine," the latter of which is shown in the illustration. He is the author of "Ship-Building, Theoretical and Practical," which is used as a text-book at the naval academy and by the profession generally (New York, 1873).

WILSON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in England in 1761; d. in Washington county, Ky., in 1824. He was a member of the Dominican order, and was president of its college at Bornheim, Belgium, in 1803, when the building was attacked and plundered by the French troops. He escaped to England, where he petitioned the general of the order to be allowed to establish a house in the United States. He was employed, for several years after his arrival in this country, on missions in Maryland and the neighboring states, and it was not till 1808 that the first Dominican convent in the United

States, that of St. Rose, was founded in Washington county, Ky. Shortly afterward, Father Wilson was appointed provincial of his order, and superior of the convent and college. In 1809 he established a novitiate, in which he trained a large number of priests for the Kentucky mission. He continued at the head of these institutions until the close of his life.

WILSON, Thomas, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1768; d. there about 1828. He learned the printer's trade, wrote extensively for the press, removed in 1811 to Baltimore, Md., and there conducted a newspaper, returning in 1816 to Philadelphia. He was the author of "The Biography of the Principal American Military and Naval Heroes" (New York, 1821); and "The Picture of Philadelphia in 1824" (Philadelphia, 1824).

WILSON, Thomas, merchant, b. in Harford County, Md., 5 Feb., 1789; d. in Baltimore, 2 Sept., 1879. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and removed to Baltimore in 1798. The son received a plain education, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to Thorndick Chase, a merchant of Baltimore, trading with the West Indies and the Spanish Main. He was advanced by Mr. Chase to the post of chief clerk before he was nineteen, and upon attaining his majority became a partner in the firm of Brown and Wilson. He spent much of his time from 1811 till 1816 at La Guayra, Venezuela, as resident partner of his firm; but during the war of 1812 he returned to Baltimore and organized a line of small vessels to run from Boston to Folly Landing, Va., whence their cargoes were transported overland to Onancock, and thence by boats to Baltimore. While engaged in these ventures he narrowly escaped capture by the British on several occasions. In 1857 he retired from mercantile business, and confined his operations to dealing in securities. He was identified with many of the manufacturing interests of Maryland and Pennsylvania, was a member of the Maryland colonization society, and for many years president of the Baltimore manual labor school, in which charity he took great interest. During the civil war of 1861–'5 he was a firm supporter of the National cause. By his will he devoted $625,000 to various charities, endowing the Thomas Wilson sanitarium for children—an institution designed to take care of sick children during the summer months—with $500,000; and a fuel-saving society—to aid deserving poor people to purchase their fuel cheaply, and sewing-women to obtain sewing-machines at low cost—with $100,000.

WILSON, Thomas, jurist, b. in County Tyrone, Ireland, 16 May, 1827. He was brought to the United States in 1839, was graduated at Allegheny college in 1852, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Meadville, Pa., in 1855, and settled in Winona, Minn. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of Minnesota in 1857, was elected a district judge, and took his seat on the bench in 1858, on the organization of the state government. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in the autumn of the same year he was elected chief justice for the term of seven years. In 1869 he resigned, and has since followed the practice of his profession. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1880, and in 1882, after declining a nomination for congress, was elected to the state senate, and served till 1885. In the latter year he was the Democratic candidate for a seat in the United States senate, and in 1886 he was elected to the National house of representatives, taking his seat on 5 Dec., 1887.

WILSON, Thomas Bellerby, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Jan., 1807; d. in Newark, Del., 15 March, 1865. He was educated at the Friends' school in Philadelphia, and then studied medicine, which he practised in his native city with considerable success. Subsequently he devoted himself to natural history, and paid special attention to birds, of which he made a remarkable collection. In 1832 he was elected to the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, and at once took an active part in its proceedings. Its library was largely created through his liberality, and his collection of birds, which then ranked as the third in the world, was presented by him to the academy, of which he was president in 1863–'4.

WILSON, William, physician, b. in Scotland in 1755; d. in Clermont, Columbia co., N. Y., in December, 1828. He was the brother of Sir Alexander Wilson, bart., of Bath, England. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he received the degrees of A. B. and M. D., and came to the United States in 1784, bringing letters of introduction to Chancellor Robert R. Livingston and other citizens. The chancellor, feeling the need of a skilled medical man in his part of the country, induced Dr. Wilson to take up his residence at Clermont, N. Y., where he remained until his death. When Mr. Livingston went to Europe in 1800 as minister to France he left his extensive estates in the care of Dr. Wilson, and afterward appointed him one of his executors. On the organization of the County medical society, he was made its president, and subsequently held the same post in the Medical association of the state of New York. In 1804 Dr. Wilson was named first judge of Columbia county, being the second incumbent of that office, the duties of which he continued to discharge until he was disqualified by age. The latter part of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits, and he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Farmers' club of Dutchess and Columbia counties, N. Y., which is believed to have been the first purely agricultural association in the state.—His son, **Stephen Bayard,** naval officer, b. in Clermont, Columbia co., N. Y., 18 Aug., 1796; d. in Hudson, N. Y., 15 March, 1863, entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Jan., 1812, and served at Norfolk for a short time, and then on the lakes during the war until 1816. In 1817 he was attached to the ship "Independence" at Boston. He cruised on the Mediterranean station in the frigate "Guerrière" and the ship "Washington" in 1818–'21, was stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1822, and served in the Musquito fleet in 1823–'7 for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He was commissioned a lieutenant, 13 Jan., 1825, served at the naval rendezvous at Baltimore in 1827–'30, cruised in the frigate "Potomac," of the Pacific squadron, in 1831–'4, in the "John Adams" on the Mediterranean station in 1835–'7, in the ship "Macedonian," in the West Indies in 1838–'40. He was promoted to commander, 8 Sept., 1841, and had the frigate "Columbus," of the Brazil station, in 1843–'4. He served at the Boston navy-yard in 1845–'7, commanded the sloop "John Adams," in 1847–'8, during the latter part of the Mexican war, and after the war continued cruising for some time on the Gulf coast of Mexico. He participated in the expedition that captured Tuspan. He served at the New York navy-yard in command of the receiving-ship in 1850–'1. On 14 Sept., 1855, he was promoted to captain, and commanded the frigate "Columbia" on the home station for a few months after his promotion. His health failed, and he was on waiting orders until he was

retired by operation of law, 21 Dec., 1861, because of his age. He saw no service during the civil war, on account of his feeble health.

WILSON, William Dexter, clergyman, b. in Stoddard, N. H., 28 Feb., 1816. He was graduated at Walpole academy, where he became teacher of mathematics, entered the Harvard divinity-school in 1835, and was graduated in 1838. Becoming dissatisfied with Unitarianism, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained deacon in St. Anne's church, Lowell, Mass., 7 April, 1842, by Bishop Griswold, and priest in Trinity church, Rutland, Vt., 21 Sept., 1847, by Bishop Hopkins. He was minister of Christ church, Sherburne, N. Y., from 1842 till 1850, when he was elected professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in Geneva (now Hobart) college. On the opening of Cornell university in 1868, he became professor of philosophy in that institution, which post he held until 1886, when he was retired as emeritus professor. He now resides in Syracuse, N. Y., and is deacon of St. Andrew's divinity-school in that city. He received the degree of D. D. from Geneva college in 1849, that of LL. D. from Bedford university, Tenn., in 1868, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the University of the state of New York in 1872. Dr. Wilson has been active in the affairs of the church in various ways, and has contributed to reviews and magazines during forty years. His chief publications are "The Church Identified" (Utica, 1848); "Elementary Treatise on Logic" (New York, 1856); "Psychology, Comparative and Human" (1871); "Text-Book of Logic" (1872); "Introduction to the Study of the History of Philosophy" (1872); "Live Questions in Psychology and Metaphysics" (1877); and "The Foundations of Religious Belief," Paddock lectures (1883).

WILSON, William Lyne, congressman, b. in Jefferson county, Va., 3 May, 1843. He was graduated at Columbian college in 1860, afterward studied in the University of Virginia, served in the Confederate army, was professor of Latin in Columbian college from 1865 till 1871, studying law at the same time, and on being admitted to the bar in the latter year engaged in practice at Charlestown, W. Va. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention and a presidential elector in 1880. In 1882 he became president of West Virginia university, but he resigned in order to take his seat in congress on 1 Dec., 1883. He was re-elected for the three following terms, and served on the ways and means committee that prepared the Mills tariff bill, taking an active part in the debates on that measure in 1888. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution in 1883–'7, and received the degree of LL. D. from Columbian university in 1883.

WILSON, Woodrow, educator, b. in Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856. He is a son of the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., and nephew of the Rev. James Woodrow, D. D., of Columbia, S. C. He was graduated at Princeton in 1879, studied law at the University of Virginia, and practised at Atlanta, Ga., in 1882–'3. Preferring to devote himself to special studies, he abandoned the legal profession and took a post-graduate course in history and politics at Johns Hopkins university in 1883–'5, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from that institution in 1886, and that of LL. D. from Wake Forest college, N. C., in 1887. He was associate in history at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., in 1885–'6, and associate professor of history and political science in the same college in 1886–'8. In the latter year he was elected to the chair of history and political economy in Wesleyan university. Prof. Wilson has published "Congressional Government: a Study in American Politics" (Boston, 1885). This work has attracted attention in England, Belgium, and Germany. In England it has been accepted as an authority on American institutions. It has also been epitomized by Prof. Émile de Laveleye in the "Revue des Deux-Mondes." He has contributed to a collection of essays by American economists, entitled "The National Revenues" (Chicago, 1888), and articles on political and administrative subjects to periodicals.

WILSTACH, John Augustine (wil'-stack), author, b. in Washington, D. C., 14 July, 1824. He was educated in a military and academical institute that was taught by Ormsby M. Mitchel, and in Cincinnati college, studied law, and began practice in 1850. From 1852 till 1862 he was a master in chancery. In 1867 he was sent to the Paris universal exposition as commissioner for Indiana, and from that year till 1872 he was commissioner of immigration for the same state. He has devoted his attention to philological studies, and has made the only complete translation of the works of Virgil into English verse, with various readings and notes (Boston, 1884). He also published a review of the literature relating to Virgil under the title of "The Virgilians" (1884). More recently he has prepared a poetical translation of the "Divine Comedy" of Dante Alighieri, with notes and illustrations (1888), and a volume of criticism entitled "Dante, the Danteans, and Things Dantean" (1889). Mr. Wilstach has invented a new character (ɑu) to represent the Greek diphthong eu, which was first used in typography in his translation of the "Divina Commedia." He has almost completed a free translation of the entire Bible from the original languages.—His son, **Joseph Walter,** author, b. in Lafayette, Ind., 28 June, 1857, was educated at St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., studied law, and established himself in practice at Lafayette, Ind. He has made a translation of some of the "Odes" of Horace (printed privately, New York, 1883), and, besides review articles, has published a "Biography of Count Charles d'Alembert" (1885).

WIMAN, Erastus, capitalist, b. in Churchville, Peel co., Ont., 21 April, 1834. He received a scanty education in a country school, removed to Toronto, and, after working four years as a printer, became a reporter on the Toronto "Globe," and in 1854–'7 was commercial editor of that paper. He edited the Montreal "Trade Review" in 1864–'5. In 1856 he entered the service of R. G. Dun and Co.'s mercantile agency, and in 1867 became a partner in its New York house, and subsequently its principal manager. He became president of the Great Northwestern telegraph company of Canada in 1881, is a director of the Western Union telegraph company, and president of the Staten Island Rapid Transit railway company in 1884, and succeeded in carrying through congress the authorization of the Arthur Kill bridge between New Jersey and Staten island, which makes ten miles of water front in New York harbor accessible to trunk railroads. Mr. Wiman was mainly instrumental in establishing the Canadian club of New York in 1885, and was its first president. Through his influence chiefly the project of the commercial union of Canada with the United States assumed public importance in the former country, and was finally adopted in the winter of 1888 as the main clause in the platform of the Canadian Liberals, under its changed name of unrestricted reciprocity. He was instrumental in securing in 1886 the abolition of imprisonment for debt in New York state.

WIMMER, Boniface, R. C. prelate, b. in Thalmassing, Bavaria, 9 Jan., 1809; d. in Westmoreland county, Pa., 8 Dec., 1887. He received a classical education, took an academic course at Ratisbon, and entered the Munich university with the intention of studying law, but, changing his mind, pursued a theological course in the Ratisbon seminary. On 31 July, 1831, he was ordained priest; and in the following year he was admitted to the Benedictine monastery in Metten, Bavaria, changing his baptismal name Sebastian to Boniface. During 1833–'6 he labored as professor and priest in Edenstetler, Augsburg, in 1840 became professor in the Louis gymnasium, Munich, and in 1846 arrived in the United States with four theological students and fifteen artisans, for the purpose of establishing an abbey for the education of German youth for the Roman Catholic priesthood. He settled near Beatty, Westmoreland co., Pa., and on 28 Sept., 1848, laid the foundation of the present St. Vincent's abbey. Two years afterward he founded St. Mary's priory in Elk county, Pa. Pope Pius IX. raised his original settlement to the dignity first of a monastery, then of an abbey, and appointed him superior of St. Vincent's, 21 May, 1852, abbot *ad triennium*, 17 Sept., 1855, and abbot for life and president of the American congregation, 27 July, 1866. When the parent abbey was fully established and provided with a variety of manufacturing industries for its support, he set about founding branches in the south, and organized colonies in Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia in 1876–'7, and in southern Illinois in 1881. On 29 Dec., 1883, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his Benedictine profession amid ceremonies in which members of the order from all parts of the world participated, and on that occasion Pope Leo XIII. elevated him to the dignity of arch-abbot. He was a man of attractive manner, fine business ability, and large scholarship.

WIMPFFEN - BERNEBURG, Alexander Stanislaus, explorer, b. in Deux-Ponts in 1748; d. in Paris in 1819. He was a younger brother of the two French generals, François Louis and Félix, received his education in his native city, entered the French army, and served in this country as a captain under Count Rochambeau in 1781–'2. He was afterward employed in the West Indies, but resigned in 1788, and visited the West Indies and Mexico. In 1804 he secured an employment in the military household of Napoleon I., which he retained till 1814, when he retired to private life. He wrote "Voyage à Saint Domingue dans les années 1788, 1789, and 1790" (2 vols., Paris, 1797), which was translated into German as "Reisen nach St. Domingo" (Erfurt, 1798), and into English (London, 1797); "Voyage dans les Antilles Françaises et Espagnoles" (Paris, 1799); "Impressions de voyage et essai sur le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne" (1802); and "Histoire naturelle du Cacao et du Sucre" (1805).

WINANS, Ross, inventor, b. in Vernon, N. J., in October, 1796; d. in Baltimore, Md., 11 April, 1877. He began life as a farmer, and exhibited at an early age great inventive genius. One of his first devices was a plough. Afterward he invented the friction-wheel for cars, and the outside bearing on axles, now almost indispensable to the use of railways. He was also the inventor of the eight-wheeled car system. He was sent to England by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to study the English systems, and spent a year in making observations that proved of great value to the company. He built the first successful locomotive used on this railroad, and also invented the camel-back locomotive. He established in Baltimore the largest railway machine-shops in the country, and his sons were associated in their management. Mr. Winans was solicited by the Russian government, through the agency of George W. Whistler, to go to Russia and build rolling-stock for the railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg, but declined to go himself, and sent his two sons. During the civil war he took an active part in politics, and was chosen to represent Baltimore in the extra session of the Maryland legislature in 1861; but he was arrested and imprisoned in Fort McHenry. He made numerous compilations of gleanings from the works of eminent writers, upon philosophical subjects, and was himself the author of various pamphlets on religious subjects, and of "One Religion, Many Creeds" (Baltimore, 1870).—His son, **Thomas De Kay,** engineer, b. in Vernon, N. J., 6 Dec., 1820; d. in Newport, R. I., 11 June, 1878, showed when a child great fondness for mechanical toys, which taste his father encouraged, and apprenticed him in his youth to a machinist. On reaching his majority, he became associated in business with his father, and, with his brother William Lewis, was sent to Russia to arrange the contracts for furnishing and managing the equipment of the railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg. In 1843, with Andrew M. Eastwick and Joseph Harrison, they concluded a contract with the Russian government for $3,000,000, and subsequently they held other contracts, from which the profits were very large. With his father and brother he invented a system of steam navigation commonly called the "cigar-ship," and for many years conducted elaborate, expensive, and successful experiments, principally in European waters. After his return to the United States, he devoted his attention to the study of new inventions of the most diverse kinds. He devised a great improvement in the construction of organs, invented a tubular adjustment by which young trout could be more readily fed, and built a chimney 100 feet high to ventilate his residence in Baltimore.

WINANS, William, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania, 3 Nov., 1788; d. in Amite county, Miss., 31 Aug., 1857. He entered the Western conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1808, went to Mississippi as a missionary in 1812, was a pioneer of his church in that state and Louisiana, and took a conspicuous part in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He exerted a wide influence in his denomination, and took part in the discussion of political questions. He published "Discourses on Fundamental Religious Subjects," edited by the Rev. Thomas O. Summers, D. D. (Nashville).

WINCHELL, James Manning, clergyman, b. in North East, Dutchess co., N. Y., 8 Sept., 1791; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 Feb., 1820. He entered Union college in 1808, but, deciding to become a minister, preferred to finish at a Baptist institution, and was graduated at Brown in 1812. Mr. Winchell was licensed by the Baptist church in North East on 4 Oct., 1812, and accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit in Bristol, R. I., for a year. He was then called to the 1st Baptist church in Boston, and was publicly recognized in that place on 14 March, 1814. Here he remained until his death, and won a high reputation for eloquence, and suavity and grace of manner. Mr. Winchell was one of the editors of the "American Baptist Magazine," and published "Jubilee Sermons: Two Discourses, exhibiting an Historical Sketch of the First Baptist Church in Boston from 1665 to 1818" (Boston, 1819), and "Watts's Psalms and Hymns, with a Supplement" (1820). The lat-

ter, known as "Winchell's Watts," was long used by the Baptist churches in this country.—His nephew, **Alexander,** geologist, b. in North East, Dutchess co., N. Y., 31 Dec., 1824, was graduated at Wesleyan in 1847, and spent the following year in teaching natural science in Pennington seminary, N. J. In 1848 he became teacher of natural science in the Amenia (N. Y.) seminary, but in 1850 he removed to Alabama, and had charge successively of several institutions. He was called to the chair of physics and civil engineering in the University of Michigan in 1854, and a year later was transferred to the chair of geology, zoölogy, and botany, which he then held until 1873. In 1866–'9 he filled a similar professorship in the University of Kentucky. Meanwhile he made a survey of a railroad from Ann Arbor to Manchester, and was appointed in 1859 director of the geological survey of Michigan. The beginning of the civil war practically brought the survey to a close, although Prof. Winchell made palæontological researches in the material that it had accumulated, and in his publications established seven new genera and 304 new species, most of which were fossil. In 1869 the geological survey resumed its work, and he was designated as its director, but he resigned in 1871. He accepted the chancellorship of Syracuse university in 1873, but at the end of the year retired from this office to become professor of geology, zoölogy, and botany. In 1875 he was invited to fill a similar chair in Vanderbilt university, and thereafter until 1878 continued to divide his time between the two institutions. As he had contributed by editorial request certain articles to the "Northern Christian Advocate," in which he defended a belief in the existence of a preadamite race, and as he was understood to hold the doctrine of evolution, his resignation from the professorship at Vanderbilt was asked by Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, president of the board of trustees of that university. Prof. Winchell refused, and his lectureship was declared abolished by the college authorities. In 1879 he was recalled to the chair of geology and palæontology in the University of Michigan, which he still retains. He was actively connected in 1886–'7 with the geological survey of Minnesota. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan in 1867, and his name has been assigned to fourteen new species. Prof. Winchell has lectured extensively on geology, and contributed to numerous periodicals. By his investigations he has established the Marshall group in American geology. His bibliography includes about 200 titles. In addition to his reports on geology, he has published "Genealogy of the Family of Winchell in America" (Ann Arbor, 1869); "Sketches of Creation" (New York, 1870); "A Geological Chart" (1870); "Michigan," being condensed popular sketches of the topography, climate, and geology of the state (1873); "The Doctrine of Evolution" (1874); "Reconciliation of Science and Religion" (1877); "Preadamites, or a Demonstration of Existence of Men before Adam" (Chicago, 1880); "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer" (1881); "World Life, or Comparative Geology" (1883); "Geological Excursions, or the Rudiments of Geology for Young Learners" (1884); "Geological Studies, or Elements of Geology" (1886); and "Walks and Talks in the Geological Field" (1886).—Alexander's brother, **Newton Horace,** geologist, b. in North East, Dutchess co., N. Y., 17 Dec., 1839, was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1866. In 1860 he had been assistant on the geological survey of Michigan, for which he reported a complete "Catalogue of the Plants of the State of Michigan." In 1866 he became superintendent of public schools in Adrian, Mich., but resigned in July, 1869, to accept the office of assistant state geologist of Michigan. A year later he joined the geological survey of Ohio, where he remained until 1872, when he became state geologist of Minnesota, in connection with which he is also professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Minnesota. Prof. Winchell is president of the Minnesota academy of natural sciences. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the U. S. assay commission, and he is managing editor of "The American Geologist," issued at Minneapolis. His bibliography includes nearly fifty titles, and comprises "Annual Reports on the Geology and Natural History Survey of Minnesota" (15 vols., Minneapolis, 1872–'88), and "Geology of Minnesota" (2 vols., 1884–'8).

WINCHESTER, Elhanan, clergyman, b. in Brookline, Mass., 30 Sept., 1751; d. in Hartford, Conn., 18 April, 1797. He began to preach about 1769, and in 1771 was ordained pastor of an open-communion church at Rehoboth, Mass. About a year later, adopting the views of the close-communionists, he was excommunicated by his church, and after residing in Charleston, S. C., in 1774–'80, he became pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Philadelphia. In 1781, with the majority of his congregation, he founded a Universalist church there. In 1787–'94 he preached successfully in England. Among his numerous publications are "New Book of Poems on Several Occasions" (Boston, 1773); "Hymns" (1776); "The Universal Restoration, Exhibited in Four Dialogues" (London, 1788; 4th ed., with notes by William Vidler, 1799); "Course of Lectures on the Prophecies that Remain to be Fulfilled" (4 vols., 1789; American ed., 2 vols., 1800); "Oration on the Discovery of America," delivered in London (1792); "The Three Woe Trumpets" (1793); "The Progress and Empire of Christ," a poem (1793); and "Plain Political Catechism for Schools" (1795). A sketch of his life and review of his writings was issued after his death by William Vidler (1797), and his life was also written by Edwin M. Stone (Boston, 1836).

WINCHESTER, James, soldier, b. in White Level (now Westminster), Md., 6 Feb., 1752; d. near Gallatin, Tenn., 27 July, 1826. He served in the Revolution, being commissioned lieutenant in the 3d Maryland regiment, 27 May, 1778, was captured by the British, and exchanged, 22 Dec., 1780. He then settled in Sumner county, Tenn., where he married and resided on a large estate. On 27 March, 1812, he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, and on 18 Sept. he relieved Gen. William Henry Harrison of his command at Fort Wayne, much to the dissatisfaction of the soldiers, some of whom refused at first to serve under the new commander. On 24 Sept., Harrison was given command of the Northwestern army, including the force under Winchester. The latter had already set out, on 22 Sept., for Maumee rapids with 2,000 men. He was opposed by about 1,200 British and Indians under Maj. Muir; but Muir, alarmed by exaggerated reports of Winchester's strength, fled without offering battle. Winchester was afterward joined at Fort Defiance by Harrison, who, having quelled a mutiny among the troops, left him there in command of the left wing of the army, with which he intended to move on Detroit. Winchester now moved on Maumee rapids as he had been ordered, and though Harrison soon afterward recommended the abandonment of the movement, in view of reports that Tecumseh was in position to cut off his supplies,

the march was continued, and the rapids were occupied and fortified on 10 Jan., 1813. On 17 Jan. he sent forward a detachment of about 700 men, who drove a party of British and Indians from Frenchtown (now Monroe, Mich.), on Raisin river, with a loss of only 12 killed and 55 wounded. On the 20th Winchester followed with 300 men, and encamped outside the town. Col. Henry Proctor, who was then at Fort Malden, eighteen miles distant, now approached secretly with 1,500 British and Indians; but, though the American commander was informed of their advance, he refused to believe it. His camp was surprised on the evening of the 22d, and after a bloody conflict he surrendered his force, including those in the town who had repelled the enemy and seemed likely to hold their position. Proctor agreed to make provision for the protection of the prisoners against savage barbarity; but this was not done, and the surrender was followed by a massacre of the sick and wounded who had been left in the town. This outrage was keenly felt in Kentucky, where most of the victims resided, and excited great indignation throughout the United States. The battle-cry of the Kentucky soldiers during the remainder of the war was "Remember the River Raisin!" The American loss was 934 men out of an army of about 1,000, while that of the British was 180. Those British writers that make any mention of the massacre at Frenchtown try to shield Proctor by affirming that he neither accepted the surrender on any conditions, nor agreed to protect the wounded; but their statements are controverted by the testimony of many witnesses, and by the report of Gen. Winchester, which was written at Malden on the day after the battle. Gen. Winchester was taken as a prisoner to Quebec, and confined at Beauport, near that city, till his exchange in 1814. On 21 March, 1815, he resigned his commission in the army, and he afterward resided on his Tennessee estate.

WINCHESTER, Oliver Fisher, manufacturer, b. in Boston, Mass., 30 Nov., 1810; d. in New Haven, Conn., 10 Dec., 1880. After receiving a limited education, he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and in 1830 became a master-builder in Baltimore, Md., but left his trade in 1833, entered business in that city, and in the following year established the first men's furnishing-store in Maryland. About 1848 he removed to New Haven, Conn., and began the manufacture of shirts, which he was probably the earliest to undertake in this country. The business, in which he was associated with John M. Davies, grew to be one of the largest in the United States. About 1856 he became interested in firearms, and in 1857 he was a large stockholder in the Volcanic arms company, which had just been formed to manufacture the repeating rifle of Benjamin T. Henry, one of the earliest magazine arms in this country. The company was unsuccessful, and in 1860 Mr. Winchester bought it out and organized the New Haven arms company, of which he became president. In 1865 the company was reorganized as the Winchester repeating arms company, and, selling his interest in the shirt-factory, Mr. Winchester gave the former his entire attention. The Henry rifle was improved more and more, until its name was changed to the Winchester repeating arm, and in 1872 the company also began to make metallic cartridges, of which its plant can produce half a million a day. The buildings of the company in New Haven cover an area of four acres. They furnished many rifles for the French government during the war with Germany, and for Turkey in the Russo-Turkish war. Mr. Winchester was a Republican presidential elector in 1864, and in 1866 was chosen lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. He took a deep interest in religious and educational affairs, which he aided liberally. Besides large donations to the scientific and theological departments of Yale, he gave to the university property whose value at the time was about $100,000, and will increase to many times that amount, for the foundation of the Yale observatory. Though this was called at first the Winchester observatory, Gov. Winchester specially requested that his name should not be used in the title. One of the chief features of the observatory is its heliometer, which is the only one in the country, and at the time of its purchase was the largest in the world. The institution is also known for its horological and thermometric bureaus, by which many hundreds of watches and thermometers are examined yearly, and their peculiarities certified. Gov. Winchester was also much interested in horticulture, and his residence and grounds in New Haven were among the finest in the city.

WINCHESTER, Samuel Gover, clergyman, b. in Rock Run, Harford co., Md., 17 Feb., 1805; d. in New York city, 31 Aug., 1841. He attended school at Bel Air and Baltimore, Md., and began the study of law in the University of Maryland in 1825, but abandoned it for theology, studied in Princeton seminary, and in 1830–'7 was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. From the latter year till his death he had charge of a congregation in Natchez, Miss. Besides frequently contributing to current religious literature, he published "Companion for the Sick" (1833); "Christian Counsel to the Sick" (1836); "Family Religion" (1841); and "The Theatre" (1841).

WINDER, Levin, governor of Maryland, b. in 1756; d. in Baltimore, Md., 7 July, 1819. He was appointed major of the 4th Maryland regiment, and before the close of the Revolutionary war attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Subsequently he became a brigadier-general of the Maryland militia. He also was speaker of the house of delegates, and in 1816 was a member of the state senate.

WINDER, William Henry, soldier, b. in Somerset county, Md., 18 Feb., 1775; d. in Baltimore, Md., 24 May, 1824. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and settled in Baltimore, where he continued from 1798 until the war with Great Britain. In March, 1812, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 14th U. S. infantry, and on 6 July was given command of that regiment. He had charge of a successful expedition sent from Black Rock to the Canada shore below Fort Erie on 28 Nov., 1812, and was made brigadier-general on 12 March, 1813. At the battle of Stony Creek, 1 June, 1813, his command repelled the British attack, but he was captured. In May, 1814, he was appointed adjutant-and inspector-general, and commanded at the battle of Bladensburg. He was unable to prevent the occupation of Washington, and on the reduction of the army in June, 1815, he was retired. He returned to his profession and served in the Maryland senate.—His son, **John Henry,** soldier, b. in Maryland in 1800; d. in Branchville, S. C., 9 Feb., 1865, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1820, and after various services became captain in the 1st artillery on 7 Oct., 1842. He took part in the war with Mexico, and was at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the capture of Mexico, gaining for his gallantry the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. On 22 Nov., 1860, he was promoted major,

but he resigned on 27 April, 1861, and entered the Confederate service. He was made brigadier-general and given command of Richmond, where he had charge of Libby prison and Belle Isle. Subsequently he was sent to command the prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., where his cruelties to the prisoners made his name a reproach.

WINDOM, William, senator, b. in Belmont county, Ohio, 10 May, 1827. He received an academic education, studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney for Knox county, but in 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and soon afterward he was chosen to congress from that state as a Republican, serving from 1859 till 1869. In that body he served two terms as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and also was at the head of the special committee to visit the western tribes in 1865, and of that on the conduct of the commissioner of Indian affairs in 1867. In 1870 he was appointed to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and he was subsequently chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was re-elected for the one that closed in 1883, and resigned in 1881 to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as secretary of the treasury, but retired on the accession of President Arthur in the same year, and was elected by the Minnesota legislature to serve the remainder of his term in the senate. In that body Mr. Windom acted as chairman of the committees on appropriations, foreign affairs, and transportation.

William Windom

WINDS, William, soldier, b. in Southhold, Long Island, N. Y., in 1727; d. in Rockaway, Morris co., N. J., 12 Oct., 1789. While yet a young man he fixed his residence in New Jersey, purchasing a large tract of land in Morris county, where, by reason of his wealth and natural abilities, he became a leader of the people. Hundreds of traditions are still repeated in relation to him, many of which are doubtless true, and all of which represent him as a man of great courage, as well as of rare physical and mental powers. He first became prominent at the age of thirty when he served as a captain in the brigade that was raised in New Jersey, in 1758, to aid in the conquest of Canada. Many stories are related of his exploits in the old French war, but they are not so fully authenticated as to give them a place in history. In 1765 he was one of the king's justices of the peace for Morris county, and it is said that in his official transactions he boldly resisted the enforcement of the stamp-act, substituting the bark of the white birch for the stamped paper, no one daring to call in question the validity of any legal instrument that he prepared on no matter what kind of material. In 1772 and 1775 he represented Morris county in the general assembly of New Jersey, and he was also chosen a delegate to the Provincial congress that assembled in New Brunswick in 1776. Under the first call for troops from New Jersey by this congress, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion, 7 Nov., 1775, Lord Stirling being colonel. On 7 March, 1776, he was promoted colonel of the same, and on 4 March, 1777, he was made brigadier-general of militia. Under his first appointment he was stationed at Perth Amboy, N. J., and while there held in his custody, as a prisoner, Gov. William Franklin, the last of the royal governors of New Jersey. On being made brigadier-general, he was ordered to the north on the expedition against Canada, and was among the few that survived that campaign. Subsequently he served in New Jersey.

WINDSHIP, George Barker, athlete, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 3 Jan., 1834; d. there, 14 Sept., 1876. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all physicians; the last-named, Dr. Amos Windship, was surgeon on the "Alliance," under John Paul Jones. George entered Harvard in 1850, and in his freshman year was induced to pay special attention to physical training by ridicule of his weakness and small stature. He was graduated in 1854, and at the medical department in 1857, and while engaged in active practice kept himself in training and gave particular attention to lifting, devising a harness with which, by constantly increasing his load, he finally succeeded in raising from the ground 2,600 pounds, a greater weight than any one else had ever lifted. He gave public lectures on "Physical Culture" illustrating them with feats of strength, and thus attained a wide reputation. Out of his experiments has grown the modern system of health-lifting; but he carried them too far, and was attacked by a paralytic affection, which resulted in his death. Besides his lifting-apparatus, Dr. Windship invented a system of graduated dumb-bells.

WINEBRENNER, John, founder of a sect, b. in Frederick county, Md., 24 March, 1797; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 12 Sept., 1860. He was partly educated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., studied theology in Philadelphia, and was ordained by the synod of the German Reformed church in September, 1820, at Hagerstown, Md. The same year he was called to the Salem church at Harrisburg, Pa., and at the same time he ministered to churches in the neighborhood. He retained his connection with the Harrisburg charge till 1827, when, owing to his religious views on revivals, Sunday-schools, and the early temperance and anti-slavery movements, and to his allowing non-ordained persons to preach in his pulpit, he became obnoxious to his congregation, and a separation took place. His connection with the Reformed church ceased by the action of the synod in September, 1828. In several pamphlets that he subsequently issued he defended his principles from the attacks of his opponents and continued active as a preacher. In October, 1830, he established a new denomination that he called the "Church of God," whose members were at that time known as Winebrennerians. They hold that there are three positive ordinances of perpetual standing: baptism by immersion, the washing of feet, and the Lord's supper. Baptism, however, they do not regard as necessarily preceding church fellowship, faith in Christ being considered the prerequisite to admission into their communion. Washing the feet of disciples they hold as being obligatory on all Christians, and they also approve of fasts, experience-meetings, and camp-meetings. Mr. Winebrenner met with remarkable success as the founder of a new sect. The ministers of that denomination now (1889) number about 500, and the membership probably 65,000. They have a foreign and domestic

missionary society, a book depository, and a printing establishment at Harrisburg, Pa., where a weekly paper, the "Church Advocate," and a Sunday-school paper, "The Gem," are published. For several years he edited the "Gospel Publisher" (now the "Church Advocate"), and with Isaac Daniel Rupp, issued "The History of all the Religious Denominations in the United States" (Hartford, 1844). He also published "Pronouncing Testament and Gazetteer" (Harrisburg, 1836); "Brief Views of the Church of God" (1840); "A Treatise on Regeneration" (1844); "The Seraphina," a music-book (1853); "Practical and Doctrinal Sermons" (1860); and pamphlets and separate sermons. He was the compiler and editor of the "Church Hymn-Book."

WINES, Enoch Cobb, philanthropist, b. in Hanover, N. J., 17 Feb., 1806; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 10 Dec., 1879. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1827, and in 1829 was commissioned teacher of midshipmen in the U. S. navy. In 1832 he purchased Edgehill school, at Princeton, N. J. Afterward he removed to Philadelphia, where he was a professor in the City high-school, and subsequently he purchased a classical school at Burlington, N. J. He then studied theology, and was pastor of Congregational churches in Cornwall, Vt., and East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. In 1853 he was chosen to the chair of ancient languages in Washington college, Pa., and in 1859 to the presidency of the City university of St. Louis, Mo. He accepted, in 1862, the secretaryship of the New York prison association, and from that date until his death his talents and energy were devoted to the study of penology, and to the promotion of reform in the administration of criminal law, and in the conduct of penal institutions throughout the world. In 1866, in conjunction with Dr. Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia law-school, he made a tour of inspection of the prisons and reformatories of the United States, of which they submitted a report, in 1867, to the legislature of New York. In 1870, through his personal efforts, the first National prison congress assembled at Cincinnati, at which was formed the National prison association, of which Dr. Wines was unanimously chosen secretary, which post he filled until the close of his life. Similar National congresses were organized by him at Baltimore in 1872, at St. Louis in 1874, and in New York in 1876. In 1871 the New York legislature authorized the appointment of three commissioners, to investigate the question of the relations between prison and free labor. Dr. Wines was appointed a member of this commission, and wrote its report, which was pronounced in its opposition to maintaining convicts in idleness. In this same year Dr. Wines was appointed by President Grant, under authority of a joint resolution of congress, U. S. commissioner to organize an International penitentiary congress at London, and he was sent abroad for the purpose of making the necessary diplomatic representations to foreign governments. When the congress assembled, 4 July, 1872, delegates were present from twenty-six nations, Dr. Wines representing both the United States and Mexico. At the second congress, at Stockholm, in 1878, he was chosen honorary president. At the International penitentiary congress which assembled in Rome in November, 1885, Count di Foresta, an Italian senator, said of him: "It is to him more than to any other individual that we owe the initiation of the movement for the reformation of prisoners, which is the glory of the latter half of the 19th century." Middlebury gave him the degree of D. D. in 1853 and Washington that of LL. D. in 1857. His works include "Two Years and a Half in the Navy" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1832); "A Trip to China" (Boston, 1832); "Hints on Popular Education," believed to be the first systematic treatise on this subject published in the United States (Philadelphia, 1838); "How shall I govern my School?" (1838); "Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews" (New York, 1852); "Adam and Christ" (1855); "Historical and Farewell Discourses" (1859); "The True Penitent" (Philadelphia, 1862); "Treatise on Regeneration" (1863); "An Essay on Temptation" (1865); "The Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada" (1867); "The Promises of God" (1868); and "State of Prisons and Child-saving Institutions" (Cambridge, 1880).—His son, **Frederick Howard,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 April, 1838, was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1857, served as tutor there, and afterward studied at Princeton theological seminary, but left because of weakness of the eyes. He was licensed by the presbytery of St. Louis in 1860, and in 1862 was commissioned hospital chaplain in the National army. He was on duty at Springfield, Mo., till 1864, and participated in the battle of Springfield, 8 Jan., 1863, being mentioned by name in the official report for bravery on the field. He was graduated at Princeton seminary in 1865, and called to the 1st Presbyterian church of Springfield, Ill., where he remained four years. In 1869 he became secretary of the newly created board of State commissioners of public charities for the state of Illinois, which post he still holds. Mr. Wines was active in effecting an organization of similar boards throughout the country, under the name of the National conference of charities and correction, of which at Louisville, in 1883, he was the president. In 1879 he conducted the investigations as to the number and condition of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes in the United States, and his report constitutes a separate volume of the "Tenth Census." In 1886 he established a monthly journal entitled "The International Record of Charities and Correction," which is published in New York and London. He represented Illinois in the International penitentiary congress at Stockholm, in 1878. The result of his observations there was embodied in a report to the legislature, and he recommended the construction of the new Hospital for the insane, at Kankakee, Ill., on the "detached ward" or "village" system, an event which marks an era in the history of the care of the insane in this country. In 1887 Mr. Wines was elected secretary of the National prison association, and succeeded to the post that was formerly held by his father. His writings, apart from reports, have been chiefly pamphlets. Among them are "The County Jail System, an Argument for its Abolition," read at the New York prison congress (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States," an historical sketch (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners," written for the Atlanta prison congress (1886); and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WING, Conway Phelps, clergyman, b. near Marietta, Ohio, 12 Feb., 1809. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1828 and at Auburn theological seminary in 1831, and was ordained and installed pastor of the church at Sodus, Wayne co., N. Y., by the presbytery of Geneva in 1832, remaining there till 1836. He was afterward pastor at Ogden, N. Y., at Monroe, Mich., where he is now pastor emeritus, at Huntsville, Ala., and at Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Wing took an active part in the revivals of 1832–'5, and in the anti-slavery agitation in

western New York, and was zealous in his opposition to slavery in Tennessee and Alabama. He received the degree of D. D. from Dickinson college in 1857. He was an adherent to the new-school branch of the Presbyterian church, but an earnest supporter of the reunion in 1869 and 1870, and was a member of the joint committee of reconstruction for the church in the latter year. He has translated from the German "A History of the Christian Church," by Dr. Charles Hase, with Dr. Charles E. Blumenthal (New York, 1856); and published "History of the Presbyteries of Donegal and Carlisle" (Carlisle, 1876); "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle" (1877); "History of Cumberland County, Pa." (1879); and "Historical and Genealogical Register of the Descendants of John Wing, of Sandwich" (New York, 1885; 2d ed., 1888).

WINGATE, George Wood, lawyer, b. in New York city, 1 July, 1840. He was educated in New York, and at the age of thirteen entered a law-office, where he continued until his admission to the bar in 1861. During the civil war he served with the 22d New York National guards, which he entered as a private, and was promoted until he became captain. His experience in the field impressed him with the necessity of greater training in marksmanship, and he specially instructed his company in that subject. After the war he wrote frequently on rifle-practice, and his efforts resulted in the formation of the National rifle association in 1871, of which he became secretary. In that capacity he drafted its regulations and aided largely in the establishment and management of the Creedmoor rifle-range. Subsequently he became president of the association, and held that office until 1888. In 1874 he was appointed general inspector of rifle-practice of New York state, with the rank of brigadier-general, but resigned in 1879. In this office he organized and carried into successful operation the system of instruction in rifle-practice that has since been followed by the National guard, as well as by the U. S. army. He was the first president of the Amateur rifle-club in 1872, and captain of the first American rifle-team in 1874, and has been connected with all the International rifle-matches. From the part he took in these matters he has been frequently called "the father of rifle-practice in America." He was president of the National guard association of the United States since 1879, and has been active in his profession. Gen. Wingate is the author of the "Last Campaign of the Twenty-second Regiment" (New York, 1864); a "Manual of Rifle-Practice," of which seven editions have been issued (1872); and "On Horseback through the Yellowstone" (1886).—His brother, **Charles Frederick,** sanitary engineer, b. in New York city, 5 March, 1847, was educated in the public schools, and early devoted his attention to journalism. For five years he was New York correspondent of the Springfield "Republican," under the signature of "Carlfried." From 1874 till 1882 he edited successively the "Paper-Trade Journal," the "American Stationer," "The Housekeeper," and "The Sanitary Engineer." Since that time he has followed the profession of a sanitary engineer, and has paid special attention to the problem of working-men's homes in cities, on which he has written voluminously in the New York daily press. In 1887 he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill to amend the tenement-house law and the small-parks bill. He organized the Twilight club in 1883, and has since been its secretary. Mr. Wingate contributed articles on the "History of the Tweed Ring" to the "North American Review" in 1874, and has edited "Views and Interviews on Journalism" (New York, 1875), and "Twilight Tracts" (1886).

WINGATE, Paine, senator, b. in Amesbury, Mass., 14 May, 1739; d. in Stratham, N. H., 7 March, 1838. He was a great-grandson of John Wingate, of Dover (1660), grandson of Col. Joshua, who was at the capture of Louisburg, and son of Rev. Paine Wingate, minister of Amesbury. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1759, studied theology, and was ordained a minister of the Congregational church at Hampton Falls, N. H., 14 Dec., 1763, where he preached till his dismissal, 18 March, 1776. He then removed to Stratham, N. H., and became a farmer. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, a delegate from that state to the Continental congress in 1787–'8, and was U. S. senator from New Hampshire from 4 March, 1789, till 2 March, 1793. He served in congress from New Hampshire in 1793–'5, and was a judge of the state superior court from 1798 till 1809. He was the last survivor of the original members of the U. S. senate, and was for several years the oldest graduate of Harvard.

WINGFIELD, Edwin Maria, English merchant, b. in England about 1570; the date of his death is unknown. He was of a family of wealth and distinction, became a merchant in London, and took an active part in colonizing Virginia, under the patent of 10 April, 1606. He sailed with the first company of emigrants, 19 Dec., 1606, and was named first president of the colony in the sealed instructions that were opened on the passage. Having quarrelled with his associates, especially with Capt. John Smith, he was deposed, and returned to England, after which no further details of his life are known. Charles Deane edited, with notes and an introduction, "A Discourse of Virginia," by Wingfield, from the original manuscript in the Lambeth library (Boston, 1860).

WINGFIELD, John Henry Ducachet, P. E. bishop, b. in Portsmouth, Va., 24 Sept., 1833. At the age of thirteen he entered St. Timothy's college, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1850. He served as tutor there for two years, joined the senior class of William and Mary college, Va., in 1852, and was graduated in 1853. Returning to St. Timothy's, he spent another year in teaching, and in the autumn of 1854 removed to New York and became a tutor in the Churchill military academy at Sing Sing. In 1855 he entered the Theological seminary of Virginia, where he remained only one year, removing to Arkansas, and accepting the office of principal of Ashley institute, at Little Rock. He was ordained priest, in the chapel of the Theological seminary of Virginia, 1 July, 1859, by Bishop Johns. In July, 1858, he became assistant to his father, who was rector of Trinity church, Portsmouth, Va. He was rector of Christ church, Rock Spring, Harford co., Md., in 1864, but returned to Portsmouth to his old post in 1866. Two years afterward he became rector of St. Paul's church, Petersburg, Va., where, in 1871, he founded St. Paul's school for young ladies. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by William and Mary college in 1869, and that of LL. D. by the same college in 1874. In that year he removed to California, and was rector of Trinity church, San Francisco. During the session of the general convention at New York in 1874 he was elected missionary bishop of northern California, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Petersburg, Va., on 2 Dec., 1874, but remained in charge of his parish until April, 1875. He became president of the missionary college of

St. Augustine, Benicia, and in 1876 head of St. Mary's of the Pacific, a school for girls, and rector of St. Paul's church in that city. He was elected bishop of Louisiana in 1879, but declined.

WINKLER, Edwin Theodore, clergyman, b. in Savannah, Ga., 13 Nov., 1823; d. in Marion, Ala., 10 Nov., 1883. He was graduated at Brown in 1843, and received his theological education at Newton theological seminary. Having been ordained to the Baptist ministry, he preached in Columbus and Albany, Ga., and in Gillisonville, S. C. In 1852 he became corresponding secretary of the Southern Baptist publication society, and editor of the "Southern Baptist," residing in Charleston, S. C. In 1854 he was called to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church in that city. Subsequently he was pastor of the Citadel square church. In 1872 he took charge of the Baptist church in Marion, Ala., and in 1874 he was made editor-in-chief of the "Alabama Baptist." In 1858 he received the degree of D. D. from Furman university. Dr. Winkler was the author of a catechism for the instruction of colored people, and of several published sermons, addresses, and essays.

WINKLEY, Henry, donor, b. in Barrington, N. H., 9 Nov., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Aug., 1888. He was educated at district schools and at Pembroke academy. On the completion of his studies he went to Boston, Mass., and was employed in a crockery-store. Subsequently he engaged in that business for himself, and was an importer of china-ware in New York and Philadelphia from 1831 till 1852. In the latter year he retired from business, and thereafter devoted himself to the study of religious, social, and political economy, in the pursuit of which he travelled throughout the world. He was not married, and divided his fortune among such educational institutions as he considered orthodox. Mr. Winkley gave to Williams college, $50,000; to Phillips Exeter academy, $30,000; to Bowdoin college, $70,000; to the Theological seminary at Bangor, Me., $30,000; to that at Andover, $45,000; and to the one at Yale, 50,000; to Dartmouth college, $80,000; and to Amherst college, $30,000. All these bequests are directed by the will to constitute permanent funds, the income of which is to be applied for the benefit and purposes of the institutions as the trustees may think best. Mr. Winkley left to the American Bible society $20,000, and to the Young men's Christian association of Philadelphia $20,000. His remains were interred in Mount Auburn, where he had built a granite mausoleum in a lot that was the only piece of real estate he ever owned.

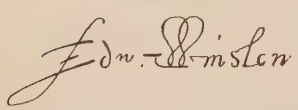
WINLOCK, Joseph, astronomer, b. in Shelby county, Ky., 6 Feb., 1826; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 11 June, 1875. He was graduated at Shelby college, Ky., in 1845, where he was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy. In 1852–'7 he was one of the computers in the office of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" in Cambridge, Mass., and then he was appointed professor of mathematics at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md., but he soon returned to Cambridge as superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac." In 1859 he relinquished this office to take charge of the mathematical department of the U. S. naval academy; but on the removal of that institution to Newport, R. I., at the beginning of the civil war, he resumed charge of the "Almanac." He was appointed in 1866 professor of astronomy in Harvard, and director of the observatory, and subsequently he was professor of geodesy in the Lawrence scientific and mining schools of the university. His first work after taking charge of this observatory was the reduction and publication of the unfinished work of his predecessors, thus completing the volume on sun-spots, the catalogue of zone stars, and of polar and clock stars that has since been published. Meanwhile the instrumental appliances were carefully studied and largely increased, not only by the accumulation of new forms, but by the introduction of improved apparatus of his own device. The meridian circle was procured through his influence at a cost of $12,000. In 1870, when the new instrument was ready for use, it was directed upon the zone of stars between 50° and 55° of north declination, which was the field assigned to the Harvard observatory by the Astronomische Gesellschaft. His other work included a catalogue of new double stars and much labor on stellar photometry. He was further active in the efforts that have resulted in furnishing standard time to Boston. In 1872 he began the preparation of a series of astronomical engravings to represent the most interesting objects in the heavens as they appeared in the powerful instrument of the observatory. Thirty-five plates were completed at the time of his death, and included representations of the planets, sun-spots, protuberances, and corona; the moon's craters and geography, seven of the most famous clusters and nebulæ, the Donati comet of 1858 and Coggia's comet of 1874. He held the office of consulting astronomer of the U. S. coast survey, and in 1874 was appointed chairman of the commission that was established by act of congress for making inquiries into the causes of steam-boiler explosions. Prof. Winlock had charge of the party that was sent by the U. S. coast survey to Kentucky to observe the total solar eclipse of August, 1869, and conducted the expedition to Spain, under the same auspices, to observe the eclipse in December, 1870. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1868, and he was a member of various scientific societies, including the American academy of arts and sciences. In 1863 he was named by act of congress as one of the corporate members of the National academy of sciences. His published works consist chiefly of a set of "Tables of Mercury," of other publications from the office of the "American Ephemeris," and of brief papers in astronomical journals and in the proceedings of scientific societies of which he was a member.

WINSER, Henry Jacob, journalist, b. in the island of Bermuda, 23 Nov., 1833. His father, Francis J. Winser, was an officer in the British navy. He attended the Springfield academy, Bermuda, came to New York in 1851, entered a printing-office as proof-reader, and later became a reporter on the "Times." At the opening of the civil war he accompanied Col. Ephraim E. Ellsworth as military secretary, and afterward was war-correspondent of the New York "Times." After the war he served for a period as city and night editor of the New York "Times," and then as day-manager of the editorial department. In 1867 he attended the French exposition at Paris as regular correspondent for the "Times," and made the trip to Cherbourg in the iron-clad "Dunderberg." In May, 1869, Mr. Winser was appointed U. S. consul at Sonneberg, Germany, and during his twelve years' service he made several valuable reports to the state department, including one on forest-culture. In 1882 he was made chief of the bureau of information of the Northern Pacific railway company, but on the retirement of Henry Villard he returned to journalism, first as assistant editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" and afterward as managing editor of the Newark "Advertiser," with which he is still associated.

WINSLOW, Benjamin Davis, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Feb., 1815; d. in Burlington, N. J., 21 Nov., 1839. He was graduated at Harvard in 1835 and at the Episcopal general theological seminary, New York, in 1838, and the same year became assistant to his uncle, Rev. Dr. (afterward Bishop) George W. Doane, in the pastorate of St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J. He was ordained deacon in May, 1838, and priest in March, 1839. Mr. Winslow was a graceful writer and accomplished preacher. His "Sermons and Poetical Remains" were edited by Bishop Doane, who prefixed a notice entitled "The True Catholic Churchman in his Life and Death" (New York, 1841).

WINSLOW, Charles Frederick, physician, b. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1811. He was graduated as a physician at Harvard in 1834. Dr. Winslow was appointed U. S. consul at Payta, Peru, in 1862, served for several years, visited the Sandwich islands and other countries, and was for many years a resident of California. He contributed to periodicals, and published "Cosmography, or Philosophical View of the Universe" (Boston, 1853); "Preparation of the Earth for the Intellectual Races," a lecture (1854); "The Cooling Globe" (1865); and "Force and Nature: Attraction and Repulsion, etc.," (Philadelphia, 1869).

WINSLOW, Edward, governor of Plymouth colony, b. in Droitwich, near Worcester, England, 18 Oct., 1595; d. at sea, 8 May, 1655. He was descended from an ancient English family. When he was a traveller on the continent he met Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden, with whose church he united in 1617. He sailed in the "Mayflower" with the band of first settlers at Plymouth, and on 22 March, 1621, he was deputed to negotiate with Massasoit, making a treaty that remained intact till it was broken by King Philip in 1675. In July, 1621, Winslow conducted the first embassy to the Indians, which was also the first attempt of the English to explore the interior. When, in March, 1623, Massasoit was likely to die, he was sent to the sachem, and by his skilful treatment saved the life of the valuable ally, who in his gratitude informed Winslow's guide of the plots among the surrounding tribes to cut off Thomas Weston's colony. He sailed, 10 Sept., 1623, for England, where he prepared for publication the following year his "Good Newes from New England," which drew much attention to the colony. On 16 March, 1624, he imported the first neat-cattle brought into New England. At the election that year he was chosen an assistant governor, in which office he was continued till 1647, excepting 1633, 1636, and 1644, when he was chosen governor. Contrary to the advice of Winslow, the adventurers in London had sent John Lyford, a preacher, to Plymouth, who wrote letters full of slander and falsehood to people in England. He therefore sailed that summer (1624) for England, presented the matter at a meeting, and returned to Plymouth with the evidence against Lyford, who, with John Oldham, was promptly banished. The principal oversight of the commercial transactions of the colony was in his keeping during its period of development. Upon coming to the chief magistracy in 1633, he found that disputes had arisen with the Dutch in New York respecting the trade with the Connecticut-river Indians. The Massachusetts colony declining to unite in establishing a trading-fort on the river, Gov. Winslow despatched a vessel, which went a mile beyond the Dutch fort, on the site of Hartford, and erected the first house in Connecticut. In 1635 he sailed for England to defend the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies against the accusations of Thomas Morton, and to represent to the government the encroachments of the French on the east and the Dutch on the west. Archbishop Laud, then at the head of the special commission established in 1634, secured his imprisonment on a frivolous pretence; but, after seventeen weeks of confinement, obtaining his release by the privy council, he addressed an able paper to that body upon the object of his mission to the government. Under Winslow as governor, the court of associates, in November, 1636, enacted the elaborate code of laws and statutes that placed the government on a stable foundation. About 1 April, 1637, in behalf of the government, he replied to Winthrop's letter for advice in the conduct of the proposed Pequot war, and was selected to meet the authorities in Boston on 12 May, to whom he declared the war was none of Plymouth's quarrel. In the establishment of the confederation known by the name of the United Colonies of New England, he was commissioner from his colony. This act of 1643 he seems to have anticipated in 1631, when he petitioned the royal commission for a warrant to the colonies to defend themselves unitedly against all foes. The Massachusetts government intrusted him in 1646 with the mission to answer the charges of Samuel Gorton and others in England, and to defend the colony from the accusation of religious intolerance. His book, "Hypocrisie Unmasked," was considered a complete vindication. Winslow advocated the civilization and conversion of the Indians, and published an address to parliament and council, with intelligence from New England upon the subject; and by his influence an act was passed, 19 July, 1649, incorporating the Society for propagating the gospel in New England. The government appointed him one of three commissioners in 1654 to adjust the claims against Denmark for losses to English shipping. Much light is thrown upon the important service in which he was engaged on behalf of the colonies, during his sojourn in England (1646–'54), by the recent publication of the "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574–1660," edited by W. Noël Sainsbury (5 vols., London, 1860–'80). When Cromwell planned an expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies under Gen. Venables and Admiral Penn, he appointed Winslow head commissioner at a salary of £1,000. The general and admiral disagreed in their tempers and views, the control of the commission was of no avail, and the army was defeated at Santo Domingo. The fleet sailed for Jamaica, but on the passage Winslow died of a fever, and his body was committed to the deep with the honors of war. Among his accomplishments was a consummate address, which never failed him as the diplomatist of the colony. His piety was fervent, and for a day of intoleration he was often singularly tolerant to those who differed with him in matters of belief. Gov. Winslow married at Leyden, 16 May, 1618, Elizabeth Barker,



who died, 24 March, 1621, at Plymouth. He married, 12 May, 1621, Mrs. Susanna White, who had given birth to the first white child born in New England, was now the first bride, and destined to be the wife of a governor and mother of another governor. By her he had two children, Elizabeth and Josiah. His brothers, John, Kenelm, and Josiah, identified with the early history of the colony, are the ancestors of a numerous family. His family-seat was established in 1636–'7 at Greenharbor (now Marshfield), afterward the estate of Daniel Webster. The engraving of Gov. Winslow is from the only authentic portrait of any of the Pilgrims. It was executed in London in 1651 and is now preserved at Plymouth. The engraving above represents the monument in Plymouth to the memory of the pilgrims. Gov. Winslow's pen has left some valuable and substantial writings to indicate his versatility in narration and argument. What is called "Bradford's and Winslow's Journal," or by others "A Diary of Occurrences" (London, 1622), covering the first year of the colony, is admirably supplemented by "Winslow's Relation," which brings down the history to 10 Sept., 1623. This work, also known as "Good Newes from New England," appeared complete in Alexander Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrims" (Boston, 1841). His letter to George Morton as advisory for such as proposed voyaging to Plymouth, the letters to John Winthrop, in Thomas Hutchinson's "Collection of Papers," and those to Sec. Thurlow ("State Papers," iii.) from the Barbadoes, 1654–'5, are among the most valuable of his briefer remains. His "Brief Narration," or "Hypocrisie Unmasked," in opposition to Samuel Gorton (1646), appears, in part, in Young's "Chronicles." This trenchant book was followed by another, under the title of "New England's Salamander," as an answer to aspersions cast upon New England (1647). "The Glorious Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England" (1649), dedicated to parliament, contained also letters from John Eliot and Thomas Mayhew. "A Platform of Church Discipline in New England" (1653) is his last publication extant or of which we have knowledge. See Moore's "Governors of New Plymouth"; Baylies's "New Plymouth"; "The Winslow Memorial," by David P. and Frances K. Holton (New York, 1877); Samuel G. Drake's "History of Boston" (Boston, 1856); and John G. Palfrev's "History of New England" (3 vols., 1858–'64).—His son, **Josiah,** governor of Plymouth colony, b. in Plymouth in 1629; d. at Marshfield, Mass., 18 Dec., 1680, was chosen deputy to the general court from Marshfield in 1643. In 1657, two years after the death of his father, he was made an assistant governor, which post he filled till his election as governor in 1673. This last office he held till his death. In 1658 he was chosen one of the commissioners of the United Colonies, and re-elected for fourteen years. On 5 Sept., 1672, he was one of the six signers of the new articles of confederation of the New England colonies, and on 9 Sept., 1675, he signed the declaration of war against King Philip, made by the commissioners. In 1652 he commanded the military company of Marshfield, in 1659 he was appointed military commander of the colony, and in 1675 he was elected general-in-chief of the whole military forces of the United Colonies, being the first native-born general as well as governor in New England. During his chief magistracy in 1674–'5 the first public school of the colony was established, and in 1680 the first lieutenant-governor was elected. The general court ordered in 1675 that four halberdiers should attend the governor and magistrates at elections, and two during the court sessions. The government now maintained a state that was hitherto unknown in the colony. Gov. Winslow lived at Careswell, the family-seat in Marshfield, where he enjoyed the distinction of being the most accomplished gentleman in the colony. His hospitality was generous, and the attractions of the festive and social board were not a little heightened by the charms of his beautiful wife. In 1657 James Cudworth was displaced by the colony from his official post for refusing to sign, as a commissioner, the proceedings against the Quakers. When first a commissioner, in 1658, Winslow refused to sanction the "horrible recommendation" of that year against the Quakers, and in 1674, by his active friendship and powerful influence as governor, Cudworth was rescued from the disgrace to which Gov. Prince and others had subjected him. He showed that he had a just spirit in the active part he bore in the preliminaries to the war against Philip, in which he was afterward commander-in-chief. On 1 May, 1676, he wrote to the commissioners in Boston that the land in his colony had all been honestly purchased of the Indians, and, to protect the natives from wrong, no settler was allowed to receive land except by permission of the court. His capture of Alexander in 1662, the brother of Philip, and for two years sachem after Massasoit's death, illustrates his courage and personal daring as a soldier. His last public act, on 5 Sept., 1680, was to solicit a charter for Plymouth from the crown, Cudworth being appointed to present the address to the king. Gov. Winslow celebrated the memory of Gov. Bradford in a poem that is published in George Morton's "Memoriall." He married, in 1657, Penelope Pelham, daughter of Herbert Pelham, who came to Boston in 1645, and was first treasurer of Harvard college, and assistant governor in 1646–'9. The portrait of Gov. Winslow given herewith is from a painting probably executed during his visit to London in 1651, which, with the portrait of his wife, is preserved in Pilgrim hall, Plymouth. A son and a daughter survived him.—The former, **Isaac,** b. in 1670; d. at Careswell, 6 Dec., 1738, was military commander of the colony, a member of the council more than twenty

Josiah Winslow

years, some of the time its president, judge of probate, and chief justice the latter part of his life.—Isaac's son, **John**, soldier, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 27 May, 1702; d. in Hingham, Mass., 17 April, 1774, with the exception of Sir William Pepperell, was the most distinguished military leader in New England at that period. The council appointed him, on 14 Aug., 1740, captain of the company that was raised in Boston to serve in the expedition against Cuba. He went as a commissioner in 1752 to Fort St. George, Me., to adjust territorial and other disputes with the Indians. While a major-general of militia and captain in the British army in 1755, he was directed by Gov. William Shirley, who was advised by Gov. Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, to proceed to that province to remove the Acadians. The most responsible persons for the manner in which that act was accomplished appear to have been Lawrence and his council, and Admirals Boscawen and Moysteyn. Winslow acted under written and positive instructions, and he said to the Acadians, before reading the decree, that it was "very disagreeable to his natural temper and make," but that it was not his business to "animadvert, but to obey such orders as he should receive." The following year he took the field with about 8,000 men to serve against the French. Receiving from Gov. Hardy, of New York, in July, a commission as major-general and commander-in-chief, he established himself at Fort William Henry on Lake George; but Montcalm, fearing to risk the encounter, turned aside to capture Oswego. That general then returned to Canada, and the army of Winslow to Massachusetts. He served again as major-general against the French in the expedition of 1758–'9 to the Kennebec. In 1762 he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in Plymouth county. He participated as a commissioner in the first effort that was made to solve the vexed question—Which is the true river St. Croix?—in determining the easterly line of Maine with James Otis and William Brattle, in 1762. During the stamp-act troubles he was a councillor of the province in the legislature, and was associated on various occasions with Samuel Adams and others in preparing documents upon that controversy. The town of Winslow in Maine was named, in 1771, in his honor. His house in Plymouth is still standing, and in Pilgrim Hall are his sword and a portrait of him in military dress. —**Edward,** loyalist, brother of Gen. John, b. 7 June, 1714; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 8 June, 1784, was graduated at Harvard college in 1736, was successively clerk of the courts, registrar of probate, and collector of the port, at Plymouth, and removed to Halifax at the evacuation of Boston. —Edward's son, **Edward,** governor of New Brunswick, b. in Plymouth in 1746; d. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1815, was graduated at Harvard in 1765, and served as clerk of the county court in his native place. In 1775 he was appointed colonel in the royal army at Boston, and in 1782 he became muster-master-general for North America of the American forces in the service of the crown. After the war he settled in New Brunswick, was a member of the first council of that colony, and, successively, surrogate-general, judge of the supreme court, and governor of the province. He was a founder and eminent spirit of the Old Colony club, under whose auspices the long line of celebrations began, and he delivered the first anniversary oration, 22 Dec., 1770.

WINSLOW, Edward Francis, soldier, b. in Augusta, Me., 28 Sept., 1837. He was educated at the Augusta high-school, removed in 1856 to Mount Pleasant, Henry co., Iowa, and soon afterward became interested in the construction of railways. He was a captain in the 4th Iowa cavalry in 1861, and was promoted major, 3 Jan., 1863, and colonel on the day that Vicksburg fell. He then took part in the campaign against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and soon afterward was appointed by Gen. Sherman chief of cavalry, and placed in command of the cavalry forces of the 15th corps, which posts he held till March, 1864. In February, 1864, he commanded the cavalry of Gen. Sherman's army in the campaign against Gen. Leonidas Polk, and successfully attacked the Confederate cavalry near Jackson. He was in command of a brigade of cavalry in the engagement at Guntown, Miss., in 1864, and after the defeat of the National forces covered the retreat. In October, 1864, Col. Winslow's brigade formed part of Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's force in pursuit of Gen. Sterling Price. He was severely wounded at Big Blue river on 22 Oct., and was unable to resume his command till November. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 12 Dec., 1864, with his brigade participated in the expedition against Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon in the spring of 1865, and on 16 April took Columbus, Ga., by assault. Soon after retiring to civil life he engaged in the construction of railways. On 1 Nov., 1879, as vice-president and general manager of the Manhattan elevated railway in New York city, he took charge of that property and unified the system of control and management of its lines; but, having been elected president of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway company and vice-president of the Atlantic and Pacific railway company, he severed his connection with the Manhattan company, 31 March, 1880. He was also for several years president of the New York, Ontario, and Western railway company, and formed an association for the purpose of building the West Shore railway, which he completed in about three years.

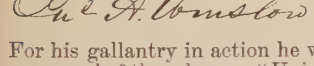
WINSLOW, James, banker, b. in Connecticut in 1816; d. in New York city, 18 July, 1874. After having been employed in the hardware-store of Erastus Corning in Albany, he removed to New York and, after following the hardware business for several years, entered the banking-firm of Winslow, Lanier and Co., which had been established by his brother and his father-in-law, and which rendered important services to the government during the administration of President Lincoln in connection with war loans. He was subsequently identified with the rise of national banks, and was connected as an officer with several.

WINSLOW, Jens Olaus, Danish explorer, b. in Fünen island in 1739; d. in Copenhagen in 1794. He was a lieutenant in the navy when he was appointed in 1780 to the command of the Danish colonies in Africa. In 1784 he was sent on a voyage around the world, visiting the West Indies, Brazil, and the Spanish possessions on the Pacific coast, Manila, India, and returned to Copenhagen in June, 1787, with valuable charts and rich collections in natural history. After his promotion as post-captain he again explored the West Indies in 1788–'90, and in particular studied the condition of the negroes and the African slave-trade. He wrote "Reise omkring Verden" (3 vols., Copenhagen, 1787, illustrated); "Journal holden i skibet Christianstad paa reisen til Cuba, Puerto Rico og Vest Indien" (2 vols., 1790); and presented to the Academy of sciences of Copenhagen a memoir on the condition of the negroes in the West Indies as compared with the life of the negroes on the west coast of Africa, which was published in Olaus

Gyldendal's collection (Copenhagen, 1792), and translated into French under the title "État, condition, et usages des nègres des Antilles, comparé avec la condition des nègres de la côte d'or" (Amsterdam, 1795).

WINSLOW, John, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 Oct., 1753; d. there, 29 Nov., 1819. He saved the communion-plate of the Old South church from the British by burying it, and from its steeple witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill. Upon going to the battle-field he was the first person to discover the body of Gen. Joseph Warren. Disguising himself in sailor's clothes, he shipped on a British man-of-war bound to Newport, where he escaped, entered the American army, and shortly received the appointment of deputy paymaster-general. He saved the public chest and important papers at the defeat of the army under Montgomery at Quebec and at the battle of Ticonderoga; in charge also of a battery in the campaign against Burgoyne, at his surrender he took account of the captured stores, being subsequently stationed at West Point and White Plains. On 21 March, 1799, he was elected brigadier-general of the Boston brigade, and in 1809 chosen by the legislature major-general of the militia. In 1788 he was lieutenant, and in 1792 and 1798 captain, of the Ancient and honorable artillery company. An infantry company was formed and named the "Winslow blues." He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati and its treasurer, and was also treasurer of Suffolk county the last seven years of his life.

WINSLOW, John Ancrum, naval officer, b. in Wilmington, N. C., 19 Nov., 1811; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 Sept., 1873. He was descended from a brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, of Plymouth colony. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Feb., 1827, became a passed midshipman, 10 June, 1833, and was commissioned a lieutenant, 9 Feb., 1839. During the Mexican war he took part in the expeditions against Tabasco, Tampico, and Tuspan, and was present at the fall of Vera Cruz.



For his gallantry in action he was allowed to have command of the schooner "Union," which had been captured at Tampico, and was taken into service and named the "Morris"; but she was poorly equipped, and was lost on a reef off Vera Cruz, 16 Dec., 1846. He was executive of the sloop "Saratoga" in the Gulf of Mexico in 1848–'9, at the Boston navy-yard in 1849–'50, and in the frigate "St. Lawrence," of the Pacific station, in 1851–'5. He was promoted to commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and joined the Mississippi river flotilla in 1861, but was not able to remain on duty because of a serious accident which disabled him. He was commissioned captain, 16 July, 1862, and commanded the steamer "Kearsarge" on special service in 1863–'4 in pursuit of the "Alabama." Capt. Winslow arrived off Cherbourg, 14 June, 1864, where he found the "Alabama" and blockaded her in the harbor. The "Alabama" made preparations for fight, and Capt. Raphael Semmes caused Winslow to be informed of this intention through the U. S. consul. On Sunday, 19 June, 1864, he was lying three miles off the eastern entrance of the harbor when the "Alabama" came out, escorted by a French iron-clad and the English yacht "Deerhound." Winslow steamed off seven miles from the shore so as to be beyond the neutral ground, and then steamed toward the "Alabama." The armament of the "Kearsarge" was seven guns, and that of the "Alabama" eight guns, including a 100-pound Blakely rifle. The "Kearsarge" was slightly faster, and had 163 men, while the "Alabama" had 149. When Winslow turned to approach, the "Alabama" opened fire from a raking position at a distance of one mile at 10.57 A. M. He kept on at full speed, receiving a second broadside and part of a third, when he sheered off and returned the fire from his starboard battery. Both vessels circled around a common centre, and neared each other to within 600 yards. The sides of the "Alabama" were torn out by the shells, and at noon, after the action had continued for one hour, she headed for the shore to get into neutral waters, then five miles distant. This exposed her port side, and she could only bring two guns to bear. The ship was filling, and Winslow approached so rapidly that Semmes hauled down his flag. Winslow stopped the ship, but continued to fire, uncertain whether the "Alabama" had surrendered or the flag had been shot away. A white flag was then shown, and Winslow ceased firing. The "Alabama" again renewed her firing, and Winslow also opened and fired three or four times, though the white flag was still flying. A boat from the "Alabama" then came alongside to announce the surrender, and was allowed to go back to bring off the "Alabama's" officers and crew, but she did not return. The yacht "Deerhound" then came up, and Winslow asked her to assist in rescuing the officers and crew of the "Alabama," which was then sinking fast. The "Deerhound" picked up thirty-nine persons, including Semmes and fourteen of his officers, after which she went off and sailed to Southampton. Winslow's officers begged him to throw a shell at the "Deerhound," but he refused. The engagement lasted an hour and twenty minutes. After the last shot was fired the "Alabama" sank out of sight. She had about forty killed, and seventy were made prisoners, so that thirty-nine escaped. Only three men were wounded in the "Kearsarge," one of whom died. Only twenty-eight projectiles struck the "Kearsarge" out of the 370 that were fired by the "Alabama," and none of these did any material damage. One 100-pound shell exploded in the smoke-stack, and one lodged in the stern-post of the "Kearsarge," but did not explode. The "Kearsarge" fired 173 projectiles, and few failed to do some injury. This was the only important sea-fight of the war between two ships. Honors were showered upon Winslow throughout the country for his victory. He received a vote of thanks from congress, and was promoted to commodore with his commission dated 19 June, 1864, the date of the victory. He commanded the Gulf squadron in 1866–'7, was a member of the board of examiners in 1868–'9, and commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron in 1870–'2. He was promoted to rear-admiral, 2 March, 1870, and after his return from the cruise in the Pacific resided temporarily at San Francisco, after which he removed to Boston, Mass., where he resided until his death.

WINSLOW, John Flack, manufacturer, b. in Bennington, Vt., 5 Nov., 1810. He was educated at select schools of Albany, was a clerk in commercial houses in New York from 1827 till 1831,

and in the latter year became agent of the New Jersey iron company. In 1833 he engaged in the production of pig-iron in Bergen and Sussex counties, N. J., and in 1837 he formed a connection with Erastus Corning, of Albany, which lasted under various firm-names for thirty years. The firm, controlling the Albany and Rensselaer iron-works, was one of the largest producers of railroad and other iron in the United States. During his visits to Europe, Mr. Winslow purchased the right to manufacture and sell Bessemer steel in this country. The U. S. government contracted with his firm for the construction of the "Monitor," which was begun in October, 1861, at Greenpoint, Long Island, was launched, 30 Jan., 1862, and delivered to the government, 5 March, 1862. In 1867 Mr. Winslow retired from active business. In 1863–'7 he was president of Rensselaer polytechnic institute. He has been president of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern railway, and of the company for constructing the Poughkeepsie bridge over Hudson river.

WINSLOW, Joshua, British soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 Jan., 1727; d. in Quebec in 1801. He served with distinction in the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and was commissary-general in the expedition to Acadia in 1755. His diary of the expedition to Nova Scotia in 1750 is to appear in Holton's "Genealogy of John Winslow's Descendants." At the beginning of the Revolution he removed to Halifax, became paymaster-general of the British forces in North America, and subsequently resided in Quebec. His widow returned to the United States, and died at Medford, Mass., 16 April, 1816. Two portraits, by John S. Copley, of Gen. Winslow (one taken in 1755, in the undress uniform of a British officer) are now in the possession of J. F. Trott, Esq., of Niagara Falls. The journal of his daughter, **Anna Green,** b. 29 Nov., 1759; d. in 1779, during 1771–'3, in Boston, is a curiosity in its description of the customs and doings of that day. Most of it appeared in the "Bulletin of Pilgrim Record," Nos. 3, 4, and 5 (1877).

WINSLOW, Miron, missionary, b. in Williston, Vt., 11 Dec., 1789; d. at Cape of Good Hope, 22 Oct., 1864. He was descended from a brother of Gov. Edward Winslow. After graduation at Middlebury in 1815, and at Andover theological seminary in 1818, he sailed in 1819 for Ceylon, where he established a mission and afterward a seminary at Oodooville. In 1836 he founded the mission at Madras, where he spent the remainder of his life establishing seven vernacular schools and a native college. Harvard conferred the degree of D. D. on him in 1858. His chief books are "Sketch of the Missions" (Andover, 1819); "Memoir of Harriet Lathrop Winslow," his wife (New York, 1835; republished in London, France, and Turkey); "Hints on Missions to India" (New York, 1856); a translation of the Bible into Tamil; and a "Comprehensive Tamil and English Dictionary," in part from manuscript materials of the late Rev. Joseph Knight (Madras, 1862). This great work, costing $20,000 and more than twenty years of toil, averaging three hours a day, contains 68,000 words and definitions, of which about half owe their lexicographic birth and position to the author.—His first wife, **Harriet Lathrop,** b. in Norwich, Conn., 9 April, 1796; d. in Oodooville, Ceylon, 14 Jan., 1833, married, 11 Jan., 1819, and sailed for Ceylon, 8 June, 1819, where she was distinguished for her educational labors in connection with her husband's work.—Their son, **Charles Lathrop,** b. in Oodooville, Ceylon, 12 Jan., 1821; d. in New York, 24 May, 1832. His memoir, first published by the American tract society (1834), was republished in Europe. It contains the well-known lines of Mrs. Sigourney on his death.—**Catherine Waterbury Carman,** Miron's second wife, b. in 1799; d. near Madras, 23 Sept., 1837, married Mr. Winslow, 23 April, 1835. She was one of the most accomplished women and extensive travellers in Europe in her day. The "Remains of Mrs. Winslow," edited by Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, were published (Boston, 1851).—His brother, **Hubbard,** author, b. in Williston, Vt., 30 Oct., 1799; d. there, 13 Aug., 1864, was graduated at Yale in 1825, studied two years at Andover, and completed his theological course at Yale. He was settled over churches at Dover, N. H., Boston, Mass., and Geneva, N. Y. At Boston he was Lyman Beecher's successor in the Bowdoin street church. From 1844 till 1853 he conducted the Mount Vernon institute in Boston, devoting himself during this period and for much of his life to the advancement of higher education in Boston and among the colleges. His published volumes are "History of the First Church, Dover, N. H." (Dover, 1831); "Doctrine of the Trinity" (1831); "Controversial Theology" (Boston, 1832); "Philosophical Papers" (1833); "Christianity applied to our Civil and Social Relations" (1835); "Young Man's Aid to Knowledge" (1836); "Aids to Self-Examination" (1837); "Mental Cultivation" (1839); "Lectures to Sunday-School Teachers" (1839); "The Appropriate Sphere of Woman" (1840); "Natural Science and Revelation" (1841); "Design and Mode of Baptism" (1842); "Christian Doctrines" (1844); "Intellectual Philosophy" (1852); "Moral Philosophy" (New York, 1856); and "Hidden Life" (1863). The "Young Man's Aid," published in England also, had a sale of 100,000 copies, and more than 250,000 copies of his tract, "Are You a Christian?" were issued. Among Dr. Winslow's minor publications are his eulogy on Daniel Webster (1853) and "History of the Presbyterian Church, Geneva, N. Y." (1858). With Jacob Abbott and Ethan A. Andrews he edited the "Religious Magazine" (Boston, 1837–'8).—Another brother, **Gordon,** clergyman, b. in Williston, Vt., 12 Sept., 1803; d. in Potomac river, 7 June, 1864, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was settled successively at Troy and Elmira, N. Y., Annapolis, Md., and Staten island. He enlisted as chaplain of the 5th New York regiment, of which his son Cleveland afterward became colonel, and was instrumental with Dr. Henry W. Bellows and others in establishing the sanitary commission, holding the post of its inspector for the Army of the Potomac. He was a member of scientific bodies and contributor to their published proceedings, and active in philanthropic work. New York university gave him in 1863 the honorary degree of M. D., both because of his distinguished service in the sanitary commission and his capabilities in caring for the sick and wounded.—His son, **Cleveland,** soldier, b. in Medford, Mass., in 1836; d. in Alexandria, Va., 7

July, 1864, was an officer in the 71st New York regiment when the civil war opened. He raised a company, and was with the 5th New York in all its engagements, beginning with Big Bethel, till he received his mortal wound, which terminated his life before his nomination as brigadier-general for gallant conduct and efficient service could be acted upon. He died from a wound that he received at Mechanicsville, while leading his regiment, as its colonel, into battle.—His brother, GORDON, b. in 1839, a captain in the same regiment, is now a captain in the regular army. Their mother, Catherine Fish Winslow, was a cousin of Hamilton Fish.—Hubbard's son, **William Copley**, archæologist, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Jan., 1840, was graduated at Hamilton college in 1862, and at the Protestant Episcopal general theological seminary, New York city, in 1865. He has since been engaged in preaching, lecturing, and writing for the press, and was assistant editor of the New York "World" in 1862–'3, and of the "Christian Union" in 1864. Since 1870 he has resided in Boston, and has had temporary charge of churches there and in Taunton and Weymouth. He is vice-president and honorary treasurer of the Egypt exploration fund for America, and by his efforts has created a widespread interest in its work. He has written numerous articles for the reviews and journals on exploration and cognate subjects, and is regarded as an authority on biblical, and particularly Egyptological, explorations. Through his efforts the Boston museum of fine arts has received a colossal statue of Ramses II., the Pharaoh of the oppression, discovered in the suburbs of the site of the biblical Zoan. He is actively connected with various learned societies, and received the degree of Ph. D. from Hamilton college in 1866, that of LL. D. from St. Andrew's, Scotland, in 1886, L. H. D. from Columbia in 1887, and D. D. from Amherst in 1887.

WINSLOW, Stephen Noyes, journalist, b. in Hartland, Vt., 14 April, 1826. He was graduated in 1843 at the high-school in Philadelphia, where he had already been a reporter for newspapers since 1841. He has been for forty-seven years commercial editor of the "Inquirer," occupied the same editorial chair on the "Bulletin" for thirty-five, was connected also with the "Evening Telegraph" for fifteen, and has long been the editor and proprietor of the "Commercial List and Price Current." Mr. Winslow is the author of "Biographies of Successful Philadelphia Merchants" (Philadelphia, 1864).

WINSLOW, Warren, member of congress, b. in Fayetteville, N. C., 1 Jan., 1810; d. there, 11 June, 1862. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1827, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Fayetteville. In 1854 he was appointed by President Pierce a confidential agent to Madrid, and bore despatches regarding "The Black Warrior" difficulty. He was elected to the state senate during his absence, was chosen speaker of that body after his return, and became acting governor of North Carolina in 1854, when Gov. David S. Reid was elected to the U. S. senate. He served in congress by successive re-elections from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1861.

WINSOR, Justin, librarian, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Jan., 1831. He studied at Harvard during 1853, and then at Heidelberg, Germany. In 1868 he became superintendent of the Boston public library, where he remained until 1877. He then became librarian of Harvard, which post he still holds. He was the first president, in 1876–'86, of the American library association, and has also held the office of president in the American historical association, and that of secretary in the Massachusetts historical society. The University of Michigan gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886. Besides numerous magazine articles and addresses, mostly on subjects connected with American history, he has written "History of Duxbury, Massachusetts" (Boston, 1849); "Songs of Unity," compiled with Rev. George H. Hepworth (1859); "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare, with Particular Reference to Copies in America" (1876); "Reader's Hand-Book of the American Revolution, 1761–'83" (1880); "Was Shakespeare Shapleigh? A Correspondence in Two Entanglements" (1887); and several pamphlets, including "Gov. Bradford's Manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation" (Cambridge, 1881); "Arnold's Expedition against Quebec, 1775–1776 . . ." (1886); "The Manuscript Sources of American History" (New York, 1887); and "Notes on the Spurious Letters of Montcalm" (Cambridge, 1887). He edited the "Memorial History of Boston" (4 vols., Boston, 1880–'1); "Narrative and Critical History of America," of which vols. ii. to vii. have been issued (1884–'8); "Harvard University Bulletin" (since 1877); and "Library of Harvard University: Bibliographical Contributions" (begun in 1887). To the last he has contributed "Shakespeare's Poems: Bibliography of the Earlier Editions" (1878–'9); "Pietas et Gratulatio: Inquiry into the Authorship of the Several Pieces" (1879); "Halliwelliana: a Bibliography of the Publications of J. O. Halliwell-Phillips" (1881); "Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography" (1884); "The Kohl Collection of Early Maps" (1886); and a "Calendar of the Sparks Manuscripts in Harvard College Library" (1888). He also edited the "Record of the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of Harvard College" (1887).

Justin Winsor

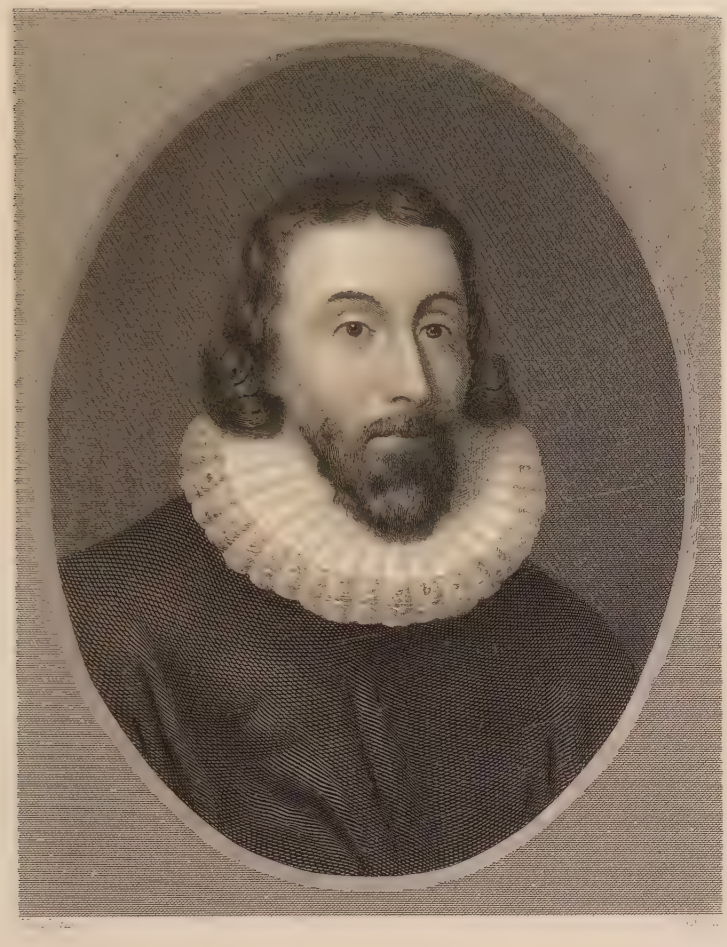
WINSTON, John Anthony, governor of Alabama, b. in Madison county, Ala., 4 Sept., 1812; d. in Mobile, Ala., 21 Dec., 1871. He was educated at La Grange college, Ala., and Nashville university, Tenn., and became a cotton-planter and commission-merchant. In 1840 and 1842 he was chosen to the lower branch of the legislature, and in 1845 he was elected to the state senate, of which he was president for several years. In 1846 he raised two companies of troops for the Mexican war, and was elected colonel of the first Alabama volunteers: but on account of some technicality the regiment was not accepted. In 1853 he was chosen governor of Alabama, and, by opposing state aid to railroads and the reissue of state bank-notes as a loan to railroad companies, gained the name of the "veto governor." Bills for both purposes were passed over his vetoes; but the attorney-general gave an opinion that they were unconstitutional, and the governor ordered the state treasurer to pay out no money for such purposes. He was re-elected in 1855, and the legislature of that year approved his course. In 1860 Gov. Winston was a candidate

for presidential elector on the Douglas ticket. Though he had opposed secession, he entered the Confederate army in 1861 as colonel of the 8th Alabama regiment, and commanded a brigade in the peninsular campaign. Soon afterward he resigned his commission on account of physical disability, and devoted himself to aiding the poor and destitute. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1866, and was afterward chosen to the U. S. senate, but was refused a seat. After this he repeatedly declined to be a candidate for governor, and lived in retirement. Gov. Winston was tall and thin, and in early years erect and active, but his later life was a long struggle with disease. He had few equals as a debater, being gifted with great powers of satire and possessing much readiness and boldness in controversy. In his power over his friends and his hostility to his enemies he has been compared to Andrew Jackson.

WINSTON, Joseph, soldier, b. in Louisa county, Va., 17 June, 1746; d. near Germantown, N. C., 21 April, 1815. His ancestor was one of five brothers from Winston Hall, Yorkshire, England, who came to Hanover county, Va., in the 17th century. Joseph received a fair education, and at the age of seventeen joined a company of rangers. While pursuing a party of hostile Indians they fell into an ambuscade, and young Winston was twice wounded, one of the balls remaining in his body till his death. The savages put the rangers to flight, but Winston escaped and was carried on a comrade's back for three days, till they reached a frontier cabin. He was afterward pensioned by the legislature, and in 1766 removed to Surry county, N. C. In 1775 he was a member of the Hillsborough convention, and in February, 1776, he was in the expedition against the Scotch Tories. In the same year he was made ranger of Surry county and major of militia, serving against the Cherokees, and in 1777 he was a member of the legislature and of the commission that made a treaty with that tribe on Holston river. In 1780 he took part again in partisan warfare with the Tories, and at King's Mountain he led the right wing, and was conspicuous for his bravery, contributing greatly toward the victory. For his services on this day the legislature afterward gave him a sword. After defeating a band of loyalists in a running fight in February, 1781, he took part in the battle of Guilford in March. He represented Surry county in the state senate for three terms, and when Stokes county was formed became the first senator from that county, serving five times between 1790 and 1812. In 1793–'5, and again in 1803–'7, he was a member of congress. The county-seat of Forsyth county, N. C., is named for him.—His son, Joseph (1788–1840), served in the war of 1812, was many years in the legislature, and was a major-general of militia. William Winston Seaton, the journalist, was the elder Joseph's nephew.

WINTER, William, author, b. in Gloucester, Mass., 15 July, 1836. He was graduated at the Harvard law-school, but began his career as a journalist and literary and dramatic reviewer. As such he wrote for the New York journals, and contributed literary articles to various magazines. Since August, 1865, Mr. Winter has been attached to the New York "Tribune" as dramatic reviewer, and as such has secured for himself a high reputation. Within that time he has also written and delivered poems on numerous public occasions. Partly in the interest of his profession, Mr. Winter has made several visits to Europe. In 1886, in commemoration of the death of his son, he founded a library at the academy in Stapleton, Staten island, N. Y. Mr. Winter's publications include "The Convent, and other Poems" (Boston, 1854); "The Queen's Domain, and other Poems" (1858); "My Witness: a Book of Verse" (1871); "Sketch of the Life of Edwin Booth" (1871); "Thistledown: a Book of Lyrics" (1878); "The Trip to England" (1879); "Poems: Complete Edition" (1881); "The Jeffersons" (1881); "Henry Irving" (New York, 1885); "The Stage-Life of Mary Anderson" (1886); "English Rambles and other Fugitive Pieces" (Boston, 1884); and "Shakespeare's England" (Edinburgh, 1886). He has edited, with memoirs and notes, "The Poems of George Arnold" (Boston, 1866); "Life, Stories, and Poems of John Brougham" (1881); and "The Poems and Stories of Fitz-James O'Brien" (1881).

WINTHROP, John, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Edwardston, near Groton, Suffolk, England, 22 Jan., 1588; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 March, 1649. The manor of Groton had been purchased in 1544 by his grandfather, Adam Winthrop, a rich clothier of Suffolk, who had also a city home in St. Michael's, Cornhill, and who was for several years master of the famous Cloth-workers' company of London. A portrait of him, ascribed to Hans Holbein, indicates a man of culture, decision, and great strength of character. One of his daughters became the wife of Sir Thomas Mildmay, nephew of the founder of Emmanuel college; and another was the mother of Dr. William Alabaster, who is styled, in "Fuller's Worthies," "a most rare poet as any our age or nation has produced: witnesse his Tragedy of Roxana." Of this Adam Winthrop the third son, also named Adam, was a lawyer by profession, a graduate of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and for many years the auditor of Trinity and St. John's colleges. His first wife was a sister of Dr. John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells, but she died early without offspring. His second wife was Anne Browne, of Edwardston, and of this marriage John Winthrop, the subject of this notice, was the only son. His parents lived until within a few years of his coming to this country, his mother dying only one year before he embarked. Of the school or schools which he attended as a boy there is no record, but we find him admitted to Trinity college, Cambridge, on 18 Dec., 1602, when he was not quite fourteen years of age, and he remained there for more than two years. But his college life was brought prematurely to a close, before he was entitled to a degree, by his early engagement and marriage. On 26 April, 1605, he married Mary Forth, daughter and sole heir of John Forth, of Great Stambridge, in Essex. She was of a wealthy family, one of whom was knighted in 1604, and is said to have brought to her husband "a large portion of outward estate." It is matter of tradition that he was made a justice of the peace on arriving at eighteen years of age, and that "he was exemplary for his grave and Christian deportment." As early as 1609, when he had just attained his majority, he is recorded in his father's diary as holding "his first court in Groton Hall." The wife of his youth was taken away within eleven years after their marriage, having borne him six children, of whom two had died in their earliest infancy; and a second wife, of the old Clopton family, had been buried, with her infant, only a year and a day after wedlock. He was sorely oppressed by such successive bereavements, and found consolation only in a more earnest cultivation of the Christian hope and faith which he had cherished from his childhood. There is reason for thinking that he had contemplated becoming a clergyman at this period, and his "Experiences," as written at the



Jo: winthrop

time and still extant, evince a deep susceptibility to religious impressions, not without a tinge of superstition. But he gradually gave himself up to the profession of his father, engaged actively in the practice of the law and in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate, and in 1626 was appointed by Sir Robert Naunton one of the attorneys in the court of wards and liveries, over which Sir Robert presided. His professional services brought him also into connection with the parliamentary proceedings of the time, in preparing bills for legislative committees; and as late as 1628 we find record of his special admission to the Inner Temple, of which his eldest son had been admitted a member four years previously. Meantime he was once more established in domestic life, having married in 1618 Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyndal, knight, of Great Maplested, in Essex, who was happily spared to him for nearly thirty years, and who was to be his companion and support for seventeen of those years in the New World.

The coming over of John Winthrop to America seems not to have been the result of any long previous deliberation. The earliest intimation of such a step is found in a letter dated 15 May, 1629, in which he says: "My dear wife, I am veryly persuaded God will bringe some heavye Affliction upon this lande, and that speedylye: but be of good comfort, the hardest that can come shall be a meanes to mortifie this bodye of corruption, which is a thousand tymes more dangerous to us than any outward tribulation, and to bring us into nearer communion with our Lord Jesus Christ, and more assurance of his kingdome. If the Lord seeth it will be good for us, he will provide a shelter and a hidinge place for us and others, as a Zoar for Lott, Sarephtah for his prophet," etc. At this moment he was privately preparing a careful statement of the "Reasons to be considered for justefieing the undertakeres of the intended Plantation in New England, and for incouraginge such whose hartes God shall move to joyne with them in it." This is the paper that he communicated for consideration to his eldest son (afterward governor of Connecticut) in August of the same year, and which elicited from him the memorable response: "For the business of New England I can say no other thing but that I believe confidently that the whole disposition thereof is of the Lord, who disposeth all alterations by his blessed will, to his own glory and the good of his; and therefore do assure myself that all things shall work together for the best therein. . . . The Conclusions which you sent down I showed my uncle and aunt, who liked them well. I think they are unanswerable." In less than a year from the date of that letter John Winthrop, the father, was established in New England, having been elected governor of Massachusetts by the company in London, on 30 Oct., 1629, and having arrived at Salem, with the charter and company, in a fleet of eleven ships, of which the "Arbella" was "the admiral," on 22 June, 1630. A few days later he went to what is now called Charlestown, and soon afterward to the site and settlement of Boston.

Both the religious and the political condition of Old England at that period were repulsive to minds like those of Winthrop and his associates. The king was systematically assuming and asserting despotic authority, and reducing the power of parliament to a nullity. Indeed, from March, 1629, no parliament was convoked for eleven years. It was the period of high commission, star chamber, tonnage and poundage, forced loans, and taxation without representation. Not a few distinguished men who opposed such a policy and resisted such exactions were seized and imprisoned. Sir John Eliot, to whom Winthrop was no stranger, was sent to the Tower for free speech in parliament, to die there after several years of suffering. The Puritan spirit, with which Winthrop strongly sympathized, was sternly repressed. Laud, as bishop of London, was already manifesting the bigoted and proscriptive policy which he displayed a few years later as archbishop of Canterbury, and which at last brought him to the block. Meantime the New World was open to freedom, and the little pioneer Pilgrim band was already sending over tidings of religious liberty from Plymouth Rock. All this will sufficiently explain the great Suffolk emigration, of which Winthrop was the chosen leader. The Massachusetts company had already established a plantation at Salem, and John Endicott had been deputed by them to govern the little colony in subordination to the governor and company in London. But they now solemnly resolved to transfer the whole government to the American soil, and Winthrop was made the leader and governor to effect and carry out that transfer, the company "having received, as the record says, extraordinary great commendations of his integrity and sufficiency." Nineteen years intervened between the arrival of Gov. Winthrop at Salem and his death in Boston in 1649, during twelve of which he was the governor of the colony, and during every year of which he was actively engaged in its affairs. He was annually elected governor till 1634, and held the office again in 1637–'40, 1642–'4, and from 1646 till his death. In 1636, when Sir Harry Vane was chosen governor, Winthrop was deputy, and he led the opposition to Vane in the Anne Hutchinson controversy, on which issue he was elected over Vane in 1637. He was an earnest opponent of the new Antinomian doctrines, and was active in the banishment of Mrs. Hutchinson and her followers. In 1644–'5 he was again deputy governor. During that year he was virtually impeached, but his acquittal and the speech which followed it, with his celebrated definition of liberty, are among his most memorable triumphs. Winthrop lived to see Boston, which he had founded, a thriving and prosperous capital; and the state, of which he brought over the charter, extended by successive settlements over a wide territory, and represented, in its little legislature, by deputies from nearly thirty separate towns. Other colonies had planted themselves around Massachusetts, and a New England confederation had been formed under his auspices, of which he was the first president. Free schools had been established, and a college incorporated and organized. Above all, religion had taken deep root in all the settlements, and churches were gathered wherever there was an adequate population. Although he was a member of the Church of England as long as he resided in the mother country, and had united in an affectionate farewell to that church on his departure, he was a man who held Christianity to be above all churches. He soon saw

clearly that Congregationalism was the best and only mode of planting and propagating Christianity in this part of the country and in those old Puritan times, and he was henceforth a Congregationalist until his death. Bancroft says of him: "It was principally the calm decision of Winthrop which sustained the courage of his companions." Palfrey concludes a notice of him, in his "History of New England," as follows: "Certain it is that, among the millions of living men descended from those whom he ruled, there is not one who does not, through efficient influences, transmitted in society and in thought along the intervening generations, owe much of what is best within him and in the circumstances about him to the benevolent and courageous wisdom of John Winthrop."

He kept a careful journal of all that was done by himself and others, which he designed to have revised and perfected at his leisure; but no leisure ever came to him. The first volume was published from family manuscripts (Hartford, 1790). The continuation was discovered in 1816 in the tower of the Old South church in Boston, and placed in the hands of James Savage, who published the whole journal as "The History of New England from 1630 to 1649, by John Winthrop," with notes (2 vols., Boston, 1825–'6; 2d ed., with additions, 1853). It furnishes the most authentic record of the early days of Massachusetts. Among other writings is an essay entitled "Arbitrary Government described; and the Government of the Massachusetts vindicated from that Aspersion." It was written by him in 1644, but it saw the light only in 1869. His "Modell of Christian Charity," written on board the "Arbella," on his way to this country, is printed in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections." His "Life and Letters" were published by Robert C. Winthrop (2 vols., Boston, 1864–'7). There is a portrait of him, ascribed to Vandyck, in the senate-chamber of Massachusetts, and reproduced in the accompanying steel engraving; a statue by Richard Greenough in the U. S. capitol at Washington, another in Boston and one in the chapel at Mount Auburn cemetery, seen in the illustration on page 573.—His eldest son, **John,** known as John Winthrop the younger, b. in Groton Manor, 12 Feb., 1606; d. in Boston, Mass., 5 April, 1676, after being educated at Bury St. Edmunds school and Trinity college, Dublin, entered the Inner Temple, but, finding the study of law little to his taste, obtained temporary employment in the naval service and sailed under the Duke of Buckingham in the unfortunate expedition for the relief of the Protestants of Rochelle. A little later he made a prolonged tour of Europe, passed some time in Padua, Venice, and Constantinople, returning home in 1629, to find his friends busy with the great Massachusetts enterprise, in which he was soon actively enlisted. In 1631 he followed his father to New England, and he was shortly afterward elected an assistant of the Massachusetts colony, which post he retained for eighteen successive years. In 1633 he took the chief part in the settlement of Ipswich, Mass., where he acquired a considerable estate. In 1634 he went to England on public business, and he returned, in 1635, with a commission from Lords Say, Brooke, and others, empowering him to build a fort at the mouth of Connecticut river, and constituting him governor of that region for one year from his arrival. At the expiration of this term he preferred to return to Massachusetts, where he busied himself in scientific researches, in trying to develop the mineral resources of the colony, and in building salt-works. The journal of Gov. Winthrop the elder speaks of his son John at this period as possessing in Boston a library of more than 1,000 volumes, several hundred of which are still preserved, and bear testimony to the learning and broad intellectual tastes of their original owner. In 1640 he obtained a grant of Fisher's island, which was subsequently confirmed by royal patent. In 1641 he went again to England on a long absence, bringing back with him, in 1643, workmen and machinery with which he established ironworks at Lynn and Braintree. In 1646 he began the plantation at Pequot, better known as New London, and, having gradually acquired much landed property in that neighborhood, he transferred thither his principal residence in 1650, exchanging the duties of a Massachusetts for those of a Connecticut magistrate. In 1657 he was elected governor of Connecticut, and, with a single year's exception, he held that office till his death, nineteen years later. From the autumn of 1661 till the spring of 1663 he was chiefly in London on business of the colony, where he became widely known as an accomplished scholar, one of the earliest and most active members of the Royal society, and the personal friend of many of the chief natural philosophers of Europe, his correspondence with whom is in print. The ability and tact that he displayed at the court of Charles II. resulted in his obtaining from that monarch a charter uniting the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, with the most ample privileges, under which the freemen of that colony became entitled to all the rights and immunities of Englishmen. In this charter Winthrop was named first governor, and in the administration of it he passed his remaining years. His death occurred in Boston, where he had gone to attend a meeting of the commissioners of the united colonies and where he was buried in his father's tomb. He had not the latter's heroic cast of character, and his tastes were rather those of a student than a statesman; but he was a man of singularly winning qualities and great moderation, whose Puritanism was devoid of bigotry or asceticism, and who knew how to retain the esteem of those from whom he differed most widely in opinion. By Indians he was revered for his justice, and by Quakers gratefully remembered for his lenity. In chemistry and medicine he was particularly skilled, and in the dearth of medical practitioners in the colony his advice was sought far and wide. He married, in 1631, his cousin Martha, daughter of Thomas Fones, of London, and stepdaughter of Rev. Henry Painter; she died in Ipswich, without surviving issue, in 1634. He married, in 1635, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Reade, of Wickford in Essex, and step-daughter of the famous Hugh Peters; this lady, so lovingly alluded to in the letters of Roger Williams, died in Hartford in 1672, leaving two sons and five daughters. Much of the correspondence of her husband and sons is printed in the publications of the Massachusetts historical society.—The second John's

John Winthrop.

elder son, **John,** known as Fitz-John, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 19 March, 1639; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 Nov., 1707, left Harvard without taking a degree in order to accept a commission in the parliamentary army, in which his father's brother, Stephen, and his mother's brother, Thomas Reade, were colonels. After seeing active service in Scotland, where he was for some time in command at Cardross, he accompanied Gen. George Monk on his famous march to London; but his regiment was disbanded at the Restoration, and he returned to New England in 1663, and passed the remainder of his life in the military and civil employment of Connecticut. He served with distinction in the Indian wars, sat in the council of Sir Edmund Andros, and was appointed in 1690 major-general commanding the joint expedition against Canada. The lukewarm support of the New York government and the bad faith of its Indian allies made this campaign a failure, but Fitz-John received a vote of thanks from Connecticut, and in 1693 was made agent of that colony in London, where he passed four years at the court of William III. His services in this capacity were so highly appreciated that, soon after his return in 1698, he was elected governor of Connecticut, continuing in office till his death nearly ten years later, while on a visit to his brother in Boston. His own principal residence was at New London, where he was noted for his hospitality. He was neither a great scholar like his father, nor a great statesman like his grandfather, but he was deservedly respected as a gallant soldier, a skilful administrator, and a man of conspicuous integrity and patriotism. He married, somewhat late in life, Elizabeth, daughter of George Tongue, of New London, and left an only child, Mary, who married Col. John Livingston, of Albany, but died without issue.—Another son of the second John, **Wait Still,** jurist, b. in Boston, 27 Feb., 1643; d. there, 7 Nov., 1717, was early in the military service of Connecticut, and took part in Indian wars; but after his father's death he resided chiefly in Massachusetts, where he was for about thirty years a member of the executive council and major-general of the provincial forces, besides holding, for shorter periods, the offices of judge of admiralty, judge of the superior court, and chief justice. He took an active part in the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros, and an effort was made by the popular party to have him appointed governor, in place of Joseph Dudley. Judge Sewall speaks of him as "the great stay and ornament of the council, a very pious, prudent, courageous New England man; for parentage, piety, prudence, philosophy, love to New England ways and people very eminent." In the intervals of public duty he devoted himself to agriculture and the study of medicine, often practising gratuitously among his neighbors.—Wait Still's son, John (1681–1747), was graduated at Harvard in 1700, served for some time as a magistrate of Connecticut, and was afterward a fellow of the Royal society of London, to whose "Transactions" he was a contributor, and one of whose volumes was dedicated to him.—**John,** physicist, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 Dec., 1714; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 3 May, 1779, was the son of Chief-Justice Adam Winthrop. He was graduated at Harvard in 1732, and from 1738 till his death was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy there. The range of his acquirements was great, and he did good original work in several departments of science. It seems likely that we owe in part to his influence the attention of Benjamin Franklin and of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, to physical science. He was in the 18th century the foremost teacher of science in this country. In 1740 he observed the first of the transits of Mercury that took place in that century. In 1761 he observed the second transit, making a journey to Newfoundland for this purpose. The voyage was made in a vessel in the provincial service and the expenses were defrayed by the colonial government. This is believed to have been the earliest purely scientific expedition sent out by any American state. In the development of astronomy Prof. Winthrop made other important observations in the matter of comets, the results of which were published by means of two printed lectures (1759). He had an opportunity to observe the facts connected with the great earthquake that occurred in New England on 18 Nov., 1755. It was his habit to publish the more popular and interesting parts of his work in public lectures in the college chapel. His observations on this phenomenon were contained in a discourse printed in Boston within a month after the catastrophe. The observations recorded in this memoir and the scientific considerations that he based on them show that Winthrop had a clearer conception of earthquake movements than any of his predecessors. He recognized the fact that the movement was essentially a wave in the earth's crust, and perceived that the buildings affected by the shock took on a pendulum movement. Observing that the bricks were thrown from the chimney of his house, which had a height of thirty-two feet, so that they fell at a point thirty feet from the column, he computed the speed of their motion, and ascertained it to be twenty-one feet a second. He also perceived the fact that the shorter the vibrations the quicker they performed the movement. He saw also the analogy between the vibrations of the earth and those of the chord of a musical instrument. In this and many other observations he showed a capacity for observation and for the application of computative methods to this class of phenomena that was unusual in the scientists of his time. It appears probable that he was the first person to apply computations to earthquake phenomena. If this be the case, it may be claimed for him that he laid the foundations of the important science of seismology. Prof. Joseph Lovering, in his account of "Boston and Science" in the "Memorial History of Boston," says that "Prof. Winthrop's views of the nature of heat were greatly in advance of the science of his day." We find in his lecture on earthquakes that he looked to the action of heat for an explanation of seismic disturbances. He had a considerable share in the public life of the colony where he lived. He was several years judge of probate for Middlesex county, a member of the governor's council in 1773–'4, and in the Revolution threw his influence with the patriots. The University of Edinburgh gave him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1771, and the Royal society of London made him a member. Although Prof. Winthrop has left no work of any importance to modern physicists, his influence in determining a scientific spirit in New England was great. He laid the foundations of scientific inquiry in Harvard. Though not the earliest of the Massachusetts men of science—for he was preceded by Thomas Brattle, Zabdiel Boylston, and others—he deserves the first place among the pioneers of natural science in New England. His publications include "Lecture on Earthquakes" (1755); "Answer to Mr. Prince's Letter on Earthquakes" (1756); "Account of some Fiery Meteors" (1765); and "Two Lectures on the Parallax" (1769). His paper "Cogitata de

Cometes" was communicated to the Royal society by Benjamin Franklin (London, 1766). — Prof. Winthrop's son, **James,** jurist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., in 1752; d. there, 26 Sept., 1821, was graduated at Harvard in 1769, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. He was librarian of Harvard from 1772 till 1787; for several years a judge of the court of common pleas; and long register of probate. He bequeathed his valuable library to Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa. He published "Attempt to translate the Prophetic Part of the Apocalypse of St. John into Familiar Language" (Boston, 1794); "Systematic Arrangement of Several Scripture Prophecies relating to Antichrist" (1795); "Attempt to arrange, in the Order of Time, Scripture Prophecies yet to be Fulfilled" (Cambridge, 1803); and scientific and literary contributions to current literature.—John Winthrop the younger's great-grandson, **Thomas Lindall,** merchant, b. in New London, Conn., 6 March, 1760; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 Feb., 1841, was graduated at Harvard in 1780, and in 1786 married Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple, a granddaughter of Gov. James Bowdoin and the daughter of Sir John Temple, British consul-general in the United States. In early life he was an active Federalist, but he joined the Republicans at the beginning of the war of 1812–'15, and was successively a state senator, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1826–'32, and a presidential elector. Few men of his time were so widely esteemed throughout New England for integrity, public spirit, and unostentatious hospitality. Among his many posts of public usefulness were those of president of the Massachusetts agricultural society, the Massachusetts historical society, and the American antiquarian society.—Thomas Lindall's youngest son, **Robert Charles,** statesman, b. in Boston, 12 May, 1809, was graduated at Harvard in 1828, studied law with Daniel Webster, was admitted to the bar in 1831, but after a brief professional career became active in local politics as a Henry Clay Whig. From 1834 till 1840 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1838, 1839, and 1840. In the last-named year he was elected to congress, where he served ten years with much distinction, maintaining the reputation he had already acquired as a ready debater and accomplished parliamentarian, and adding to it by a series of impressive speeches upon public questions, many of which are still consulted as authorities. The earliest resolution in favor of international arbitration by a commission of civilians was offered by him. In 1847–'9 he was speaker of the house, but he was defeated for a second term by a plurality of two, after a contest that lasted three weeks. In 1850 he was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts to Daniel Webster's seat in the senate, when the latter became secretary of state. His course on the slavery question was often distasteful to men of extreme opinions in both sections of the Union, and in 1851 he was defeated for election to the senate by a coalition of Democrats and Free-soilers, after a struggle of six weeks. In the same year he was Whig candidate for governor of the state, and received a large plurality; but the constitution then required a majority, and the election was thrown into the legislature, where the same coalition defeated him. This occasioned a change in the state constitution, which now requires merely a plurality, but Mr. Winthrop declined to be a candidate again, and successively refused various other candidacies and appointments, preferring gradually to retire from political life and devote himself to literary, historical, and philanthropic occupations. From time to time, however, his voice was still heard in presidential elections, and he gave active and influential support to Gen. Winfield Scott in 1852, to Millard Fillmore in 1856, to John Bell in 1860, and to Gen. McClellan in 1864, when a speech of his at New London was the last, but not the least memorable, of his political addresses. Of the Boston provident association he was the laborious president for twenty-five years, of the Massachusetts historical society for thirty years, of the Alumni of Harvard for eight years, besides serving as chairman of the overseers of the poor of Boston, and in many other posts of dignity and usefulness. He was the chosen counsellor of George Peabody in several of his munificent benefactions, and has been from the outset at the head of the latter's important trust for southern education. It is as the favorite orator of great historical anniversaries that Mr. Winthrop has long been chiefly associated in the popular mind, and he has uniformly received the commendation of the best judges, not merely for the scholarship and finish of these productions, but for the manifestation in them of a fervid eloquence that the weight of years has failed to quench. They may be found scattered through four volumes of "Addresses and Speeches," the first of which was published in 1852 and the last in 1886. Among the most admired of them have been an "Address on laying the Corner-Stone of the National Monument to Washington" in 1848, and one on the completion of that monument in 1885, the latter prepared at the request of congress; an "Address to the Alumni of Harvard," in 1857; an "Oration on the 250th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims," in 1870; the "Boston Centennial Oration," 4 July, 1876; an address on unveiling the statue of Col. Prescott on Bunker Hill, in 1881; and, in the same year, an oration on the hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, delivered by invitation of congress. He has been thought equally to excel in shorter and less formal utterances. Several speeches of his on Boston common during the civil war excited much enthusiasm by their patriotic ring; while his brief tributes to John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, and many other eminent men with whom he had been associated at different periods, are models of graceful and discriminating eulogy. Besides the collected works already cited, he is the author of the "Life and Letters of John Winthrop" (2 vols., Boston, 1864), and "Washington, Bowdoin, and Franklin" (1876). A portrait of him, in the capitol at Washington, presented by citizens of Massachusetts, commemorates at once his speakership and his Yorktown oration; while another, in the hall of the Massachusetts historical society, is a fit reminder of his services to New England history.—Thomas Lindall's nephew, **Benjamin Robert,** capitalist, b. in New

York city, 18 Jan., 1804; d. in London, England, 26 July, 1879, was in early life a clerk in the banking-house of Jacob Barker, but afterward devoted himself to the care of a large inherited estate and to furthering the interests of public institutions of education, charity, and religion in his native city. He was a trustee of the old Public school society, and on its dissolution in 1853 became a school commissioner and member of the board of education; was an earnest friend of the New York hospital, the Lying-in hospital, and other similar institutions; and by his care and liberality did much to advance the prosperity of the Institution for the deaf and dumb. He was recording secretary and vice-president of the New York historical society, and for many years a vestryman of Trinity church, as a member of whose cemetery committee he originated the plan of displaying plants in the church-yards of the parish. Among his publications is an address on "Old New York," which he read before the Historical society (New York, 1862). —The second John's descendant, **Theodore,** author, b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Sept., 1828; d. near Great Bethel, Va., 10 June, 1861, was the son of Francis Bayard Winthrop. His mother was Elizabeth Woolsey, a niece of President Timothy Dwight, and sister of President Theodore Woolsey, for whom Theodore was named. He was graduated at Yale in 1848, with the Clark scholarship, on which he continued there a year, studying mental science, languages, and history. In 1849 he went to recruit his health in Europe, where he remained until January, 1851. There he became acquainted with William H. Aspinwall, whose children he taught for some time, and through him Winthrop entered the employ of the Pacific mail steamship company, to whose offices in Panama he was transferred in 1852. In the following year he visited California and Oregon, and thence he returned overland to New York. In December, 1853, he joined, as a volunteer, the expedition under Lieut. Isaac G. Strain to survey a canal-route across the Isthmus of Panama, and soon after his return in March, 1854, he began to study law with Charles Tracy. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and in the following year, during a vacation-trip in Maine, made political speeches there in advocacy of John C. Frémont. After this he spent most of his time in literary pursuits, for which he had always had a fondness. The first of his writings that appeared in print was a description of his friend Frederic E. Church's painting, "The Heart of the Andes," whose progress he had watched at the easel. For several years Winthrop worked carefully on his novels, recasting them after each rejection by a publisher. One, "Cecil Dreeme" was finally accepted, but the opening of the civil war delayed its appearance. Another, "John Brent," was also accepted on condition that the author should omit the episode of the death of the horse Don Fulano, which he refused to do. At the opening of the civil war Winthrop enlisted in the 7th New York regiment, which he accompanied to Washington. Soon afterward he went with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to Fort Monroe as military secretary, with the rank of major, and with his commanding officer he planned the attack on Little and Great Bethel, in which he took part. During the action at the latter place he sprang upon a log to rally his men, and received a bullet in his heart. Shortly before his departure for the seat of war his tale "Love and Skates" had been accepted for the "Atlantic Monthly" by its editor, James Russell Lowell, who then asked the author to furnish an account of his march to Washington for the magazine. This he did in two articles, which attracted much attention, and made Winthrop so well known that the sudden end of his career soon afterward occasioned wide-spread sorrow. Immediately after his death his novels appeared in quick succession, and were very favorably received. They have held their place in American literature, and it is probable that had Winthrop lived he would have taken high rank as a writer. Prof. John Nichol, of Glasgow, says of "Cecil Dreeme": "With all its defects of irregular construction, this novel is marked by a more distinct vein of original genius than any American work of fiction known to us that has appeared since the author's death." His books include the three novels "Cecil Dreeme" (Boston, October, 1861), "John Brent" (January, 1862), and "Edwin Brothertoft" (July, 1862); and the collections of sketches "The Canoe and the Saddle" (November, 1862), and "Life in the Open Air, and other Papers" (May, 1863). These have passed through many editions, and were reprinted in the "Leisure-Hour Series," with the addition of his "Life and Poems," edited by his sister, Laura Winthrop Johnson (New York, 1884). See also a memoir by George William Curtis, prefixed to the earlier editions of "Cecil Dreeme."—Theodore's brother, **William Woolsey,** soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 3 Aug., 1831, was graduated at Yale in 1851, and at the law-school in 1853, and afterward continued his legal studies at Harvard. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1854, and practised until April, 1861, when he entered the 7th New York regiment as a private. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant of sharp-shooters, 1 Oct., 1861, became captain, 22 Sept., 1862, was made major and judge-advocate, 19 Sept., 1864, and at the close of the war brevetted colonel for meritorious service. On 25 Feb., 1867, he was commissioned major in the regular army, and on 5 July, 1884, he became lieutenant-colonel and deputy judge-advocate-general. He is now professor of law in the U. S. military academy. Col. Winthrop is the author of "Digest of Opinions of the Judge-Advocates-General of the Army" (Washington, 1865; enlarged eds., 1866 and 1868; greatly enlarged and annotated, 1880); and "Treatise on Military Law" (2 vols., 1886; condensed into one volume for the use of the cadets at the military academy as "Abridgment of Military Law," 1887). He has also translated the "Military Penal Code of the German Empire" (1873).—Their sister, **Laura,** author, b. in New Haven, Conn., 13 Sept., 1825, was educated at private schools in her native place, and in 1846 married W. Templeton Johnson. Besides the above-mentioned "Life and Poems" of her brother Theodore, she has published "Little Blossom's Reward," a book for children, under the pen-name of "Emily Hare" (Boston, 1854); "Poems of Twenty Years" (New York, 1874); a "Longfellow Prose Birth-day Book" (Boston, 1888);

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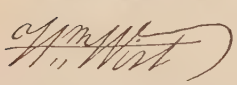
and various articles in magazines.—Theodore's cousin, **Frederick,** soldier, b. in New York city, 3 Aug., 1839; d. near Five Forks, Va., 1 April, 1865, was the son of Thomas C. Winthrop. He was commissioned a captain in the 12th U. S. infantry, 26 Oct., 1861, and received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers on 1 Aug., 1864. He was killed at the battle of Five Forks, where he commanded a brigade in the 5th corps. In 1867 the brevet of major-general of volunteers was conferred on him, among the few brevets that were given after death. It was dated back to 1 April, 1865, the day of the battle in which he fell.

WIRT, William, lawyer, b. in Bladensburg, Md., 8 Nov., 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 Feb., 1834. His father was a Swiss, his mother a German. Both parents having died before he was eight years old, Jasper Wirt, his uncle, became his guardian. Between his seventh and his eleventh year the boy was sent to several classical schools, and finally to one kept by the Rev. James Hunt, in Montgomery county, where, under an accomplished and sympathetic teacher, he received during four years the chief part of his education. For two years he boarded with Mr. Hunt, in whose library he spent much of his time, reading with a keen and indiscriminate appetite. In his fifteenth year the school was disbanded, and his patrimony nearly exhausted. Among his fellow-pupils was Ninian Edwards (afterward governor of Illinois), whose father, Benjamin Edwards (afterward member of congress from Maryland), discovering, as he thought, in young Wirt signs of more than ordinary natural ability, invited him to reside in his family as tutor to Ninian and two nephews, and offered him also the use of his library for the prosecution of his own studies, an invitation which was joyfully accepted. Under Mr. Edwards's roof Wirt stayed twenty months, spending his time in teaching, in classical and historical studies, in writing, and in preparation for the bar, which he had chosen as his future profession. With the advantages of a vigorous constitution and a good person and carriage, but with the drawbacks of a meagre legal equipment, a constitutional shyness and timidity, and an over-rapid, brusque, and indistinct utterance, he began his legal career at Culpeper Court-House, Va. In 1795 he married Mildred, daughter of Dr. George Gilmer, and removed to Pen Park, the seat of that gentleman, near Charlottesville. This change introduced him to the acquaintance of many persons of eminence, including Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. The boundless hospitality of the country gentlemen and the convivial habits of the members of the bar at that time had for a season a dangerous fascination for Wirt, who was regarded by his legal brethren rather as a *bon vivant* and gay, fascinating companion, than as an ambitious lawyer. Fortunately he saw his peril, and with quick resolve forsook the seductive path he was treading.



In 1799 his wife died, and he removed to Richmond, where he became clerk of the house of delegates. Three years later, at the early age of thirty, he was elected chancellor of the eastern district of Virginia, which office he resigned after performing its duties for six months. In the winter of 1803–'4 Wirt removed to Norfolk, but in 1806, wishing for a wider field of practice, returned to Richmond, where he speedily took rank with the leaders of the bar. In 1807 he was retained to aid the U. S. attorney in the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason. His principal speech, occupying four hours, and which was characterized by eloquent appeal, polished wit, and logical reasoning, greatly extended his fame. The passage in which he depicted in glowing colors the home of Harman Blennerhassett, and "the wife of his bosom, whom he lately permitted not the winds of summer 'to visit too roughly,'" as "shivering at midnight on the wintry banks of the Ohio, and mingling her tears with the torrents that froze as they fell," was for many years a favorite piece for academic declamation; and the fact that, though worn to shreds by continual repetition, it still has power to charm the reader, is proof of its real though somewhat florid beauty. In 1808 Wirt was elected to the Virginia house of delegates, the only time he consented to serve the state as a legislator. In 1816 he was appointed a district attorney, and in 1817 he became attorney-general, of the United States. He soon afterward removed to Washington. After twelve years, during which he was often pitted with signal honor against the most eminent counsel in the land, he resigned his office and removed to Baltimore. In 1832 Wirt accepted a nomination by the anti-Masons as their candidate for the presidency of the United States, and in the election that followed he received the seven electoral votes of Vermont, and a popular vote of 33,108. He died at Washington of erysipelas, after an illness of two days, caused by a severe cold.

The most striking characteristic of Mr. Wirt was his devotion to his profession. From the beginning to the end of his legal career he kept before him a lofty ideal, which, except for a brief interval, he strained every nerve to attain. To this end all his studies, literary, historical, and scientific, as well as legal, were made to converge. In his early legal addresses he was tempted to aim less at argumentative strength than at the qualities that captivate the multitude. The reputation that he thus acquired for excelling in the ornate rather than in the severe qualities of oratory adhered to him long after it had ceased to be well founded. The consciousness of his early fault appears to have haunted him during a large part of his career, for we find him not only perpetually denouncing "the florid and Asiatic style of oratory" in his letters, and characterizing wit and fancy as "dangerous allies," but laboring with indefatigable perseverance to attain a better reputation for himself. That he succeeded is well known. While he never ceased to relieve the stress and weariness of argument with playful sallies of humor, it was in logical power—the faculty of close, cogent reasoning—that he mainly excelled. His power of analysis was remarkable and his discrimination keen. He excelled in clearness of statement, in discernment of vital points, and in the vigorous presentation of principles. Bestowing great labor on his cases, he often anticipated and answered his opponent's arguments, and swept the whole field of discussion, so as to leave little for his associates to glean. In meeting the unforeseen points that come up suddenly for discussion,

he was remarkably prompt and effective. His ablest arguments were those he delivered on the trial of Aaron Burr, in the case of McCulloch *vs.* the State of Maryland, in the Dartmouth college case (see WHEELOCK, JOHN, and WEBSTER, DANIEL), in the great New York steamboat case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, in the Cherokee case, and especially in the defence of Judge Peck, impeached before the U. S. senate. Mr. Wirt was conspicuous for his personal beauty, both in youth and manhood. His manly, striking figure, intellectual face, clear, musical voice, and graceful gesture won the favor of his hearer in advance. In his public addresses he was usually calm, self-possessed, and deliberate. His memory was very retentive, and he excelled in felicity of quotation, sometimes retorting upon an adversary with telling effect a passage inaptly cited by him from an English or Latin poet. A pocket edition of Horace was often thumbed in his journeys; but Seneca was his favorite classic author. Wirt's conversation, enriched by multifarious reading, yet easy, playful, and sparkling with wit and humor, was full of interest and charm. Similar qualities pervade his letters. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his last years took great interest in missionary societies, and was president of the Maryland Bible society.

Wirt's earliest work was the noted "Letters of the British Spy," which he first contributed to the Richmond "Argus" in 1803, and which won immediate popularity. They are chiefly studies of eloquence and eloquent men, are written in a vivid and luxuriant style, and may be regarded, in spite of the exceptional excellence of "The Blind Preacher," as rather a prophecy of literary skill than its fulfilment. They were soon afterward issued in book-form (Richmond, 1803; 10th ed., with a biographical sketch of the author by Peter H. Cruse, New York, 1832). In 1808 Wirt wrote for the Richmond "Enquirer" essays entitled "The Rainbow," and in 1810, with Dabney Carr, George Tucker, and others, a series of didactic and ethical essays, entitled "The Old Bachelor," which, collected, passed through several editions (2 vols., 1812). These papers were modelled after those of the "Spectator," and treat of female education, Virginian manners, the fine arts, and especially oratory—a favorite theme of the author. The best of the essays, that on the "Eloquence of the Pulpit," is a vigorous and passionate protest against the coldness that so often reigns there. In October, 1826, he delivered before the citizens of Washington a discourse on the lives and characters of the ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, who had died on 4 July of the same year (Washington, 1826), which the London "Quarterly Review," in a paper on American oratory, several years afterward, pronounced "the best which this remarkable coincidence has called forth." In 1830 Wirt delivered an address to the literary societies of Rutgers college, which, after its publication by the students (New Brunswick, 1830), was republished in England, and translated into French and German. His other publications are "The Two Principal Arguments in the Trial of Aaron Burr" (Richmond, 1808); "Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry," which has been severely criticised both for its hero-worship and its style, the subject of the biography having been regarded by many as a creation of the rhetorician rather than an actual personage (Philadelphia, 1817); "Address on the Triumph of Liberty in France" (Baltimore, 1830); and "Letters by John Q. Adams and William Wirt to the Anti-Masonic Committee for York County" (Boston, 1831). Wirt's "Life" has been written by John Pendleton Kennedy (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1849).—His second wife, **Elizabeth Washington**, b. in Richmond, Va., 30 Jan., 1784; d. in Annapolis, Md., 24 Jan., 1857, was the daughter of Col. Robert Gamble, of Richmond, Va. She was carefully educated in her native city and in 1802 married Mr. Wirt. She published an illustrated quarto volume entitled "Flora's Dictionary," which was the first book of its kind in this country, and is described as "at once a course of botany, a complete flower letter-writer, and a dictionary of quotations" (Baltimore, 1829).

WISE, Daniel, clergyman, b. in Portsmouth, England, 10 Jan., 1813. He was educated at Portsmouth grammar-school, came to the United States in 1833, and, entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, was pastor of various churches in 1837–'52, and then editor of "Zion's Herald" in Boston till 1856. From that time till 1872 he was editor of the Sunday-school publications of his denomination, and from 1860 till 1872 he was also editor of the tract publications. Since 1872 he has been engaged chiefly in literary work. Wesleyan university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1859. Dr. Wise published and edited in 1838–'44 the first Methodist Sunday-school paper in this country. Among his many works, which are chiefly for youth, are "Life of Lorenzo Dow" (Lowell, Mass., 1840); "History of London" (1841); "Personal Effort" (Boston, 1841); "The Cottage on the Moor" (New York, 1845); "The McGregor Family" (1845); "Lovest Thou Me?" (Boston, 1846); "Guide to the Saviour" (New York, 1847); "Bridal Greetings" (1850); "Life of Ulric Zwingle" (1850); "Aunt Effie" (1852); "My Uncle Toby's Library" (12 vols., Boston, 1853); "Popular Objections to Methodism Considered and Answered" (1856); "The Squire of Walton Hall: a Life of Waterton, the Naturalist" (1874); "The Story of a Wonderful Life: Pen Pictures from the Life of John Wesley" (Cincinnati, 1874); "Vanquished Victors" (Cincinnati, 1876); "Lights and Shadows of Human Life" (New York, 1878); "Heroic Methodists" (1882); "Sketches and Anecdotes of American Methodists" (1883); "Our Missionary Heroes and Heroines" (1884); "Boy Travellers in Arabia" (1885); "Men of Renown" (Cincinnati, 1886); and "Some Remarkable Women" (1887). He has used the pen-names of "Francis Forrester, Esq.," and "Lawrence Lancewood."

WISE, Henry Alexander, governor of Virginia, b. in Drummondtown, Accomack co., Va., 3 Dec., 1806; d. in Richmond, Va., 12 Sept., 1876. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1825, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Winchester, Va., in 1828, and settled in that year in Nashville, Tenn., but in 1830 returned to Accomack. In 1833 he was elected to congress by the Jackson party, and after the election fought a duel with his competitor for the office. He was twice re-elected. In congress he went over to the opposition on the development of Jackson's bank policy, and took strong ground in favor of slavery. In 1837 he was second to William J. Graves, of Kentucky, in his duel with Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, in which the latter was killed. He was a man of undoubted ability, and had great influence in John Tyler's administration, and, says John W. Forney, "Standing between the two great parties in the house, he delighted in his isolation and rioted in the eccentricities of his genius." In 1842 the senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Wise as minister to France, but he was subsequently appointed minister to Brazil, and resided at Rio Janeiro from May, 1844, till October, 1847. In 1848 and

1852 he supported the Democratic candidates for president. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1855, after a very vigorous canvass, directed especially against the "Know-Nothings," whose progress he did much to check by his vigorous oratory. His success, which overturned the calculations of many political prophets, was due in part to his accusation that the "Know-Nothings" were Abolitionists in disguise. Toward the close of his term occurred the seizure of Harper's Ferry by John Brown, whose execution on 2 Dec., 1859, was one of the last acts of his administration. (See BROWN, JOHN.) In February, 1861, he was a member of the State convention, in which, from the committee on Federal relations, he made a report that aimed at compromise and a peaceable adjustment with the seceded states. After the secession of Virginia he was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army. His force was driven out of Kanawha valley by the National troops under Gen. Jacob D. Cox, and at Gauley Bridge lost a large quantity of arms and stores. Subsequently he commanded at Roanoke island, N. C., where his forces were defeated by Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's expedition, his son, Obadiah J. Wise, being among the killed. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession. He published "Seven Decades of the Union: Memoir of John Tyler" (Philadelphia, 1872).—Henry Alexander's son, **John Sergeant,** politician, b. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 25 Dec., 1846, was educated at Virginia military institute, and, while a cadet there, took part in the battle of Newmarket, Va., where he was wounded, afterward serving on staff duty till the end of the war. He studied law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has engaged in practice in Richmond. From 1882 till 1883 he was U. S. district attorney. He was chosen to congress in 1882 as a Readjuster, served one term, and in 1885 was the Republican candidate for governor of Virginia, but was defeated by Fitzhugh Lee.—Henry Alexander's nephew, **George Douglas,** congressman, b. in Accomack county, Va., 4 June, 1831, was educated at Indiana university, studied law at William and Mary, and practised at Richmond. He served in the Confederate army as a captain, was commonwealth's attorney of Richmond in 1870–'80, and in the latter year was chosen as a Democrat to congress, where he has since served. —Gov. Wise's cousin, **Henry Augustus,** naval officer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 May, 1819; d. in Naples, Italy, 2 April, 1869, was a son of George Stuart Wise, of the U. S. navy. He entered the navy, 8 Feb., 1834, attended the naval school at Philadelphia in 1839–'40, and became a passed midshipman, 16 July, 1840. He served in the depot of charts, and on special duty in 1840–'3, and cruised in the "Plymouth," of the Mediterranean station, in 1844–'5. He was promoted to master, 31 Oct., 1846, and lieutenant, 25 Feb., 1847. During the Mexican war he was attached to the razee "Independence," on the Pacific station, and participated in the operations in the Gulf of California, at Mazatlan, and La Paz. In 1850–'2 he served in the coast survey, and then he cruised in the frigate "Cumberland," of the Mediterranean station, in 1852–'4. He was on ordnance duty at Boston and Washington during the following years until 1860. When the civil war began he was attached to the steam frigate "Niagara" in the first blockading squadron off Charleston, S. C., in 1861. He was promoted to commander, 16 July, 1862, and appointed assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, where he served throughout the remainder of the war and until January, 1869, and rendered valuable services. He was promoted to captain, 29 Dec., 1866, and was abroad on leave when he died. He married a daughter of Edward Everett in 1848. Capt. Wise was the author of "Los Gringos, or an Interior View of Mexico and California, with Wanderings in Peru, Chili, and Polynesia" (New York, 1849); "Tales for the Marines" (Boston, 1855); "Scampavias; from Gibel Tarak to Stamboul, by Harry Gringo" (New York, 1857); "The Story of the Gray African Parrot," for children (1859); and "Captain Brand of the 'Centipede'" (London, 1860; New York, 1864).

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WISE, Isaac Mayer, clergyman, b. in Steingrub, Bohemia, 3 April, 1819. After following the usual rabbinical training, and a course of secular instruction at Prague, he was graduated at the University of Vienna in 1843. In the same year he was appointed rabbi of Radnitz, Bohemia, where he remained three years. He then went to New York, and from 1846 till 1854 he officiated in Albany. In 1854 Dr. Wise was called to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has remained. In 1854 he published the weekly, "The Israelite," and in 1855 a German supplement, "Die Deborah." He has also issued a special ritual called "Minhag America," which has been adopted by a large number of congregations, and he has been an industrious writer on Jewish and polemical topics. He has lectured throughout the country, and consecrated a large number of synagogues. He is identified with the reform movement in American Judaism, and his energy led to the union of American congregations and the Hebrew union college, of which he is president. Among his works are a "History of the Israelitish Nation" (Albany, 1854); "Essence of Judaism" (Cincinnati, 1860); "Judaism: its Doctrines and Duties" (1862); "The Martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth," to prove that the Jews were not responsible for the crucifixion (1874); "The Cosmic God" (1876); and "History of the Hebrews' Second Commonwealth" (1880).

WISE, John, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., in August, 1652; d. in Ipswich, Mass., 8 April, 1725. He was the son of Joseph Wise, who, in his younger days, had been a serving-man. John attended Roxbury free school, was graduated at Harvard in 1673, and, after studying theology, was ordained pastor of Chebacco, a new parish of Ipswich, on 12 Aug., 1683, where he remained till his death. In 1688, for leading the citizens of Ipswich in their remonstrance against arbitrary taxation by Sir Edmund Andros, he was imprisoned, fined £50 and costs, and deprived of his ministerial office, but after the revolution of the following year he brought action against Chief-Justice Dudley for refusing him the benefit of the habeas corpus act, and is said to have recovered damages. The town had paid his fine and costs and sent him, as its representative, to Boston, where he took an active part in reorganizing the government. In 1690 he was a chaplain in the unfortunate expedition to

Canada. When it was proposed, under the leadership of the Mathers, to establish associations of ministers in Massachusetts that should exercise authority that had belonged to the individual churches, Wise opposed the plan as being the first step toward a hierarchy, and published against it a pamphlet entitled "The Churches' Quarrel Espoused" (Boston, 1710; 2d ed., with the "Cambridge Platform," 1715). In this he attacked the scheme with keen satire, utterly defeating it. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, in his "Congregationalism as Seen in its Literature," says the essay is unsurpassed "for density, for clearness, for largeness of vision, for conclusiveness, and for general ability and beauty of style." Later Mr. Wise amplified his views in his "Vindication of the Government of New England Churches," which was bound together with another edition of the former pamphlet (1717). This is a remarkable exposition of the general principles of civil government, and became, says a biographer, "the text-book of liberty for our Revolutionary fathers, containing some of the notable expressions that are used in the Declaration of Independence." The two essays were reprinted in a volume by the Congregational board of publication, with an historical introductory notice by the Rev. Joseph S. Clark, D. D. (1860). See, also, funeral sermon, by John White (1725).

WISE, John, aëronaut, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 24 Feb., 1808; d. in Lake Michigan, 28 or 29 Sept., 1879. His first ascension from Philadelphia, Pa., on 2 May, 1835, was short and uneventful. During his next, on 4 July, 1835, from Lebanon, Pa., he attempted to open the valve on the top of the balloon, but lost control, and it burst, compelling him to descend. On 1 Oct., 1835, he attempted an ascension from Lancaster, Pa., but was thrown from the car and became unconscious while the balloon ascended alone, and on 7 May, 1836, he ascended again from Lancaster, and landed in Harford county, Md., about seventy-five miles distant. While he was emptying the car of its cargo an explosion of the gas occurred, burning the aëronaut severely. He made a voyage from Philadelphia, Pa., on 18 Sept., 1837, alighting in Delaware river, where he was rescued. On this trip he set loose two parachutes for the purpose of demonstrating the superiority of the inverted parachute. In October, 1837, he ascended again from Philadelphia, and alighted in New Jersey, forty miles from his starting-point. He left Easton, Pa., 11 Aug., 1838, and when he had reached the height of 13,000 feet his balloon burst, and in less than ten seconds all the gas had escaped. The balloon descended rapidly with an oscillating motion, and, on reaching the earth, rebounded, throwing Mr. Wise ten feet from the car. He next advertised that on 1 Oct., 1838, he would ascend and in the air would convert his balloon into a parachute, which feat he successfully accomplished. On 4 July, 1840, he entered into competition with William Paullin for a record of the highest and longest balloon ascension, but was defeated. In June, 1843, he announced his intention of crossing the Atlantic in the summer of 1844, advancing the theory that there was a constant air-current from west to east 12,000 feet above the ocean; but he failed to secure an appropriation from congress for the purpose, and was compelled to abandon the project. In August, 1846, during an ascension from West Chester, Pa., he entered a thunder-cloud, and, on descending, his car was struck by lightning, but he escaped. During an ascent, on 15 Aug., 1851, from Zanesville, Ohio, he made experiments on the action of falling bodies, and found that they all spin upon their axes. A light, empty pint-bottle fell in a large spiral, giving out a musical sound in its descent, and turning slowly on an axis as it came down. On 5 Sept., 1851, he ascended from Columbus, Ohio, and found himself entering a stratum, 10,000 feet in height, that was highly electrical and agitated by "convulsionary air-wheels." All parts of the balloon-rigging acquired musical properties, the various cords giving forth sounds similar to those of a stringed instrument. At sunset he saw the clouds tinted with the colors of the rainbow, and, although more than a mile high, heard the voices of persons below in conversation. This voyage was beneficial to his health, which had been much impaired. In 1851 he petitioned congress for an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose of constructing a large air-ship with which to demonstrate the possibility of destroying any fleet, fort, or army by means of explosive missiles thrown from the car, and also the possibility of crossing the ocean. The petition was referred to the naval committee and never reported on. Thereafter he continued to make occasional ascensions until 1859, when they numbered about 230. In that year, with John La Mountain and others, he made the celebrated voyage from St. Louis to Jefferson county, N. Y., a description of which is given in the article La Mountain. From September, 1871, till July, 1872, he was librarian of the Franklin institute. He then revived his project of crossing the Atlantic, and made efforts to raise funds for a balloon and equipment, but without success until the enterprise was taken up by the "Daily Graphic," of New York city. (See Donaldson, Washington H.) Soon after this failure he removed to Louisiana, Mo., intending to devote the remainder of his life to farming; but he was unable to resist the fascination of ballooning, and announced an ascension from St. Louis, Mo., 28 Sept., 1879. With several companions, in a new balloon named the "Pathfinder," he set out at the appointed time, intending to stay in the air as long as he could. The balloon moved in a northeasterly direction, and was last seen at Carlinville, Ill. From that time no tidings were ever received from the aëronauts, but several weeks later the body of one of the party was washed ashore on Lake Michigan. It is supposed that they perished during one of the sudden tempests of that region, and, like Donaldson and others, were drowned in the waters of the great lake. Mr. Wise published a "System of Aëronautics" (Philadelphia, 1850).

WISNER, Benjamin Blydenburg, clergyman, b. in Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., 19 Sept., 1794; d. in Boston, Mass., 9 Feb., 1835. His father was one of the first settlers in Goshen. Benjamin was graduated at Union in 1813 and at Princeton theological seminary in 1820, and in the interval was principal of the academy in Johnstown, N. Y., also studying law. In 1821–'32 he was pastor of the Old South church, Boston, Mass. He then resigned on account of failing health, and became secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. In that capacity he did good service in visiting various parts of the country and in forming missionary associations. Union gave him the degree of D. D. in 1828. His publications include single sermons and memoirs; "History of the Old South Church" (Boston, 1830); and "Moral Condition and Prospects of the Heathen" (1833). See "Memorial Volume of the First Fifty Years of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions," by Rufus Anderson, D. D. (1862).

WISNER, Henry, patriot, b. in Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., about 1725; d. there in 1790.

He was the grandson of a Swiss soldier who settled in Orange county in 1715. Henry was appointed in 1768 one of the assistant justices of the court of common pleas, and represented Orange county in the New York general assembly in 1759–'69. He strenuously espoused the side of colonial rights against the pretensions of the British parliament, and was a member of the Continental congress of 1774, and of the 2d Continental congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence. For that measure Wisner voted, and he was the only New York delegate who acquired that honor, but before the Declaration was engrossed on parchment and ready for signing, he went to New York to attend the Provincial congress, of which he had been elected a member. He studied the art of making gunpowder and erected three powder-mills in the neighborhood of Goshen, from which large quantities of powder were supplied to the Revolutionary army. He was otherwise of practical service to the patriot cause by having spears and gun-flints made and by repairing the roads in Orange county, thus facilitating the transportation of provisions and military material to the American troops. He also, at his own expense, erected works and mounted cannon on the banks of Hudson river, which greatly impeded British vessels in their passage of the Highlands. He was one of the committee that framed the first constitution of New York in 1777, state senator in 1777–'82, and a member of the New York convention of 1788, which ratified the U. S. constitution. On that occasion he voted in the negative, fearing, in common with other stanch patriots, that a strong Federal government would overpower state and individual rights. In person Wisner was tall, with pleasing manners, and a frame that was vigorous even in old age. He possessed a strong intellect and an energetic character. See "A Memorial of Henry Wisner," by Franklin Burdge (New York, 1878).

WISNER, Moses, lawyer, b. in Aurelius, N. Y., in 1818; d. in Lexington, Ky., 5 Jan., 1863. He was carefully educated, removed to Michigan in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Pontiac in 1842. He became prosecuting attorney for Lapeer county in 1843, and was governor of Michigan in 1849–'61. In 1862 he entered the National army as colonel of the 22d Michigan regiment, but died on his way to the seat of war.

WISNER, William, clergyman, b. in Warwick, N. Y., in 1782; d. in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 7 Jan., 1871. He adopted the profession of law, and practised in Orange county, N. Y., for several years, but relinquished that profession to become a clergyman. He studied theology at Princeton seminary, was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Ithaca for a short time, and in 1831 took charge of the Brick church, Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for several years. He removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1870. Delaware college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1842. His publications include "Incidents in the Life of a Pastor" (New York, 1851), and "Elements of Civil Liberty, or the Way to maintain Free Institutions" (1853).—His son, **William Carpenter,** clergyman, b. in Elmira, N. Y., 7 Dec., 1808; d. in Lockport, N. Y., 14 July, 1880, was graduated at Union in 1830, studied theology with private instructors, and was pastor of Presbyterian churches in New York and Missouri from 1832 till 1836, when he became pastor in Lockport, N. Y., holding charges there from 1837 till 1876. Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1851. Dr. Wisner was known throughout the Presbyterian church not only for solid learning, but for his inexhaustible humor. He left his large private library to Auburn theological seminary, of which he was a trustee in 1863–'76. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1855. He published several sermons and "Prelacy and Parity" (New York, 1844).

WISSER, John Philip, soldier, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 19 July, 1852. He was graduated at the Central high-school of St. Louis in 1870, and at the U. S. military academy in 1874. Receiving an assignment to the 1st artillery, he served on garrison duty in Florida and Massachusetts until May, 1876, when he was ordered to the U. S. artillery-school at Fort Monroe. Since 1878 he has been connected almost continuously with the academic staff of instructors at the U. S. military academy, chiefly in the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. On 13 Jan., 1880, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and during 1884 he studied at the Freiberg, Saxony, school of mines, and at the agricultural experiment station at Wiesbaden. He was requested to investigate and report upon the system of instruction at the military schools of England, France, Germany, and Austria, and to attend and report upon the manœuvres of the 17th corps of the French army in 1884. Lieut. Wisser was aide-de-camp to Gen. John Gibbon during the Chinese troubles in Washington territory in 1886, but in August of that year he returned to the U. S. military academy. He is a member of the Chemical society of Berlin and of the American association for the advancement of science. His publications include "Chemical Manipulations" (Fort Monroe, 1883); "Short Historical Sketch of Gunpowder" (New York, 1883); "Compressed Gun-Cotton for Military Use" (1886); "Report on the Manœuvres of the 17th Corps of the Army of France" (Vancouver Barracks, W. T., 1886); "Practical Instruction in Minor Tactics and Strategy" (New York, 1888); and "Report on the Military Schools of Europe: I., Austria" (1889).

WISSLER, Jacques, engraver, b. in Strasburg, Germany, in 1803; d. in Camden, N. J., 25 Nov., 1887. He was educated in Paris, France, came to this country in 1849, and was employed in a lithographing firm. Before the civil war his employer sent him to Richmond, Va., and after the firing on Fort Sumter he was detained by the Confederate authorities and assigned to the task of engraving its paper currency and bonds. Mr. Wissler acquired a fortune in this employment, but his loyalty to the U. S. government caused the confiscation of his estate before the close of the war. He then removed to Macon, Miss., and finally settled in Camden, N. J., where he acquired the reputation of being among the most skilled engravers in this country. He was also successful in portrait-painting in crayons and oils.

WISTAR, Richard, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 July, 1756; d. there, 6 June, 1821. He was the grandson of Caspar Wistar, who came to this country from Germany in 1717 and established near Salem, N. J., what is believed to have been the first glass-factory in the colonies, in the management of which his son was also associated. In early life Richard turned his attention to commerce, in which he was eminently successful. He built a large four-storied store in 1790, where he conducted an iron and hardware business, and with the profits of this undertaking purchased lands and houses in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which became exceedingly valuable. During the Revolutionary war he advocated the defence of his property by arms, which resulted in his being disowned by the Society of Friends. He was an inspector

of prisons, and was one of the early friends and supporters of the Philadelphia library company and the Pennsylvania hospital.—His brother, **Caspar,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Sept., 1761; d. there, 22 Jan., 1818, was educated at the Friends' school in his native city, where he received a thorough classical training. His interest in medicine began while he was aiding in the care of the wounded after the battle of Germantown, and he made his first studies under the direction of Dr. John Redman. He attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of bachelor of medicine in 1782. After spending a year in England, he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1786, he received his doctorate. While in Scotland he was, for two successive years, president of the Royal medical society of Edinburgh, and also president of a society for the further investigation of natural history. He returned to this country in January, 1787, and entered on the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he was at once appointed one of the physicians to the Philadelphia dispensary. He was professor of chemistry and the institutes of medicine in the College of Philadelphia from 1789 till 1792, when the faculty of that institution united with the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was adjunct professor of anatomy, midwifery, and surgery until 1808. In that year, on the death of his associate, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., he was given the chair of anatomy, which he retained until his death. His fame attracted students to his lectures, and he was largely the means of establishing the reputation of the school. Meanwhile he was chosen physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, where he remained until 1810. His ability as an anatomist was increased by his description of the posterior portion of the ethmoid bone with the triangular bones attached, which received universal recognition as an original treatment of the subject. It was his habit to throw open his house once every week in the winter, and at these gatherings students, citizens, scientists, and travellers met and discussed subjects of interest. These assemblies, celebrated in the annals of Philadelphia under the title of Wistar parties, were continued long after his death by other residents of that city. The College of physicians elected him a fellow in 1787, and he was appointed one of its censors in 1794, which place he retained until his death. He was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1787, was chosen its vice-president in 1795, and on the resignation of Thomas Jefferson, in 1815, succeeded to the highest office, which he filled during the remainder of his life. On the death of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Wistar succeeded to the presidency of the Society for the abolition of slavery. The well-known climbing-shrub, wistaria, which grows wild in the western and southern states, was named in his honor. Dr. Wistar contributed papers to the "Transactions of the College of Physicians" and to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and

was the author of "A System of Anatomy, for the Use of Students of Medicine" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1814, originally published in parts).—His son, **Isaac Jones,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Nov., 1827, was educated at Haverford college, Pa., adopted the profession of law, and practised in Philadelphia. He entered the National army in 1861, as a captain in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and served in Maryland and Virginia, his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, dated 29 Nov., 1862, being granted for services at Antietam. After the war he resumed practice, and is now president of a canal company and several coal companies in Pennsylvania.

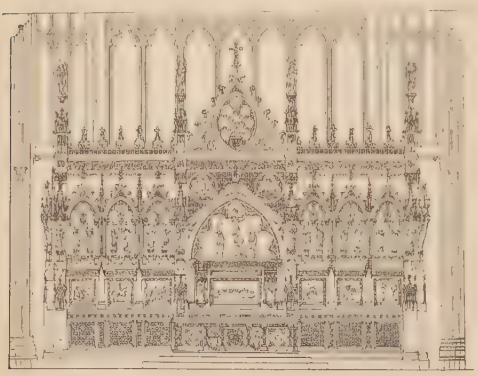
WISTER, Annis Lee, translator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Oct., 1830. She is the daughter of the Rev. William H. Furness, and married, in 1854, Dr. Caspar Wister (a descendant of Caspar Wistar, who came to this country in 1717), who was born in 1817, and died 20 Dec., 1888. Her education was received chiefly at home under the care of her father, and she early began to translate stories from the German. Subsequently she translated and adapted various novels, including those of Eugenie Marlitt, Wilhelmine von Hillern, Friedrich W. Hackländer, Fanny Lewald, and others, numbering in all more than thirty volumes (Philadelphia, 1864 *et seq.*), among which are "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "Gold Elsie," "The Second Wife," "Violetta," and "The Owl's Nest." A uniform set of her German translations has been issued in thirty volumes (1888). She has also published, with Dr. Frederic H. Hedge, "Metrical Translations and Poems" (Boston, 1888).

WISWALL, Ichabod, clergyman, b. in England in 1638; d. in Duxbury, Mass., 23 July, 1700. He emigrated to this country in his youth, studied at Harvard for three years without being graduated, was ordained to the ministry, and from 1676 until his death was pastor of the church in Duxbury, Mass. He taught for many years, and was an agent of the colony in 1689 in its efforts to prevent the union of Plymouth colony to New York or Massachusetts, visiting England for this purpose, but was defeated by Increase Mather, the representative of Massachusetts, who desired the union. Wiswall published a poem on the comet of 1680 (London, 1680).

WITHERELL, James, statesman, b. in Mansfield, Mass., 16 June, 1759; d. in Detroit, Mich., 9 Jan., 1838. He served in the Revolutionary army as a member of the 11th Massachusetts regiment from the beginning of the war till 1783, when he was mustered out of service, after participating in the principal battles in New York and New Jersey, and being severely wounded at White Plains. He then studied medicine in his native state, was licensed to practise in 1788, and removed to Vermont, where he adopted the profession of law. He served in the legislature in 1798–1803, was a judge of Rutland county for the next two years, state councillor in 1803–'7, and a member of congress from October, 1807, till May, 1808, when he resigned to become U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan. He resigned that post in 1828, and was appointed secretary of the territory by President John Quincy Adams. He was active in the management of the municipal and educational affairs of Detroit, and left a valuable collection of papers on the history of that city and the state of Michigan.—His son, **Benjamin Franklin Hawkins,** jurist, b. in Fair Haven, Vt., 4 Aug., 1797; d. in Detroit, Mich., 26 June, 1867, was educated in a private school in Troy, N. Y., accompanied his father to Michigan, and studied law. He was ad-

mitted to the bar of Detroit in 1819, was prosecuting attorney and probate judge of Wayne county, and in 1843 district judge of the criminal court of Wayne, Washtenaw, and Jackson counties. He became historiographer of Detroit in 1855, and from 1857 until his death was circuit judge of Wayne county. He was appointed a regent of the State university in 1848, served several terms in the legislature, was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1850, and president of the Michigan historical society for many years.

WITHERS, Frederick Clarke, architect, b. in Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, England, 4 Feb., 1828. He was educated in King Edward's school in Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and then devoted himself to the study of architecture. Mr. Withers early came to this country and established for



himself a high reputation for his designs of churches. Among these are St. Luke's, Matteawan, N. Y.; the 1st Presbyterian, Newburg, N. Y.; St. Thomas's, Hanover, N. H.; the Church of the Advent, Louisville, Ky.; St. Luke's, Altoona, Pa.; and Calvary, Summit, N. J. Of other buildings, the Hudson river state hospital for the insane at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and the buildings of the Columbia institution for deaf and dumb at Washington, D. C., are from his plans. The Jefferson market court-house and prison in New York, designed in the Italian Gothic style, is the only public building where that style has been introduced, and ranks as one of the best pieces of architectural designing in that city. He also designed and had charge of the erection of the altar and reredos in Trinity church, New York city, in honor of William B. Astor. This memorial, carved in Caen stone, occupies nearly the entire width of the chancel, and is about twenty feet high. The altar, of white marble, is eleven feet long, and is divided into panels, in the central one of which is a Maltese cross in mosaic set with cameos, on which are cut the symbols of the evangelists. In beauty of design and delicacy of carving this reredos is among the best works of its character on the American continent. (See illustration.) During 1861–'2 Mr. Withers served as an officer in the New York volunteer engineers, and he has published "Church Architecture" (New York, 1873).

WITHERS, Jones Mitchell, soldier, b. in Madison county, Wis., 12 Jan., 1814. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, and resigned in the same year, but during the Creek disturbances in 1836 commanded the Alabama volunteers. He subsequently studied law in Tuscaloosa, Ala., became private secretary to Gov. Clement C. Clay, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He settled in Mobile as a lawyer and commission merchant in 1841. He was in the legislature in 1855, mayor of Mobile in 1856–'61, and at the beginning of the civil war entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 3d Alabama infantry. He became brigadier-general in July, 1861, commanding the defences of Mobile, major-general early in 1862, commanded a division at Shiloh, and participated in the battle of Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862. He was subsequently in charge of a department, with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala. After the war he returned to Mobile, and edited the "Tribune" in that city.

WITHERS, Robert Enoch, senator, b. in Campbell county, Va., 18 Sept., 1821. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1840, and practised his profession in his native county for fifteen years, afterward removing to Danville, Va. Early in 1861 he became colonel of the 18th Virginia regiment, and with that command he participated in all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia from Bull Run to Gaines's Mills, where he was severely wounded. Being incapacitated for further field duty, he was then assigned to the charge of the prisons and hospitals in Danville, Va., which post he held till the close of the civil war. He edited the "Lynchburg News" in 1866–'8, and subsequently the "Richmond Enquirer," and was nominated for governor by the Democratic party in 1868, but withdrew in favor of Gilbert C. Walker, Conservative. He was a presidential elector in 1873, became lieutenant-governor, 1 Jan., 1874, and on the 13th of the same month was chosen U. S. senator as a Democrat, succeeding John F. Lewis, Republican, and serving one term. Since 1885 he has been U. S. consul at Hong Kong, China.

WITHERSPOON, John, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Gifford, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 5 Feb., 1722; d. near Princeton, N. J., 15 Sept., 1794. Through his mother he was descended from John Knox. His father, James Witherspoon, was minister of the parish of Yester, which included the village of Gifford. The son was graduated at Edinburgh university in 1742, and in 1745 was ordained minister of the parish of Beith. While looking at the battle of Falkirk he was made a prisoner, and confined for two weeks, to the permanent injury of his health. He gained a wide reputation, first by a satirical essay on ecclesiastical abuses, and afterward by a disquisition on the Calvinistic doctrine of justification by faith, and was installed pastor at Paisley on 16 Jan., 1757, and in the course of a year was chosen moderator of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1764. He declined the presidency of Princeton college in 1766, but accepted a second invitation, and was inaugurated on 17 Aug., 1768. He brought with him 300 valuable volumes as a gift to the college, while his friends in Scotland and England gave many more. Finding the treasury empty, he made a

Jno Witherspoon

tour in New England, obtaining subscriptions in Boston and other towns, secured aid also from South Carolina, Virginia, and other colonies, and issued "An Address to the Inhabitants of Jamaica and other West India Islands on Behalf of the College of New Jersey." His special department of instruction was that of divinity, and during the entire period of his presidency he officiated as pastor of the church in Princeton. He was the first teacher in this country of the system of metaphysics that was contemporaneously expounded in Scotland by Thomas Reid. He also enlarged the course of philosophy so as to include political science and international law, and promoted the study of mathematics. The college received a great expansion through his administrative ability and the introduction of progressive educational methods. Besides other improvements in the system of teaching, he introduced the lecture method, and gave lectures himself on rhetoric, moral philosophy, history, and theology. In 1772 he instituted a class in Hebrew, and he also introduced the study of the French language. He was a leader of the Presbyterians of the country in embracing the side of the patriots in the difficulties with the British crown, identifying himself with the colonial contention from his landing in America, and by his influence and example doing much to attach the Scotch and Scotch-Irish population to the patriot cause. When the preparations for a general congress were in progress he met the New Jersey committee at New Brunswick to urge resistance to the tea tax, and was accounted "as high a son of liberty as any man in America." On 17 May, 1776, which was appointed by congress as a day of fasting, he delivered a sermon on "The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men," which was published and dedicated to John Hancock, and reprinted in Glasgow with notes denouncing the author as a rebel and a traitor. The people of New Jersey elected him to the convention that framed the state constitution, and he surprised his fellow-members with his knowledge of law. On 22 June, after taking part, as a member of the Provincial congress, in the overthrow of the authority of the royal governor, William Franklin, he was elected to the Continental congress. He was impatient of delay in passing the Declaration of Independence, declaring that "he that will not respond to its accents, and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of freeman," and protesting for himself that "although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather that they should descend thither by the hand of the public executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country." He was a member of the secret committee of congress whose labors were of supreme importance in the prosecution of the war. In November, 1776, he was appointed on a committee with two others to visit Gen. Washington and confer with him on the military crisis, and in December, when congress had been driven from Philadelphia to Baltimore, he made one of a committee, the other members being Richard Henry Lee and John Adams, which issued a stirring appeal to the people. He was also a member of the board of war, and in 1778 was made a member of the committee on the finances. In the following year he distinguished himself as a member of the committee to procure supplies for the famishing army. He also acted in that year on the committee to conduct negotiations with the people of Vermont, who were determined to organize a new state on the New Hampshire grants. In 1779 he resigned his seat in congress on account of the expense that was incident to the place, and with the desire to devote his attention to a revival in the college; but he was persuaded to return in 1780. Many of the state papers on the emission of a paper currency, the mode of supplying the army by commission, and other important subjects were from his pen, and some of the chief measures of congress were initiated by him. Retiring from congress in 1783, he visited England with Joseph Reed, intending to appeal to the people of Great Britain and the continent for contributions to the treasury of Princeton college; but he found the British so embittered toward the people of this country that he refrained from presenting his object to the public. He did not resume the work of teaching after the war, but occupied himself with the administrative affairs of the college and with the cultivation of a farm near Princeton till the close of his life. For two years before his death he was blind. The earliest publication of Dr. Witherspoon was his "Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy; being an Humble Attempt to open up the Mystery of Moderation," first issued without his name (Glasgow, 1753), but afterward avowed in "A Serious Apology for the 'Characteristics.'" His "Essay on the Connection between the Doctrine of Justification by the Imputed Righteousness of Christ and Holiness of Life" (Edinburgh, 1856) was often republished. The publication by the Rev. John Home of the tragedy of "Douglas" drew from him a "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage" (Glasgow, 1757). A sermon entitled "Seasonable Advice to Young Persons" (Paisley, 1762), denouncing some young men for mocking the sacrament, subjected him to a heavy fine for libel. The first collection of his writings, which bore the title of "Essays on Important Subjects, with Ecclesiastical Characteristics" (3 vols., London, 1764), included an "Essay on Regeneration," which was also published separately. "Sermons on Practical Subjects" (Glasgow, 1768) and "Practical Discourses on Leading Truths of the Gospel" (1768) contained nine and fourteen homilies, respectively. After coming to this country he published single sermons; lectures on philosophy, eloquence, divinity, and education; an "Essay on Money," "Letters on Marriage," philological papers in "The Druid," and political essays, one of which, entitled "Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament" (Philadelphia, 1774), was attributed to Benjamin Franklin. After his death appeared a volume containing "Sermons on Various Subjects," and numerous controversial tracts, one of which was the "History of a Corporation of Servants," satirizing the Church of England, which was written before he left Scotland. A collected edition of his "Works," with his funeral sermon by Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, and a memoir of his life by Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith, was edited by the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green (4 vols., New York, 1800–'1; 9 vols., Edinburgh, 1804). The "Life" had already appeared by itself (New York, 1795), and was reprinted in an edition of his "Select Works" (2 vols., London, 1804). Dr. Green left a memoir of Dr. Witherspoon which remains in manuscript in the library of the New Jersey historical society at Newark. A colossal statue of Witherspoon was unveiled on 20 Oct., 1876, in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, Pa.

WITHERSPOON, Thomas Dwight, clergyman, b. in Greensborough, Hale co., Ala., 17 Jan., 1836. He was graduated at the University of Mississippi in 1856, studied theology, and became pas-

tor of the Presbyterian church at Oxford, Miss., in 1859, was a chaplain in the army of the Confederacy for the whole duration of the civil war, then was settled at Memphis, Tenn., till 1870, when he was chosen chaplain of the University of Virginia for the usual period of two years. After his incumbency in that post he took charge of a church at Petersburg, Va., which he left in 1882 to become pastor of one in Louisville, Ky., and at the same time chairman of the evangelistic agency of the synod. He has been invited to various professorships and to the presidency of colleges, but would not leave the pastorate. The University of Mississippi gave him the degree of D. D. in 1868, and that of LL. D. in 1884. Dr. Witherspoon is the author of "Children of the Covenant" (Richmond, 1867), and "Letters on Romanism" (1877).

WITHINGTON, Leonard, clergyman, b. in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., 9 Aug., 1789; d. in Newbury, Mass., 22 April, 1885. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, studied theology at Andover seminary, was ordained as a Congregational minister on 31 Oct., 1816, and acted as pastor of the 1st church at Newbury till 1858, when he retired from the active duties of the ministry, though he continued to be connected with the church as senior pastor till his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Bowdoin in 1850. He published, besides numerous sermons, reviews, and lectures, "The Puritan, a Series of Essays," under the pen-name of "Jonathan Oldbug" (2 vols., Boston, 1836), afterward suppressing the edition; "Penitential Tears, or a Cry from the Dust by the Thirty-One" (1845), referring to the protest of Boston school-masters against the abolition of corporal punishment; and "Solomon's Song Translated and Explained," which was the fruit of nearly twoscore years of study (1861).

WITHROW, William Henry, Canadian author, b. in Toronto, 6 Aug., 1839. He was educated at Toronto academy, Victoria college, and Toronto university, and was graduated in 1864. He entered the ministry of the Methodist church in 1864, and was subsequently pastor consecutively at Waterford, Montreal, Hamilton, and Niagara. In 1874 he was elected editor of the "Canadian Methodist Magazine" at Toronto, which he has since held, and he is also editor of the Sunday-school periodicals of his denomination. He was professor of ethics and metaphysics in Wesleyan ladies' college at Hamilton in 1873–'4; was a member of the senate of Toronto university in 1866, and of Wesleyan theological college since 1886; was elected a fellow of the Royal society of Canada in 1884, and in 1882 received the degree of D. D. from Victoria university, Cobourg. He has travelled extensively, and has been identified with the cause of temperance in Canada. He has published "The Catacombs of Rome, and their Testimony relative to Primitive Christianity" (New York, 1874); "School History of Canada" (Toronto, 1876); "History of Canada" (Boston, 1878); "Worthies of Early Methodism" (Toronto, 1879); "Romance of Missions" (1879); "The King's Messenger, or Lawrence Temple's Probation" (1879); "Barbara Heck" (1880); "Great Preachers, Ancient and Modern" (1880); "Neville Trueman, the Pioneer Preacher" (1880); "A Canadian in Europe" (1881); "Valeria, the Martyr of the Catacombs" (1881); "Men Worth Knowing" (1883); "Life in a Parsonage, or Lights and Shadows of Itinerancy" (1885); and "The Dominion of Canada, Picturesque and Descriptive" (1888).

WITSEN, Willem Jacobus, Dutch physician, b. in Oesgeet, Holland, in 1739; d. near Rotterdam in 1808. He was educated at the University of Leyden, and went about 1765 to St. Eustatius, W. I., where he practised his profession and formed a valuable library. After holding the office of health commissioner of the colony, he was transferred to Surinam in the same capacity, and checked there an epidemic of yellow fever in 1779–'80, and the Asiatic cholera in 1783. He was maintained in his office when the colony was captured by the English and retaken by the French, and after the conclusion of peace he established a botanical garden in Surinam, and made several expeditions into the interior to collect medicinal plants. In 1797 he was appointed surgeon-inspector in the home navy department, and retired from active service in 1801, settling on an estate near Rotterdam, where he died. Among his works are "Tropiske Medicinske Voordenboek, gefolgden van een Verhandling over medicinske planten van Guiana" (Rotterdam, 1799), and "De plantarum Guianæ æconomia" (1802).

WITTE, Nicolas (vit-teh), Flemish missionary, known also as Fray Juan de San Pablo, b. in Bruges about 1505; d. in Mexico, 21 Oct., 1565. It is said that he was a relative of the Emperor Charles V., who gave him a high office at court, but in 1532 he fled to the convent of San Agustin and became a monk, despite the emperor's entreaties. As he longed to labor in the New World, and had refused several bishoprics, he obtained leave in 1543 to go to New Spain. He learned the Indian dialects in Mexico, took charge in 1548 of the missions in the northern provinces, preaching in the native languages with remarkable success. He was given by the Indians the name of "El Ñoco," which means friend, or protector. Owing to his great favor with the emperor, he abolished in his missions the enforced labor to which the Indians had before been subjected, and, making known at court their true condition, succeeded in obtaining several imperial decrees, enacting improvements and measures for their welfare, not only in Mexico but in the whole of South America. He was prior successively of the convents of Chilapa and Mexico. Witte left to the convent of Burgos a rich library of books about Aztec and Toltec monuments. Besides manuscripts that are preserved in the archives of Simancas, and several letters published in the recent Spanish state publication "Cartas de Indias," he wrote "Ensayo sobre la lengua Mexicana" (Seville, 1561).

WOEDTKE, Frederick William (vet'-keh), Baron de, soldier, b. in Prussia, about 1740; d. near Lake George, N. Y., 31 July, 1776. He was for many years an officer in the army of Frederick the Great, attaining the rank of major. Coming to Philadelphia with letters of recommendation from friends of America in Paris, he was appointed a brigadier-general on 16 March, 1776, and ordered to join the Northern army. He took part, about three weeks before his death, in a council of war at Crown Point, which decided, against the advice of Col. John Stark and others, to evacuate that post and fall back on Mount Independence.

WOERT, or **WERT, Jan Jacobus Sebald,** Dutch navigator, b. about 1550; d. in Holland about 1612. He was in the service of the East Indian company, when he sailed as rear-admiral of the fleet of Jacobus Mahn, which was sent to explore the Strait of Magellan, and left Texel in June, 1598. The admiral having died at sea in September following, Simon Van Cordes succeeded in command, and Woert became vice-admiral. After visiting Buenos Ayres and making soundings along the coast of Patagonia, they anchored in

April, 1599, at the Pinguin islands, and a few weeks later discovered Nassau island, where the admiral established his headquarters, while Woert made journeys into the interior and had friendly intercourse with the natives. They entered the South sea on 10 Sept., and the next day Woert's ship was carried by a storm back into the straits. Unable to unite the fleet, he returned to Nassau island, whence he led surveying expeditions along the strait, prepared a valuable chart, and discovered the Sebald islands on 28 Feb., 1600. He reached Amsterdam in the following June, and in 1604 commanded a new expedition to the Strait of Magellan. Some authors assert that he died during the journey, but others contend that he sailed to the south till he encountered ice-fields. The clerk of the expedition wrote a narrative of Woert's discovery, which was translated into French as "Relation de l'expédition des amiraux Jacques Mahn, Simon de Cordes et Jean Sebald Woert, faite au détroit de Magellan" (Leyden, 1603). There is a Latin version by Jan Laet, which is included in his "Novus orbis, seu descriptionis occidentalis" (Leyden, 1633).

WOLCOTT, Roger, colonial governor, b. in Windsor, Conn., 4 Jan., 1679; d. in East Windsor (then a part of Windsor), Conn., 17 May, 1767. The frontier settlement in which he grew up afforded him no opportunities of early education. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a weaver, and on reaching his majority he established himself in business, and acquired a competence. He was a representative in 1709, became a justice of the peace in the following year, and in 1711 acted as commissary of the Connecticut forces in the expedition against Canada. He became a member of the council in 1714, judge of the county court in 1721, a judge of the supreme court in 1732, and deputy governor and chief judge of the supreme court in 1741. In 1745 he commanded the Connecticut contingent of the forces that were sent by the colonies against Louisburg, with the rank of major-general, and in the siege of that place was second in command under Sir William Pepperell. He was elected governor in 1750, and held the office till 1754, when he retired from public life, and devoted his after-years to literary pursuits and religious meditation. He published "Poetical Meditations," a small volume of verse (New London, 1725), containing, with six shorter pieces, a narrative poem called "A Brief Account of the Agency of the Hon. John Winthrop in the Court of King Charles the Second," which has been reprinted in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society. Some of the other poems are given in Charles W. Everest's "Poets of Connecticut" (New York, 1843); and a letter to the Rev. Peter Hobart entitled "The New England Congregational Churches are and always have been Consociated Churches" (1761).—His son, **Erastus,** soldier, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 21 Sept., 1722; d. there, 14 Sept., 1793, was repeatedly elected to the general assembly, and was chosen speaker of the lower house, was a justice of the peace and a judge of probate, and became chief judge of the county court. He was sent to Boston in 1775 to observe the movements of the British troops. Early in 1776 he joined Gen. Washington's army before Boston with a regiment of Connecticut militia, and in the summer of that year he garrisoned the forts at New London with his men. He was appointed a brigadier-general of militia in 1777, and led the 1st brigade of Connecticut troops on the expedition to Peekskill, N. Y., and then to Danbury, Conn. He was chosen a delegate to the Continental congress, but did not serve. After the Revolution he was a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut.—Another son, **Oliver,** signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Windsor, Conn., 26 Nov., 1726; d. in Litchfield, Conn., 1 Dec., 1797, was graduated at Yale in 1747, and in the same year was commissioned as captain by the governor of New York, and, raising a company of volunteers, served on the northern frontier till his regiment was disbanded after the signature of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. He then studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, but in 1751, before he entered into practice, he was chosen sheriff of the newly organized county of Litchfield. He was a member of the council continuously from 1774 till 1786, and at the same time judge of the county court of common pleas, and also judge of probate for the Litchfield district many years. He was active in the militia organization, and rose through all the grades from a captaincy to the rank of major-general. Adhering to the American cause from the beginning of the Revolutionary troubles, he was appointed by the Continental congress in July, 1775, one of the commissioners of Indian affairs for the northern department, who were intrusted with the task of inducing the Iroquois Indians to remain neutral. The Wyoming controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and, still more, the dispute between the settlers of Vermont and the authorities of the state of New York, which endangered the harmonious action of the colonies, were compromised largely through his exertions. A gilded leaden statue of George III., that had been erected on Bowling Green in New York city in 1770, was thrown down by the citizens in 1776, and was taken to Gen. Wolcott's place in Litchfield, where his daughters and their friends converted the material into cartridges for the militia. He was elected to the second Continental congress, and took his seat in January, 1776, remaining during the debates on the Declaration of Independence and until after it was adopted. He then returned to Connecticut, and was appointed by the governor and council of safety to the command of the fourteen regiments of Connecticut militia that were sent for the defence of New York. He organized this force, and when it was divided into brigades returned to his home, and in November resumed his seat in congress, which, a month later, was driven from Philadelphia, and continued its sessions in Baltimore. During the summer of 1777 he was employed in organizing bodies of militia, in active operations, and in corresponding with other patriots on military matters. He brought re-enforcements of several thousand men to the assistance of Gen. Israel Putnam on Hudson river, and then joined the northern army under Gen. Horatio Gates with three or four hundred volunteers, and was assigned to the command of a brigade of militia which took part in the defeat of Gen. John Burgoyne. In February, 1778, he resumed his

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place in congress, which was then sitting at York, Pa. He was not elected to the next congress. In the summer of 1779, when the British ravaged the coast of Connecticut, he took the field at the head of a division of militia. In 1780 he was again elected a representative in congress, and continued a member till 1784, although he did not regularly attend the sessions. In 1785 he was appointed one of the commissioners of Indian affairs for the northern department who negotiated a treaty of peace with the Six Nations. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1786, and re-elected till 1796, when he was chosen governor, which office he held at the time of his death. —Oliver's son, **Oliver**, secretary of the treasury, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 11 Jan., 1760; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1833, was graduated at Yale in 1778, having in the previous year taken part as a militiaman in encounters with the British who attempted to capture the Continental stores at Danbury. He studied law at Litchfield, at the same time accompanying his father to the coast in 1779 as a volunteer aid, and discharging later the duties of quartermaster at Litchfield. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1781, removed to Hartford, became a clerk in the financial department of the state government, and in 1782 was appointed a member of the committee of the pay-table. In May, 1784, he was commissioned, with Oliver Ellsworth, to adjust the claims of Connecticut against the U. S. government. He was appointed comptroller of public accounts when that office was created in 1788. When the National government was organized under the new constitution, in September, 1789, he received the appointment of auditor of the treasury. He became comptroller of the treasury in the spring of 1791, retaining that office in preference to the presidency of the United States bank, which he was offered on its organization in the summer of that year. On 2 Feb., 1795, he succeeded Alexander Hamilton as secretary of the treasury. He offered his resignation on the accession of John Adams to the presidency, but was continued in office till 8 Nov., 1800, when he peremptorily resigned. He had been subjected to gross slanders, his political opponents accusing the Federalist officials of burning the treasury buildings in order to conceal peculations. He therefore called for an investigation, and the hostile committee of the house of representatives kept alive the malicious insinuation by reporting that they had obtained no evidence regarding the fire in the treasury department that enabled them to form a "conjecture satisfactory." President Adams forthwith nominated Mr. Wolcott judge of the U. S. circuit court for the 2d district, embracing the states of Connecticut, Vermont, and New York, and the senate shielded his reputation by unanimously confirming the nomination. In 1802 he lost his judgeship by the repeal of the judiciary act under which he had been appointed. He then

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engaged in mercantile business in New York city, and in 1803 was elected president of the Merchants' bank, which, however, soon afterward was destroyed by the operation of the law known as the "restraining act." When the charter of the first United States bank expired, Wolcott employed his capital in founding the Bank of North America, and was chosen its first president, holding the office from 1812 till 1814, when he retired, in consequence of political differences between himself and the directors. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1815, and was defeated, but in 1817 he was elected, and in the same year was a member of the convention that framed the new state constitution, and was chosen to preside over that body. He was annually re-elected to the governorship for ten years. Subsequently he resumed his residence in New York city.

WOLF, George, governor of Pennsylvania, b. in Allen township, Northampton co., Pa., 12 Aug., 1777; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 March, 1840. He was the son of a German emigrant, was educated at a classical school, taught for some time, and then studied law. Attaching himself to the Republican party at the beginning of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, he was appointed postmaster at Easton, and afterward clerk of the Northampton county orphans' court, remaining in that post till 1809. In 1814 he was elected to the state house of representatives. He was elected to congress without opposition, taking his seat on 9 Dec., 1823, and was returned at the two succeeding elections, taking the protectionist side in the debates on the tariff, and serving till 3 March, 1829. In that year he was elected governor. After inducing the legislature to prosecute the construction of canals and impose new taxes for the liquidation of debts that had already been incurred on account of internal improvements, he urged the establishment of a general system of common schools, and by strenuous efforts accomplished this reform where former governors had failed. He was once re-elected, serving six years as governor, and was then defeated as a candidate for a third term, owing to the defection of a part of the Democrats who voted for Henry A. Muhlenberg. In the following year President Jackson appointed him first comptroller of the treasury. He entered on the functions of this office on 18 June, 1836. Retiring on 23 Feb., 1838, he was in the same year appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia, and held that office till he died. He was recognized as the "father of the public-school system" by the erection of a memorial gateway at Easton, which was unveiled on 29 June, 1888.

WOLF, Simon, lawyer, b. in Hinzweiler, Bavaria, 28 Oct., 1836. He emigrated to the United States at an early age, and for several years followed business pursuits, but began to read law, and was graduated at the Cleveland law-school in 1861. In 1862 he went to Washington, and in 1869 he was appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, holding that office until May, 1878. In July, 1881, he received the post of consul-general in Egypt, which he resigned in May, 1882. He has been active in Jewish charitable and educational movements, and is a frequent lecturer on social, literary, and political topics.

WOLFE, James, British soldier, b. in Westerham, Kent, England, 2 Jan., 1727; d. near Quebec, Canada, 13 Sept., 1759. He was a son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Wolfe, an officer distinguished for skill and bravery in Marlborough's campaigns. James was educated at Greenwich. His military life began early, and with such unmistakable evi-

dences of great ability that at the age of sixteen he served as adjutant of his regiment in the campaign of Dettingen. In the suppression of the Scottish rebellion of 1745 he served as major and deputy quartermaster-general, while his father was a major-general, commanding a division. He was engaged in the Netherlands in 1747–'8, on garrison duty in Scotland and Ireland in 1748–'53, and in England in 1753–'7. In 1758 he had reached the grade of brigadier-general, and commanded one of Gen. Jeffrey Amherst's divisions at the siege of Louisburg, where he was distinguished for his gallantry. The next year he was promoted major-general, and placed by William Pitt in command of the expedition against Quebec. In the latter part of June, 1759, he arrived before that city with a force of 8,000 men, supported by a powerful fleet, and, after erecting batteries at Point Levi and the isle of Orleans, he opened fire on the enemy's defences, which had been greatly strengthened by the French commander-in-chief. (See MONTCALM.) The large ships of war being unable to co-operate by reason of their draught, he next took position near the mouth of Montmorency river and made a bold attack on the French works, which was repelled with loss. Various other plans were now proposed by Wolfe, but rejected by his officers. Sir Jeffrey Amherst failed to co-operate as had been promised, and the approach of winter necessitated the speedy departure of the fleet. Wolfe sent many desponding messages to Pitt, and the appointment of the young general to the command was severely criticised in England. As a final plan, Wolfe transferred his troops to a point several miles above the city. While reconnoitring the precipitous bluffs called the Heights of Abraham, on the north shore of the river, he detected the cove that is now called by his name, about two miles from Quebec, whence a narrow path wound up the cliff. Determining to surprise the French by this difficult route, he spent a day and a night in preparation, and at one o'clock on the morning of 13 Sept. embarked about 5,000 men in boats, which dropped noiselessly down the river to the landing-place. By sunrise the entire force had completed the ascent, and soon after ten o'clock they confronted the French force, which was superior in numbers but composed chiefly of undisciplined provincials. After an hour's cannonade Montcalm attacked impetuously, but his men were driven back in confusion, and Wolfe, pressing to the front, ordered the Louisburg grenadiers to charge the enemy. While cheering on his men, he received two wounds, the second of which ended his life, but not until he was assured of the defeat of the French. Five days later Quebec surrendered, and the English became masters of Canada. Wolfe's remains were carried to England, where a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey. The Massachusetts assembly also voted a marble statue of him. A small column marks the spot where he fell, and an obelisk sixty feet in height has been placed in the government gardens at Quebec in his honor and that of his enemy Montcalm, who fell in the same battle. See Robert Wright's "Life of James Wolfe" (London, 1864), and Francis Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" (Boston, 1885).

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WOLFE, John David, merchant, b. in New York city, 24 July, 1792; d. there, 17 May, 1872. He was the son of David Wolfe (1758–1836), who served during the Revolutionary war as captain in a militia company and later as assistant quartermaster under Col. Timothy Pickering with the army under Gen. Washington. The boy was educated for a commercial life, and became a successful hardware-merchant and the head of the firm of Wolfe and Bishop. He gave largely to benevolent objects, especially for the relief of orphans, aged persons, and prisoners, and for the promotion of religion and education under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church. For some time he was a vestryman of Trinity, and at the time of his death was senior warden of Grace church. He founded a high-school for girls, known as "Wolfe hall," at Denver, Col., and a diocesan school for girls at Topeka, Kan., gave the building for the theological seminary connected with Kenyon college, and a fund for the College of the Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, Kan., built homes for crippled and destitute children and for impoverished Christian men, in Suffolk county, N. Y., and, with Mrs. Peter Cooper, established the Sheltering Arms charity in New York city. Mr. Wolfe was associated in the organization of St. Johnland, was its first president, and a liberal contributor to its support. He was also president of the Working-womens' protective union, vice-president of the society of the New York hospital, also an active officer in other charitable organizations, and president of the American museum of natural history. Mr. Wolfe prepared a "Mission Service," consisting of suitable portions of the "Book of Common Prayer," which he had translated into German, Spanish, and French, and in all circulated more than 130,000 copies. See "A Memorial of John David Wolfe," by Evert A. Duyckinck (New York, 1872). His wife was Dorothea Ann, a daughter of Peter Lorillard.—Their daughter, **Catharine Lorillard,** philanthropist, b. in New York city, 28 March, 1828; d. there, 4 April, 1887, inherited from her father's and grandfather's estates a well-invested fortune of about $10,000,000, and expended at first $100,000, and, as her income increased, as much as $250,000, each year for benevolent purposes. She aided the charities that her father established, carried out his design in giving a site for the Home for incurables at Fordham, N. Y., gave about $100,000 to Union college, $30,000 to St. Luke's hospital, New York city, and $65,000 to St. Johnland on Long Island; largely aided in building the American chapel at Rome, and contributed a large sum to the one in Paris;

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established an Italian mission, costing $50,000, and a newsboys' lodging-house, and a diocesan house which, including its endowment, cost $170,000. This was her last act of public charity. She also founded or built schools and churches in many places in the west and south, added to the funds of Alexandria seminary, the American school at Athens, Griswold college, and distributed large amounts annually among the indigent clergy and the deserving poor through the ministers and charitable institutions of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1884 she sent an expedition to Asia Minor in charge of Dr. William H. Ward, which made important archæological discoveries. Miss Wolfe took special interest in Grace church, of which she was a member, and during her life gave to it the chantry, the reredos, a large memorial window, and Grace house, all of which amounted to over $250,000. By her will she left an endowment of $350,000 to that church. Her fondness for art was shown in her residence at 13 Madison avenue, which was filled with paintings, many of which she selected during her visits abroad, and of these Ludwig Knaus's "Holy Family" and Gabriel Max's "The Last Greeting" are the best known. In addition to her city house she owned a villa at Newport, R. I., that was elegantly furnished, and other country houses. Miss Wolfe left her valuable collection of modern paintings to the Metropolitan museum of art, together with $200,000 for its preservation and enlargement.

WOLFF, Bernard Crouse, clergyman, b. in Martinsburg, Va., 11 Dec., 1794; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 1 Nov., 1870. He received a classical education at the Chambersburg high-school, studied theology at the seminary of the German Reformed church at York, Pa., after having carried on business as a mechanic in Martinsburg for thirteen years, and became the English pastor of the church at Easton, Pa., in 1833. In 1845 he left that place to become pastor of a Reformed church in Baltimore, Md., and in 1854 became professor of didactic and practical theology in the seminary at Mercersburg. After retiring from the chair in 1864 he removed to Lancaster, and was active and successful in obtaining contributions for Franklin and Marshall college. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1843. He was for several years president of the German Reformed board of foreign missions, a member of the liturgical committee from 1849 till 1868, when the liturgy was completed, and a frequent contributor to the church publications, having begun his literary labors while a theological student by editing the "German Reformed Magazine." He translated for his classes Johann H. A. Ebrard's "Christliche Dogmatik," and was engaged in preparing the work for publication when he died.

WOLLE, Peter, Moravian bishop, b. on the island of St. John, W. I., 5 Jan., 1792; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 14 Nov., 1871. His father, a Moravian missionary in the West Indies, came to this country in 1800, and placed his son in school at Nazareth, Pa. Peter was afterward one of the first three graduates of the theological seminary of the American Moravian church, and after his ordination had charge of the churches at Lancaster, Philadelphia, and Lititz. While laboring at Lititz he was consecrated to the episcopacy, 26 Sept., 1845. He was an active member of the executive or governing board of the northern district of the church for nearly twenty-five years, and at his death was senior bishop of the Moravian church in Europe and America. He possessed a thorough knowledge of music, and by direction of the synod revised and rearranged the hymn-tunes that are now in use in the Moravian churches.—His nephew, **Francis,** botanist, b. in Jacobsburg, near Nazareth, Pa., 17 Dec., 1817, was educated in the Moravian parochial school in Bethlehem, and then became a clerk in his father's store. Subsequently he taught, first at Nazareth hall and then in the higher departments of the Moravian parochial school in Bethlehem. He became in 1857 vice-principal of the Moravian seminary for young ladies, and in 1861 principal of that institution, which place he held until 1881. He was ordained a clergyman in the Moravian church in 1861, but is now retired. In 1852 he patented in the United States, and later in France and England, a machine that he devised for making paper bags. It was the first of its kind, and covers the fundamental principle of the many similar machines that are now used. From early boyhood he made natural history a study, particularly entomology, which later gave place to botany. At first he studied phænogams, then cryptogams, especially musci, hepaticæ, and finally the fresh-water algæ of the United States. He has contributed papers on his specialties to the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club," and similar periodicals. His works, which are recognized as authorities both in this country and abroad, are "Desmids of the United States, and List of Pediastrums," with 1,100 illustrations by the author (Bethlehem, Pa., 1884), and "The Fresh-Water Algæ of the United States," with 2,300 illustrations by the author (2 vols., 1887).

WOLLENWEBER, Louis August, author, b. in Speyer, on the Rhine, Germany, 5 Dec., 1807; d. in Reading, Pa., 25 July, 1888. He was educated at Speyer for the trade of a printer, was employed at his vocation at Homburg, and was compelled to emigrate to this country in consequence of his being one of the agitators of the "Hambacher Volksfest." After his arrival in Philadelphia he was first engaged on the "Schnellpost," afterward founded a new German paper, "Der Freimuethige," and subsequently acquired possession of the "Demokrat," the chief German newspaper in Philadelphia. In 1853 he sold the "Demokrat," and afterward resided in the Lebanon valley and in Reading. He was a frequent correspondent of the German newspapers, and published "Sketches of Domestic Life in Pennsylvania," a collection of poems and sketches in the mixed German and English of the Pennsylvania Germans (Philadelphia, 1869); "Treu bis in den Tod" (1875); and "Zwei treue Kameraden" (1878).

WOLLEY, Charles, clergyman, b. in Lincoln, England, about 1652; the date of his death is unknown. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1673, sailed for New York, 27 May, 1678, in company with Sir Edmund Andros, and was chaplain of Fort James there from the date of his arrival till 1680, when he returned to England. He is said to have been afterward settled at Alford, Lincolnshire. He published "A Two Years' Journal in New York, and Part of its Territories in America" (London, 1701), of which a new edition, with copious historical and biographical notes, was issued by Edmund B. O'Callaghan (New York, 1860).

WOLSELEY, Garnet Joseph, Viscount, British soldier, b. in Golden Bridge house, near Dublin, Ireland, 4 June, 1833. He is the son of an army officer, and is descended from a Staffordshire family. He was educated privately, entered the army as ensign in March, 1852, became a captain in 1855, major in 1858, and colonel in June, 1865. He served in the Burmese war of 1852–'3, in the

war in the Crimea, was severely wounded at the siege of Sebastopol, and received the decoration of the Legion of honor and the Turkish order of the Medjidieh. During the Sepoy mutiny in 1857 he was at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and at the defence of Alumbugh. He was sent to Canada when difficulties arose with the United States in consequence of the affair of the "Trent," November, 1861, and afterward visited the Confederate camps. In 1867 he was appointed deputy quartermaster-general of Canada, and in 1869 commanded the expeditionary force that was sent to suppress the insurrectionary government of Louis Riel at Fort Garry, and was knighted for his services. He commanded the troops during the Ashantee war of 1873–'4, and for his success was promoted a major-general, and received the thanks of parliament and £25,000. In April, 1874, he was appointed to command the auxiliary forces, in 1875 was sent to Natal as administrator of its government, and in 1876 was nominated a member of the council of India. In 1878 he was sent to organize the government of Cyprus; in June, 1879, he returned to Natal, and, as governor of Natal and the Transvaal, took charge of the work of organizing a government in Zululand, and conducted the subsequent campaign against Secoeni. Returning in May, 1880, he was appointed quartermaster-general, became adjutant-general of the army in April, 1882, and the same year was commander-in-chief of the force that was sent to Egypt. For his services on this occasion he was gazetted Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley in the county of Stafford on 20 Nov., 1882, and he was also promoted a general in 1882. In 1884–'5 he was commander-in-chief in Egypt, and conducted the futile operations for the relief of Khartoum, and on his return he was made a viscount. He is now adjutant-general of the British army. He has received degrees from various colleges, and has published a "Narrative of the War with China in 1860" (London, 1862); "The Soldier's Pocket-Book for Field Service" (1869); "The System of Field Manœuvres best adapted for enabling our Troops to meet a Continental Army" (1872); and "France as a Military Power in 1870 and 1878" (1878).

WOOD, Alphonso, botanist, b. in Chesterfield, N. H., 17 Sept., 1810; d. in West Farms, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1881. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1834, and then studied for a year in Andover theological seminary. Subsequently he taught in Kimball union academy, Meriden, N. H., until 1849, after which he followed the practice of civil engineering for three years. In 1851 he became president of the Ohio female seminary, where he remained until 1857 and then accepted a professorship in Terre Haute female college, Ind. He was chosen principal of Clinton female seminary in Brooklyn, which post he held until 1865, and then after travelling for a year he settled in 1867 in West Farms, N. Y. Prof. Wood made a specialty of botany and published "Class-Book of Botany," of which 100,000 copies have been sold (Boston, 1845); "First Lessons in Botany" (1848); "Leaves and Flowers, or Object Lessons in Botany" (New York, 1863); "The American Botanist and Florist" (1870); and "Plant Record" (1877). He edited a translation from the German of "Poëtry from the Vegetable World" (Cincinnati, 1853).

WOOD, Charles, clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 June, 1851. He was graduated at Haverford college, Pa., in 1870, and at the theological seminary at Princeton in 1873. He was pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1873–'8, afterward passed a year in study in Germany, made a tour around the world, and, returning to this country in November, 1881, became pastor of the 4th Presbyterian church, Albany, N. Y. In March, 1886, he assumed charge of the 1st Presbyterian church in Germantown, the suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Wood was delegate of the Presbyterian church of the United States to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1879. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and has published "A Memorial of Dr. John C. Lord" (Buffalo, 1878) and "Saunterings in Europe" (New York, 1882).

WOOD, Charlotte Matilda, actress, b. in England in 1836. She came of an old theatrical family named Vining. She married John Wood, and with her husband played her first important engagement at Manchester, appearing as Audrey to her husband's Touchstone. Mr. and Mrs. John Wood came to the United States in 1854, and Mrs. Wood made her *début* in Boston as Gertrude in "A Loan of a Lover." In 1859 they visited California, where she undertook the management of the San Francisco American theatre. There she separated from her husband, who died in Vancouver's island, 28 May, 1863. Returning to New York, Mrs. Wood appeared, in May, 1860, at the Olympic theatre, to which she gave that name, it having previously been known as Laura Keene's theatre, of which she subsequently became the manager, and remained until 1866, when she returned to England, where she acted at the Princess theatre in London under the management of her cousin, George Vining. Appearing there in "Barnaby Rudge," she was not well received, her audience mistaking her for an American, and actors of that nationality being then unfavorably regarded by the English public. Since that time Mrs. Wood has played in London, where she has also managed several theatres with success and created many new characters. Among her latest successes are the principal characters in "The Magistrate," "The School-Mistress," and "Dandy Dick." On 24 Sept., 1888, she appeared at the new Court theatre with a comedy entitled "Mamma," an adaptation of "Les surprises de divorce." On the same evening her daughter, Florence, made a successful *début.*

WOOD, De Volson, engineer, b. in Smyrna, N. Y., 1 June, 1832. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1857 with the degree of C. E., and at once became assistant professor of civil engineering at the University of Michigan, where he was made full professor two years later. In 1872 he was chosen professor of mathematics and mechanics in the Stevens institute of technology, Hoboken, and in 1885 he was transferred to the chair of engineering, which he still retains. Prof. Wood designed an ore-dock at Marquette, Mich., in 1866, and has invented a rock-drill, a steam-pump, and an air-compressor. In 1881 he was chosen president of the board of education in Boonton, N. J. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Hamilton in 1859, and that of M. S. by the University of Michigan in the same year. Prof. Wood is a member of the American society of civil engineers and of the American association for the advancement of science, and corresponding member of the American society of architects. He has contributed to mathematical and engineering journals and has published "Treatise on the Resistance of Materials" (New York, 1871); "A Treatise on the Theory of the Construction of Bridges and Roofs" (1872); "The Elements of Analytical Mechanics" (1876); "Principles of Elementary Mechanics" (1878); "The Elements of Co-ordinate Geometry" (1879);

"The Mechanics of Fluids" (1884); "Trigonometry, Analytical, Plane, and Spherical" (1885); and "Thermodynamics" (1887).

WOOD, Edmund Burke, Canadian jurist, b. near Fort Erie, Ont., 13 Feb., 1820; d. in Winnipeg, Manitoba, 7 Oct., 1882. He was graduated at Oberlin in 1848, studied law, and in 1853 was admitted to the Canadian bar as an attorney. In 1854 he was called to the bar of Ontario, and entered into partnership with Peter Ball Long. In 1863 he was elected to parliament as a supporter of the Macdonald-Dorion government. He sat in the house until 1867, when the union of the colonies took place. At the first general election afterward he presented himself for a seat in the Ontario house of assembly. In those days dual representation was allowed, and he was elected to a seat in both the legislative assembly of Ontario and the house of commons of Canada. In July, 1867, Mr. Wood entered the Ontario coalition ministry of John Sandfield Macdonald as provincial treasurer. He became an expert financial minister, and his budget speeches rank among the best that were delivered in the Ontario legislature. In December, 1871, he resigned his office, but he continued to sit in the assembly as a private member. In 1872 he was made a queen's counsel, and in the following year was elected a bencher of the Law society. In 1873 Mr. Wood resigned his seat in the Ontario legislature, and, announcing his candidature for the house of commons, was returned by acclamation. He held his seat until 11 March, 1874, when the Mackenzie-Dorion administration appointed him chief justice of Manitoba. As a member of the house of commons he took part in the attack on Sir John A. Macdonald and his cabinet in the Pacific scandal question. While treasurer of Ontario he introduced the scheme for the settlement of the municipal loan fund of Upper Canada, and brought to a conclusion the financial arbitration between Ontario and Quebec provinces consequent on confederation, drafting the award with his own hand. In 1871 his popularity and political standing suffered somewhat in consequence of the charge that he had betrayed his leader during the time that the fortunes of his government were hanging in the balance. He possessed a voice of singularly deep notes, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee gave him the name of "Big Thunder." As chief justice he instituted many important reforms in the legal procedure of the courts of Manitoba. In the celebrated case of The Queen *vs.* Ambrose Lepine for the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry, during the Red river rebellion, Judge Wood's decision was confirmed by the law officers of the crown in England. In 1882 an attempt was made in the house of commons at Ottawa to impeach him on the grounds of "misconduct, corruption, injustice, conspiracy, partiality, and arbitrariness," and a petition was sent to parliament in which these charges were preferred. The judge returned an answer of 128 pages octavo, in which he denied the accusations, explained the transactions to which the petitioners referred, and assailed the character of his opponents. Parliament appointed a special commission to deal with the question, but, as the chief justice died late in the autumn, the matter was dropped.

WOOD, Eleazer Derby, soldier, b. in New York city in 1783; d. near Fort Erie, Upper Canada, 17 Sept., 1814. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, 30 Oct., 1806, appointed 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and assisted in the construction of Castle Williams, Governor's island, N. Y., and Fort Norfolk, Va. In the war with Great Britain he conducted the defence of Fort Meigs during its siege, was engaged in the sortie of 5 May, 1813, and was in command of the artillery at the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct. following. He was appointed acting adjutant-general to Gen. William Henry Harrison in October, 1813, was transferred to the Northern army in 1814, and engaged in all the events of that campaign, including the capture of Fort Erie on 3 July and the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at the last-named action. After the battle of Niagara the American army fell back to Fort Erie. Col. Wood, in command of the 21st infantry, participated in the repulse of the assault on this fort, 15 Aug., 1814, and was killed in a sortie a few days afterward. Wood county, Ohio, which contains the site of Fort Meigs, and Fort Wood on Bedlow's island, New York harbor, were named in his honor. Gen. Jacob Brown erected a handsome monument to his memory at West Point.

WOOD, Fernando, mayor of New York city, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 June, 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 Feb., 1881. He was of Quaker descent, and went to New York city in 1820, where he early entered business and became a shipping-merchant. From the time that he attained his majority he was active in public matters, and attracted notice by his writing and speaking. In 1839 he was chairman of the chief young men's political organization in New York city, and a year later he was elected as a Democrat to congress, serving from 31 May, 1841, till 3 March, 1843. On the expiration of his term he returned to his business, which occupied his attention until his retirement in 1850. He was then nominated by the Democratic party for the mayoralty of New York city, but was defeated by a combination of the Whig and Know-Nothing parties. He was a successful candidate in 1854, at a time when the city government was in a state of demoralization, and he at once devised a municipal system to secure good government. Various reforms were introduced and were received with such satisfaction that he was re-elected by the better element of both parties in 1856. During the winter of 1856–'7 a bill was passed by the state legislature depriving the mayor of all control of the police, and abolishing the municipal force. Acting by advice of the counsel of the corporation and of Charles O'Conor, he refused to recognize the change, and endeavored to maintain the municipal police, for which the authority had been in existence for 200 years. The metropolitan police was organized, and a collision between the two forces occurred, resulting in a serious riot. (See MATSELL, GEORGE.) Ultimately the municipal police went out of existence, and at the ensuing election Mr. Wood was defeated. He was again elected in 1859, and in January, 1861, when the question of secession was foremost, recommended that New York secede and become a free city. Mr. Wood then returned to congress and served from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1865. After a year in Europe he was re-elected to congress and served from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1877.—His brother, **Benjamin,** journalist, b. in Shelbyville, Ky., 13 Oct., 1820, received a common-school education, and early became self-supporting. In the capacity of a supercargo, he went to the West Indies and Central America. Subsequently he engaged in business in New York city, and in 1860 he purchased the "Daily News" and became its editor. He supported Stephen A. Douglas in his canvass for the presidency in 1860, becoming chairman of the committee of editors that met in the Astor house. Mr. Wood was elect-

ed to congress in the same year and served, with re-election, from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1865. Throughout his career in Washington he persistently opposed the continuation of the civil war, and his conduct in that respect led to the preferring of charges against him in the house, with the result that the matter was referred to a committee for consideration; but no action was taken in the matter. His paper was suppressed for eighteen months during the first years of the war. On 29 April, 1867, he began its publication as an evening journal, at the price of one cent a copy. It was the first daily to be issued at that price after the war, and it attained the largest circulation of any journal in the United States, and the third largest of any daily paper in the world. In March, 1876, he founded the "New Yorker Tages-Nachrichten," a German evening paper, which is still continued, and previously he established the "New York Sunday News." Mr. Wood is the author of "Fort Lafayette, or Love and Secession" (New York, 1862).

WOOD, George, lawyer, b. in Chesterfield, Burlington co., N. J., 17 Jan., 1789; d. in New York city, 17 March, 1860. He was graduated at Princeton in 1808, and, after studying law with Richard Stockton, was admitted to the bar in 1812. Settling in New Brunswick, he soon rivalled his preceptor, and he has been referred to as the ablest lawyer that his state ever produced. His power of analogical reasoning was very striking, and he had the faculty of so stating a question as to make the mere statement an argument in itself. The law of this country on charitable devises was in a great degree unsettled in his time, but Mr. Wood was able to elucidate that subject in such a manner as to form a guide for the decisions and learning of this country. In 1831 he went to New York city, where he took a high rank among lawyers, and he was engaged in chief cases not only there but throughout the United States. In his later years his efforts were much directed toward the maintenance of sound government principles, and to the preservation of the constitution in its integrity. On one occasion, when William C. Preston, of South Carolina, was about to argue an important case in the U. S. supreme court, Daniel Webster asked him who was on the other side. Preston replied that it was a man from New York, whose name he could not recall, and said, "a sleepy-looking fellow named Wood, I think." "If it is George Wood," said Webster, "I advise you to look out how you wake him up." The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton college in 1842 and by Union in 1845.

WOOD, George, author, b. in Newburyport, Mass., in 1799; d. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 24 Aug., 1870. He studied under Samuel L. Knapp, and removed with his mother and family to Alexandria, Va., in 1816. He was a clerk in the war department in 1819–'22, and in the treasury in 1822–'45, after which he removed to New York, but returned to Washington, resumed his clerical labors in the treasury department, and became chief of the navigation division. Mr. Wood contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" in 1846–'7, and to the "National Era," of Washington, and other periodicals. He published "Peter Schlemihl in America" (Philadelphia, 1848); "The Modern Pilgrim: showing the Improvements in Travel, with the Newest Methods of Reaching the Celestial City" (2 vols., Boston, 1855); "Marrying Too Late: a Tale" (New York, 1856); and "Future Life, or Scenes in Another World" (1858). On the publication of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Gates Ajar," Mr. Wood's last-named book was reissued with the title "The Gates Wide Open" (Boston, 1869), and four editions were sold in one week.

WOOD, George Bacon, author, b. in Greenwich, Cumberland co., N. J., 13 March, 1797; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 March, 1879. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He received his early education in the city of New York, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and in medicine in 1818, and in 1820 delivered a course of lectures on chemistry in Philadelphia. He was professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy in 1822–'31, of materia medica in 1831–'5, held the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania in 1835–'50, and that of the theory and practice of medicine in that institution from 1850 till 1860, when he resigned. He was eminently successful as a lecturer, and while in the chair of materia medica exhibited to the students many specimens of rare living tropical and other exotics, which he had secured at great expense, and of which he had occasion to treat in his lectures. In 1865 he endowed an auxiliary faculty of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania composed of five chairs—zoölogy and comparative anatomy, botany, mineralogy and geology, hygiene, and medical jurisprudence and toxicology—and by will he endowed the Peter Hahn ward of the University hospital. He was physician in the Pennsylvania hospital in 1835–'59, became president of the American philosophical society in 1859, and was for many years president of the College of physicians of Philadelphia. With Franklin Bache, M. D., he published "The Dispensatory of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1833). Of this work 150,000 copies were sold during Dr. Wood's lifetime, the royalty to the authors being about $155,000. He also published "A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine" (2 vols., 1847); "A Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology, or Materia Medica" (2 vols., 1856); "Introductory Lectures and Addresses on Medical Subjects" (1859); and, of lesser works, "History of the University of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1827); "Memoir of Samuel G. Morton" (1853); and "Memoirs of Franklin Bache" (1865).—His nephew, **Horatio C,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Jan., 1841, was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and established himself in practice in Philadelphia, making specialties of therapeutics and nervous diseases. In 1866 he was appointed professor of botany in the auxiliary medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, but in 1876 he relinquished this department to accept the chair of therapeutics. In 1875 he had been made clinical professor of diseases of the nervous system. The last-mentioned charges he still retains. In 1879 he was elected to the National academy of sciences. He was visiting physician of the Philadelphia hospital in 1872–'87, and to St. Agnes's hospital in 1886, and has held the same relation to the University hospital since 1870. He has published "Experimental Researches in the Physiological Action of Nitrite of Amyl," for which he received the Warren prize from the Massachusetts general hospital in 1871; also memoirs on "The Myriapoda of North America" (1865); "On the Phalangidæ of North America" (1868); "The Fresh-Water Algæ of North America" (1872); and "Fever, a Study in Morbid and Normal Physiology" (1880). The two last-mentioned were issued by the Smithsonian institution. Dr. Wood edited "New Remedies" in 1870–'3; "The Philadelphia Medical Times" in 1873–'80; and since 1884 has conducted "The Therapeutic Gazette." He was also an editor of the "U. S. Dispensatory"

(14th ed., Philadelphia, 1883 *et seq.*). He has also published "Researches upon American Hemp," for which a special prize was awarded by the American philosophical society; "Thermic Fever, or Sunstroke" (Philadelphia, 1872), for which he received the Boylston prize from Harvard university in 1872; "Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (1875; 7th ed., 1888); "Brain-Work and Over-Work" (1879); and "Nervous Diseases and their Diagnosis" (1886).

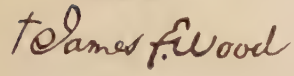
WOOD, Isaac, physician, b. in Clinton, Dutchess co., N. Y., 21 Aug., 1793; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 25 March, 1868. In 1803 his father removed to New York city, establishing there a book-store and publishing-house. Isaac studied medicine with Dr. Valentine Seaman, spent the years 1814–'16 in the New York hospital, and in 1816 received his diploma from the medical department of Queen's (now Rutgers) college, N. J. He was one of the physicians of the New York dispensary till 1825, and resident physician of Bellevue hospital from 1826 till 1833, when he resigned. In 1832–'3, during the prevalence of cholera in New York, he kept his post, and was attacked by the disease, from whose effects he did not fully recover for five years. Dr. Wood was an active member of the Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, of which his father and elder brother were the principal founders. He was for twenty-five years one of the most active managers of the New York institution for the blind, one of the founders and subsequently president of the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of physicians, and a founder and twice president of the New York academy of medicine. For many years he was president of the Bellevue hospital medical board, and he was connected with other institutions and societies, including the Sanitary commission during the civil war. He had a high reputation as an ophthalmic surgeon.

WOOD, James, governor of Virginia, b. in 1750; d. at Olney, near Richmond, Va., 16 July, 1813. His father, Col. James Wood, was the founder of Winchester, Va., and clerk of Frederick county. In 1774 the son was commissioned by Lord Dunmore a captain of Virginia troops, and in 1775 he was elected to the house of burgesses from Frederick county. In July of that year he went on a mission from the state of Virginia to the western Indians, accompanied by a single companion, to invite them to a treaty at Fort Pitt. The courage that he displayed on this mission won the admiration of the savages, and he accomplished his object. The house of burgesses, of which he was a member in 1776, appointed him on 12 Nov., 1776, a colonel in the Virginia line, commanding the 8th regiment. He served with gallantry during the early part of the Revolutionary war. When Burgoyne's captured army was quartered at Charlottesville, Va., in 1778, Col. Wood was appointed to the command of that post. In 1781 he was made superintendent of all the prisoners of war in Virginia, and in 1783 the governor of the state commissioned him a brigadier-general of state troops. He was also for several years a member of the Virginia council, and by seniority in that body the lieutenant-governor of the state. In 1789 he was one of the presidential electors for Virginia when the vote of that state was cast for George Washington. He was elected governor of Virginia, 1 Dec., 1796, serving until 1 Dec., 1799, when he was succeeded by James Monroe. Wood county (now in West Virginia) was named in honor of his public services, which covered a period of more than twenty-five years. Gov. Wood was the vice-president in 1797, and in 1801 president, of the Society for promoting the abolition of slavery in Virginia. He became a member of the Virginia branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, 9 Oct., 1784, was elected vice-president of the same, 4 Dec., 1789, and became president, 17 Jan., 1802, serving in this office until his death in 1813.—His wife, **Jean Moncure,** b. in Virginia in 1754; d. in 1823, married Gov. Wood in 1775. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Moncure, a clergyman of the Church of England in Virginia, and a native of the parish of Kinoff, Scotland. She was possessed of much poetic ability, Christian zeal, and loveliness of character. The later years of her life were spent in deeds of Christian benevolence. She was active in organizing the Female humane association of Richmond, which was incorporated in 1811, and was its first president. Many examples of her poetic talent occurred in the publications of her day, and the most elegant verses from her pen were published in a volume entitled "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion" (1859).

WOOD, James, educator, b. in Greenfield, Ulster co., N. Y., 12 July, 1799; d. in Hightstown, Mercer co., N. J., 7 April, 1867. He was graduated at Union college in 1822, and studied at Princeton theological seminary. He preached at Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Pa., in 1825–'6, and, after being ordained in the latter year, he held the joint pastorate of Amsterdam and Veddersburg, N. Y., from 1826 till 1834. The next five years he served as an agent of the board of education of the Presbyterian church, and he was professor in the Theological seminary of the northwest from 1839 till 1851, while that institution was located at Hanover and New Albany, Ind. The following three years he was again an agent of the board of education, and in 1854–'9 he was its associate secretary. In 1859 he became president of Hanover college, Ind., and held the office until 1866, when he resigned to become principal of the Van Rensselaer institute at Hightstown, N. J., a school for the education of the children of missionaries. Dr. Wood took high rank among the clergymen of his denomination. His sound judgment, amiable temper, extensive learning, and great energy made his influence widely felt. In an able work, entitled "Old and New Theology" (1855), he gave the fullest exhibition of the reasons that led to the disruption of the Presbyterian church, and its division into Old and New School, that has ever been published. He received the degree of D. D. from Marion college, Mo., in 1841. In 1864 he was moderator of the general assembly. He is also the author of "A Treatise on Baptism" (1850); "Call to the Sacred Office" (Philadelphia, 1857); "The Best Lesson and Best Time"; "The Gospel Fountain" (1859); and "Grace and Glory" (1860).

WOOD, James Frederic, archbishop, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 April, 1813; d. there, 20 June, 1883. His father, an Englishman who had settled in this country, carried on the business of an importer. The child was sent in his eighth year to his English relatives in Gloucester, where for five years he attended the free-school of St. Mary de Crypt. In his fifteenth year he left Philadelphia for Cincinnati, where he had been appointed clerk in a branch of the U. S. bank, and in 1833 he became teller in the Franklin bank of that city, and in 1836 its cashier. He was received into the Roman Catholic church in April, 1836, by Archbishop Purcell, and a few months later resigned his post in the bank and went to Rome to study for the priesthood. In the College of the propaganda, where he remained nearly seven years,

the authorities appointed him prefect of discipline. After his ordination in 1844 he returned to Cincinnati, where he acted as assistant rector in the cathedral for ten years, and in 1854 he was appointed to the pastorate of St. Patrick's. In 1857 he was consecrated bishop of Gratianopolis *in partibus*, and afterward he was transferred to Philadelphia, his native city, where he was to act as coadjutor to Bishop Neumann with the right of succession. The Philadelphia diocese at that time had hastily undertaken more than it seemed likely to be able to accomplish, and financial difficulties were producing apathy. Many institutions for religion, education, and benevolence, a magnificent cathedral among the number, had been begun, but their expense, so far cheerfully borne, was beginning to be severely felt by the Roman Catholic population. As a consequence, many of the buildings had been stopped altogether, and the others were advancing in a slow and half-hearted way. But from the moment of Bishop Wood's arrival things began to improve. Instead of waiting for the completion of the cathedral to form its parish, he called a very strong one into instant existence by simply erecting a large but inexpensive cathedral chapel, thus securing immediate and permanent financial aid, which he then gradually augmented by general collections. Bishop Neumann dying in 1860, his successor could devote himself with still greater efficiency to the wants of the diocese. The cathedral was hardly finished in 1864 when the foundation was laid at Overbrook of the Seminary of St. Charles, the cost of which, $500,000, was fully justified by the demands for pastors that were made by new churches. Many other institutions—educational, charitable, or religious—were either auspiciously begun or brought to a successful issue during his administration. He was taken away from his ordinary duties three times by orders to present himself at Rome—in 1862 to assist at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, in 1867 to celebrate the 1800th anniversary of St. Peter and St. Paul, and in 1869 to take active part at the Vatican council. In 1871, the flourishing state of the diocese making a division necessary, several episcopal districts were formed, over which he was created archbishop in 1875. In 1880 he assisted at the Baltimore provincial council, and in 1882 the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the bishopric was celebrated enthusiastically. His health was now feeble, yet he allowed himself little or no relaxation from his numerous duties. Among his favorite projects had been that of providing the cathedral with a grand altar, decorating the interior in befitting style, and then paying off the debt. Most of this he had successfully accomplished when death put a sudden end to his labors. He was noted for his knowledge of sanitary laws as applicable to the construction of new buildings, and no Roman Catholic institution was erected without this subject receiving his careful consideration. He was especially hostile to the introduction of political issues from other countries into the United States, and the stand he took on this question sometimes created discontent among his flock.



WOOD, James Rushmore, surgeon, b. in Mamaroneck, Westchester co., N. Y., 14 Sept., 1816; d. in New York city, 4 May, 1882. He was the son of a Quaker merchant. After studying medicine in New York city, and at the Castleton, Vt., medical college, he was graduated at the latter institution in 1834, and appointed demonstrator of anatomy. Soon afterward he began the practice of medicine in his native city, and in 1847 he became a member of the medical board of Bellevue hospital, New York. At that time this institution was a receptacle for lunatics, paupers, criminals, and other victims of a depraved life. The most rudimentary hygienic laws were grossly violated in its management, and the nursing was inefficient and untrustworthy. With the assistance of Morris Franklin, president of the board of aldermen, Dr. Wood set about reforming this state of things, and labored so successfully that he soon reduced the annual death-rate by 600. He also made all the post-mortem examinations, amounting to many hundreds yearly, established Saturday surgical clinics, and founded the Wood prize for the best anatomical dissection. In 1847 Dr. Wood began to collect material, with the intention of founding a museum, and this collection, together with the accumulated specimens of twenty years' practice, he presented in 1856 to the commissioners of public charities and corrections. This, with later additions, constitutes the "Wood museum," which Dr. Willard Parker has styled "the grandest monument ever erected to any surgeon in this country." In 1857 Dr. Wood was mainly instrumental in procuring the passage by the legislature of the dissecting bill, which provided that the bodies of all unclaimed vagrants should be given for dissection to the institutions in which medicine and surgery are taught. It took four years to secure the enactment of this law, and so great was the public prejudice against it that it finally passed by only one majority. In 1861 Dr. Wood, in association with many physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, and under the auspices of the almshouse commissioners, founded Bellevue hospital medical college. The same year he was called to occupy the chair of operative surgery and surgical pathology in that institution, which he held until his death, being made professor emeritus in 1868. Dr. Wood paid especial attention to the bones and their growth, and succeeded in establishing beyond dispute the fact of a second growth of bone by separating the periosteum from the necrosed bone and carefully enucleating it. In his anatomical and pathological museum he had on exhibition an entire jaw that he had removed for phosphor-necrosis, and also a second jaw that had attached itself to the skull of a patient who had been operated upon and had subsequently died of another disease. In fact, he had specimens to show the reproduction of almost every bone in the human body. Among his other successful operations were the tying of both carotids in the same patient for malignant disease of the antrum, placing the ligature on the subclavian on several occasions, and tying the external iliac artery. Dr. Wood was also surgeon to St. Vincent's hospital and to the New York ophthalmic dispensary. He was a member of many medical and other learned associations, and twice president of the New York pathological society. Besides papers on "Strangulated Hernia" (1845), "Spontaneous Dislocation of the Head of the Femur into the Ischiatic Notch" (1847), and an essay on "Medical Education" (1848), he pub-

lished "Ligature of the External Iliac Artery followed by Secondary Hæmorrhage" and "Phosphor-Necrosis of the Lower Jaw" (1856), and "Early History of Ligation of the Primitive Carotid."

WOOD, John, author, b. in Scotland about 1775; d. in Richmond, Va., in May, 1822. He was residing in Switzerland in 1798 at the time of the French invasion. On returning home, he became in the following year master of the Edinburgh academy for the improvement of arts in Scotland. About 1800 he emigrated to the United States. In 1806 he edited the "Western World" in Kentucky, and in 1817 he had charge of "The Atlantic World," a paper published at Washington, D. C. He subsequently resided at Richmond, Va., where he was employed in making county maps. He published, besides other works, "General View of the History of Switzerland" (Edinburgh, 1799); "Letter to A. Addison, Esq., in Answer to his 'Rise and Progress of Revolution'" (Philadelphia, 1801); "Full Exposition of the Clintonian Faction, and the Society of the Columbian Illuminati" (Newark, 1802); "History of the Administration of John Adams" (New York, 1802; suppressed by Aaron Burr; new ed., with notes and appendix by John Henry Sherburne, Philadelphia, 1846); "Narrative of the Suppression, by Col. Burr, of the 'History of the Administration of John Adams,' with a Biography of Jefferson and Hamilton" (1802); "Full Statement of the Trial and Acquittal of Aaron Burr" (Alexandria, 1807); and "New Theory of the Diurnal Rotation of the Earth" (Richmond, 1809). Of the "History of the Administration of John Adams" James Parton, in his "Life of Aaron Burr," says: "Stupidity, Ignorance, and Falsehood combined their several powers in the production of this indigested mass of tedious lies." Mr. Wood's statements were also traversed in "Antidote to John Wood's Poison" (Philadelphia, 1802).

WOOD, John, pioneer, b. in Moravia, Cayuga co., N. Y., 20 Dec., 1798; d. in Quincy, Ill., 4 June, 1880. He emigrated to Illinois in 1819, and in 1822 built the first cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy, living in it alone during one winter. In 1825 he secured the laying out of Adams county, of which Quincy is the county-seat. For the succeeding sixty years he was the foremost figure in all matters relating to the city that he founded and made his home. He served as town trustee from 1834 till 1840, was many times alderman, and seven times mayor. In 1850 he was elected to the state senate, where he sat till 1854. In 1856 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and he succeeded to the governorship in 1859. He had enlisted in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and at the beginning of the civil war he was appointed quartermaster-general of Illinois. In 1861 he was sent as a delegate to the Peace conference at Washington, and in 1864 was elected colonel of the 137th Illinois volunteers. Gov. Wood was one of the few men who, from the outset, comprehended the scope of the coming struggle. On being questioned by Gov. Richard J. Oglesby as to whether a call for 75,000 men for three months' service would be sufficient, he replied: "I know these people, their attachment to slavery, and the deep feeling that actuates them. . . . They will fight long and desperately. What we want, and want now, and must have, for it will take it all—I know it will—is 500,000 men and $500,000,000." After taking the field, Col. Wood was placed in command of a brigade at Memphis, where he was stationed at the time of Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's raid on that city. As quartermaster-general he made frequent visits to the armies both in Virginia and in the southwest, giving personal attention to the wants of the various Illinois regiments. He was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, and more than any one man in northwestern Illinois is said to have contributed to the casting of the vote in that region against the slave-state scheme of the convention of 1824. His townsmen dedicated a monument to his memory on 4 July, 1883.

WOOD, Joseph, patriot, b. in Pennsylvania; d. in Sunbury, Ga., in 1789. During the early part of the Revolutionary war he saw service with the 2d Pennsylvania regiment and rose to the rank of colonel. In 1776 he was on duty in Canada. Toward the close of that year he removed to Georgia and settled in St. John's parish (afterward Liberty county), where he became a planter and was elected a member of the council of safety. In 1777–'9 Col. Wood represented Georgia in the Continental congress, for which he was placed on the list of citizens that were disqualified by act of the Tory general assembly of the state on 6 July, 1780, during the British occupation. In this document he is stigmatized as a "member of the rebel congress." Col. Wood was a man of unblemished character and held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

WOOD, Reuben, lawyer, b. in Rutland county, Vt., in 1792; d. in Rockport, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 2 Oct., 1864. He served in the war of 1812 as captain of Vermont volunteers, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar, began to practise in Cleveland, Ohio. From 1825 till 1828 he was a member of the state senate. In 1830 he was appointed president-judge of the 3d district, and in 1833 he became judge of the state supreme court, which office he held until 1845. In 1849 he was elected governor by the Democrats, and he was re-elected in 1850, when the new constitution went into effect. In 1852 the Democratic national convention discussed the nomination of Gov. Wood for the presidency, but finally united upon Franklin Pierce. In 1853 he was appointed U. S. consul at Valparaiso, and he resided there eighteen months, when he resigned and retired from public life.

WOOD, Samuel Casey, Canadian merchant, b. in Bath, Lennox co., Ont., 27 Dec., 1830. His father, Thomas Smith Wood, was formerly of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The son was educated at various common schools, and taught three years, when he embarked in trade, taking a situation in a country store. Later he opened an establishment on his own account in Mariposa, Victoria co., and subsequently became clerk of the township council. From 1860 till 1876 he held the post of county clerk and county treasurer. He was chairman of the high-school board in Lindsay, Ont., and was the representative of the public-school inspectors in the council of public instruction. On 25 Feb., 1871, he entered the legislative assembly of Ontario, in the Liberal interest, as member for South Victoria, and the premier, Oliver Mowat, invited him in July, 1875, to enter his government as secretary, registrar, and commissioner of agriculture. In March, 1877, on a readjustment of the portfolios, he assumed the departments of finance and agriculture. In March, 1883, he retired from public life altogether. He was chairman of the Ontario agricultural commission of 1881, and two years later accepted the office of manager of the Freehold loan and savings company.

WOOD, Silas, legislator, b. in Suffolk county, N. Y., in 1769; d. in Huntington, N. Y., 2 March, 1847. He was graduated at Princeton in 1789, and during the succeeding five years was a tutor there. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and

began practice at Huntington, N. Y. He was afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1829. He is the author of "Sketch of the First Settlement of the Several Towns on Long Island, with their Political Condition to the End of the American Revolution" (Brooklyn, 1824; with a biographical memoir and additions by Alden J. Spooner, 1865).

WOOD, Thomas John, soldier, b. in Munfordville, Ky., 25 Sept., 1823. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, assigned to the topographical engineers, and then transferred, at his own request, to the 2d dragoons, becoming a 2d lieutenant there on 2 Dec., 1846. He took part in the war with Mexico, being present at the battles of Palo Alto, Monterey, and Buena Vista, served subsequently in Louisiana and Texas, as aide-de-camp to Gen. William S. Harney in 1848–'9, and as adjutant of the 2d dragoons till 1854. He was promoted in succession to 1st lieutenant in 1851, and to captain in the 1st cavalry in 1855, serving in Kansas during the border troubles and on the Utah expedition under Albert Sidney Johnston till 1859. He became major, 16 March, and lieutenant-colonel, 9 May, 1861, and in October of the same year was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a division in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, taking part in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. During the remainder of the year he was engaged in guarding railroads in Alabama and Tennessee, in Gen. Don Carlos Buell's operations in Kentucky, the pursuit of Gen. Braxton Bragg's forces, and in the battle of Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862, where he was wounded. He commanded a division in the 21st corps, Army of the Cumberland, during the operations in Tennessee, being present at the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, till November, 1863, and was engaged in operations for the relief of Knoxville and the invasion of Georgia, including the principal battles, to the action of Lovejoy's Station in September, 1864, where he was severely wounded. Gen. Wood took an active part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, where he commanded the 4th corps, and in the pursuit of the enemy to Tennessee river in December, 1864. He was promoted major-general of volunteers in January, 1865, and commanded various districts and departments in Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi until he was mustered out of the volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866. Gen. Wood received the brevet of 1st lieutenant, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, that of brigadier-general for Chickamauga, and major-general for Nashville. He was promoted colonel of the 2d cavalry, 12 Nov., 1861, and retired from service, with the rank of major-general, 9 June, 1868, and that of brigadier-general, 3 March, 1871.

Th. J. Wood

WOOD, Thomas Waterman, artist, b. in Montpelier, Vt., 12 Nov., 1823. He studied portrait-painting with Chester Harding in Boston during 1846–'7, and executed likenesses in Quebec, Washington, and Baltimore until 1858. In that year he went abroad for further study, remaining about two years. After his return he was engaged in portrait-painting in Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., until 1866. He then removed to New York, where he has since resided. He soon devoted himself almost entirely to genre painting, in which he has chosen familiar subjects in American life. Mr. Wood became vice-president of the National academy in 1878, and from 1878 till 1887 was president of the Water-color society. He was one of the founders, in 1878, of the New York etching club, and is a regular contributor to its exhibitions, most of his etchings being after his own paintings. His three paintings, "The Contraband," "Recruit," and "Veteran," exhibited at the Academy of design in 1867, gained him his election as associate the following year, and in 1871 he became an academician. These three pictures now belong to the Metropolitan museum, New York. Among his other works in oil are "Return of the Flag" (1870); "The Yankee Peddler" (1873); "The Village Post-Office" (1874); "His own Doctor" and "His own Pipe" (1879); and "Uncle Ned and I" (1882). At the Water-color society he has exhibited "Nominated" and "Elected" (1875); "Arguing the Question" (1877); "Dull Times" (1879); "The Doubtful Coin" and "The Cup that Cheers" (1881); "Seeking Advice" (1882); "His First Business Venture" (1884); "For Thanksgiving-Day" (1885); "The Lost Stitch" (1886); and "When we were Boys Together" (1888).

WOOD, Walter Abbott, inventor, b. in Mason, N. H., 23 Oct., 1815. He is the son of Aaron Wood, who early settled in New York state and was among the first to manufacture the cast-iron ploughs invented by Jethro Wood. The boy had a natural fondness for mechanics, and continued in his father's shops till he was twenty years old. In 1835 he settled in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., where he entered the works of Parsons and Wilder, and, after acquiring a small capital, began business on his own account. He studied the mechanism of farming-implements and soon introduced the Manny harvesting-machine with Wood's improvements, of which in 1852 he made and sold nearly 200. Mr. Wood continued to improve and invent better forms of mowers and reapers, and in 1853 his sales amounted to 500 machines. These were so well received that he determined to increase his works and manufacture on as large a scale as possible. In 1869 he disposed of 6,000 machines, and in 1884 of 48,300. In all, nearly 600,000 machines have been manufactured and sold by him since he established his business. About thirty patents have been taken out by Mr. Wood, and his works are probably the most extensive of their kind in the world. He conducted his business alone until 1866, when it was organized into a stock company called the Walter A. Wood mowing and reaping company, of which Mr. Wood has since been president. Mr. Wood early recognized the importance of furnishing the markets abroad with his machines, and his foreign sales have steadily increased until it is estimated that ninety per cent. of the machines that are sold abroad are made by him. The value of his inventions has been recognized by the award of first prizes at the World's fairs in Paris in 1867, in Vienna in 1873, in Philadelphia in 1876, and in Paris in 1878, as well as by medals at local fairs. He has received the order of Francis Joseph from the Austrian government, and is an officer of the Legion of honor in France. In 1878 he was sent as a Republican to congress, and he served from 18 March, 1879, till 4 March, 1883.

WOOD, William, colonist, b. in England about 1580; d. in Sandwich, Mass., in 1639. He emigrated to this country in 1629, and returned to England in 1633. He soon afterward sailed again for Massachusetts, and settled at Lynn, which town he represented in the general court in 1636. He removed to Sandwich the following year, became town-clerk, and resided there until his death. After his return to London he published "New England's Prospect," the first printed account of Massachusetts, and styled it "A True, Lively, and Experimentall Description of that part of America commonly called New England; discovering the State of that Countrie, both as it stands to our New-Come English Planters and to the old Native Inhabitants; Laying downe that which may both enrich the Knowledge of the Mind-travelling Reader, or benefit the future Voyager" (1634). The perfect copies are enriched with a curious map of the country, and the text is interspersed with rhymed descriptions of natural history that strongly resemble those of Spenser. The "Prospect" was republished with an "Introductory Essay," which is ascribed to James Otis (Boston, 1764), and again by the Prince society (1865).

WOOD, William, publisher, b. on Long Island in April, 1797; d. in New York city, 9 April, 1877. In 1822 he became a member of the publishing-firm of Samuel Wood and Sons, which his father, Samuel Wood, an English Quaker, had established in New York city. This house did a large jobbing trade in books and stationery, and early became noted for the publication of juvenile books. Soon after the admission of William Wood he turned his attention to publishing medical books, which has become the leading business of the house. He also began the publication of the "Medical Record" and the "American Journal of Obstetrics." Mr. Wood was a member of the Society of Friends, and held the chief executive office of the society for the state of New York for many years.

WOOD, William B., actor, b. in Montreal, Canada, 26 May, 1779; d. in Philadelphia, 23 Sept., 1861. He was brought in childhood to New York city, where he began life as a clerk. Feeling that he had a vocation for the stage, he set out for Annapolis, Md., with a capital of three doubloons, and through the courtesy of Manager Wignell, an old family friend, he made his first appearance there on 26 June, 1798, as George Barnwell. He was partially successful, and began an engagement the same year in Philadelphia in "Secrets Worth Knowing." On 30 Jan., 1804, he married Juliana Westray, an actress, and in the autumn of 1809 he purchased of William Warren one half of his interest in the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington theatres. Previous to entering upon the duties of management he visited New York city and played De Valmont. In the autumn of 1810 he began his career as manager in Baltimore, and from September, 1812, till the close of the season of 1820, he divided his time between that city and Philadelphia, where his company played at the Chestnut street theatre. On 2 April, 1820, the latter edifice was destroyed by fire, and, as the insurance had expired a few days before, the loss was heavy. Having secured a lease of the Walnut street theatre, the Warren-Wood company began to play again in Philadelphia the following November. On the 27th of that month Master Edwin Forrest made his first appearance there on any stage in "Douglas." The Chestnut street theatre having been rebuilt, it was opened by the same managers on 2 Dec., 1822, with the "School for Scandal," Warren playing Sir Peter Teazle, and Wood, Charles Surface. In 1826 the sixteen years' partnership between the two managers was terminated by the withdrawal of Mr. Wood. On 1 Oct., 1828, the latter undertook the management of the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, then just built; but the enterprise was not successful, and the rest of his theatrical career was divided between management and acting in the same city. He retired finally from the stage, 18 Nov., 1846, on the occasion of a benefit at the Walnut street theatre. For an account of his career, and much information regarding the American stage, see his "Personal Recollections of the Stage" (Philadelphia, 1855).—His wife, **Juliana,** whose maiden name was Westray, first appeared at the Haymarket theatre, Boston, in 1797. The following year she came to New York, where she made her *début* at the Park as Sarsnet in "The Deserted Daughter." She soon after joined the company in which Mr. Wood was playing, and after her marriage continued to act in the theatres that he managed.

WOOD, William Maxwell, surgeon, b. in Baltimore, Md., 27 May, 1809; d. in Owing's Mills, Baltimore co., Md., 1 March, 1880. He entered the navy as an assistant surgeon, 10 May, 1829, became a passed assistant surgeon, 1 Jan., 1835, and was commissioned surgeon, 20 Feb., 1838. He served on the steamer "Poinsett" on the coast of Florida during the Seminole war in 1838–'41, was appointed fleet-surgeon of the Pacific squadron in 1843, and brought the first intelligence of the opening of the Mexican war from Guadalajara to Mazatlan to Com. Sloat. This information induced the commodore to go immediately to California, when he captured Monterey and began the operations which resulted in the conquest of the state. He was fleet-surgeon of the East India squadron in 1856–'8 and present at the capture of the Barrier forts in Canton river, China. He was fleet-surgeon of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in the flag-ship "Minnesota" in 1861–'4, and was present at the capture of the forts at Hatteras inlet, 28 Aug., 1861, in the engagements with the "Merrimac," 8–9 March, 1862, at the capture of Sewall's point and Norfolk in May, 1862, in the sounds of North Carolina in 1863, and on blockade and other operations on the coast in 1863–'5. On 1 July, 1869, he was appointed surgeon-general of the navy and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, in which he served until 24 Oct., 1871, though he was retired by operation of law on 27 May, 1871. He was commissioned a medical director, 3 March, 1871, and resided at Owing's Mills, Baltimore co., Md., until his death. Dr. Wood was the author of "Wandering Sketches of People and Things in South America, Polynesia, California, and Other Places visited during a Cruise in the U. S. ships 'Levant,' 'Portsmouth,' and 'Savannah'" (Philadelphia, 1849); "A Shoulder to the Wheel of Progress" (New York, 1849); "Hints to the People on the Profession of Medicine" (Buffalo, 1852); and "Fankwei, or the 'San Jacinto' in the Seas of India, China, and Japan" (New York, 1859).—His son, **William Maxwell,** naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 9 March, 1850, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1870, was promoted to master, 9 Aug., 1874, and to lieutenant, 11 Dec., 1877. He has patented a boat-detaching apparatus (1871), which has been adopted in the U. S. navy and merchant service, and is the author of the article on "Life-Boats and Boat-detaching Apparatus" in Hamersly's "Naval Cyclopædia" (Philadelphia, 1881).

WOOD, William Willis Wiley, naval engineer, b. in Wake county, N. C., 30 May, 1818; d. near Jutland, St. Mary's co., Md., 31 Aug., 1882. He

acquired a knowledge of engineering at the West Point foundry, N. Y., entered the navy as a chief engineer, 15 March, 1845, and superintended the construction of the boilers and engines of the steam frigate "Merrimac" in 1854–'7 at Cold Spring, N. Y. During the civil war he rendered valuable services on special duty connected with the steam-engineering service at the navy-yards in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. He was head of the department of steam engineering at the naval academy in 1866–'7, chief engineer of the New York navy-yard in 1868–'9, inspector of machinery afloat in 1870–'2, chief of the bureau of steam engineering from 1872 till 3 March, 1877, and on special duty at Washington until 30 May, 1880, when he was placed on the retired list. He was one of the pioneers in the U. S. steam navy, and held the relative rank of commodore when he was retired as he had served as engineer-in-chief. He was drowned in a boat capsized by a squall.

WOODBERRY, George Edward, author, b. in Beverly, Mass., 12 May, 1855. He was graduated at Harvard in 1877, and was professor of English in the University of Nebraska in 1877–'8 and 1880–'2. He was connected editorially with the "Nation," in 1878–'9, and is the author of a "History of Wood-Engraving" (New York, 1883); "The North Shore Watch, a Threnody" (printed privately, 1883); and "Life of Edgar Allan Poe," in the "American Men of Letters" series (Boston, 1885).

WOODBRIDGE, John, clergyman, b. in Stanton, Wiltshire, England, in 1614; d. in Newbury, Mass., 1 July, 1691. He was the son of the Rev. John Woodbridge, rector of the parish of Stanton, Wiltshire, whose earliest known ancestor was John Woodbridge, born about 1492, and was sent to Oxford, where he remained "until the oath of conformity came to be required of him, which neither his father nor his conscience approving, he removed thence into a course of more private studies." In 1634 he came to New England in the ship "Mary and John" with his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Parker, and settled in Newbury, Mass., of which he was town-clerk in 1634–'8, and surveyor of arms in 1637. In 1639 he married Mercy, the daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and in 1643 taught in Boston. With others he negotiated the purchase from the Indians of the land on which the town of Andover was built; he was chosen the first minister of the place, his ordination, on 24 Oct., 1645, being one of the earliest in New England. In 1647 he returned to England, became chaplain to the parliamentary commissioners who made a treaty with the king at the Isle of Wight, and was afterward minister at Andover, Hants, and at Barford-St. Martin's, Wiltshire, until he was ejected after the Restoration. In 1663 he was driven from a school that he had established in Newbury, England, and returned to New England. He then served as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Parker until 30 Nov., 1670, when he was dismissed in consequence of dissensions in the church. Subsequently he held other local offices, and was an assistant of Massachusetts colony in 1683–'4. Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," speaks of his excellence and piety. His memory is preserved in the name of Woodbridge island, near the mouth of Merrimac river. He is the progenitor of all the American Woodbridges.—His brother, **Benjamin,** clergyman, b. in Stanton, Wiltshire, England, in 1622; d. in Inglefield, Berks, England, 1 Nov., 1684, was graduated at Oxford in 1638, came to New England in 1639, and, entering Harvard, was the first graduate of that university. After his return to England with his brother in 1647 he became minister at Newbury, Berks, but was ejected in 1662. Being a favorite of the king, he was permitted to preach privately. He was a member of the Savoy conference and for a time was chaplain to Charles II. He received episcopal ordination after the Restoration, but subsequently became a non-conformist. He was called "the first fruits of the college of New England," and left the reputation of being a "universally accomplished person, of a clear and strong reason, and of an exact and profound judgment." He published several sermons, including "Justification by Faith" (London, 1652); "The Method of Grace in the Justification of Sinners" (1656); and "Church Members set in Joynt" (1656).—John's son, **Timothy,** clergyman, b. in Barford-St. Martin's, Wilts, England, 13 Jan., 1656; d. in Hartford, Conn., 30 April, 1732, was graduated at Harvard in 1675, and became minister of the 1st church in Hartford, Conn., in 1683, but was not ordained until 1685. He introduced infant baptism into Connecticut in 1696, and was one of the ten principal ministers of Connecticut colony that were named as trustees and authorized by the general assembly of Connecticut to found Yale college in 1699, and was a fellow of that college in 1700–'32. He was an active member of the Saybrook convention in 1708, and served the colony in many important political affairs. He published an election sermon (1727) and occasional poems.—Another son, **Benjamin,** clergyman, b. in Medford, Mass., 15 Jan., 1710, was minister of Bristol and of Kittery, Me., in 1638. He wrote the ingenious lines for the tomb of Cotton Mather. His son John was minister of Wethersfield, Mass., and died in 1790; and for eight generations one of his descendants always bore the name of John and followed the same profession.—The second Benjamin's grandson, **Benjamin,** merchant, b. in 1609; d. in Boston, Mass., 3 July, 1728, was the son of Gov. Dudley Woodbridge, of Barbadoes. He received a good education in Boston and became a partner of Jonathan Sewall, son of the chief justice. On 3 July, 1728, he fought a duel with swords with Henry Phillips, without seconds and at night, on Boston common, and was killed. Phillips escaped to France. The motive for the duel is not known. It caused great sensation, and severe laws against duelling were enacted. The "Overland Monthly" for October, 1874, gives an account of it.—John's descendant in the fifth generation, **Timothy,** clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 23 Nov., 1784; d. in Spencertown, Columbia co., N. Y., 7 Dec., 1862, was the son of Jahleel (1738–'96), who was graduated at Princeton in 1761, and served in the state senate and as judge of probate in Stockbridge, Mass., from 1789 till 1795, and of Lucy, daughter of Jonathan Edwards. The son entered Williams college in 1799, but during his sophomore year lost his eyesight, and passed the remainder of his life in total blindness. After graduation in 1803 he studied law, but abandoned this to enter Andover theological seminary in 1810, and was graduated there in 1811. In 1816 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Green River, Columbia co., N. Y., remaining there until 1842, when he was called to the Presbyterian church in Spencertown, and held this charge until 1851. In 1852–'3 he served as pastor of a Congregational church in Alford, Mass., and he then returned to Spencertown, where he devoted his life to charity, preaching only occasionally. He was known as the "blind minister"; but, notwithstanding his infirmity, he was very active and cheerful, a hard student, and an interesting preacher. In his method of con-

ducting religious worship there was nothing to indicate his blindness; the hymns and parts of the scripture, though really repeated, were apparently read. In the vigor of his logic and the clearness of his descriptions he strongly resembled his distinguished ancestor. Williams gave him the degree of D. D. in 1846. See "The Autobiography of a Blind Minister, including Sketches of the Men and Events of his Time" (Boston, 1856), and a "Discourse at the Funeral of the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge," by William B. Sprague, D. D. (Albany, 1863).—John's descendant in the fifth generation, **William,** governor of Michigan, b. in Norwich, Conn., 20 Aug., 1780; d. in Detroit, Mich., 20 Oct., 1861, removed with his father, Dudley (1747–1823), one of the earliest emigrants, to the Northwest territory, to Marietta, Ohio, in 1791, but was sent to Connecticut to receive his education. After studying at the Litchfield law-school, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1806, and in 1807 was elected to the assembly. From 1808 till 1814 he was prosecuting attorney for New London county, Ohio, and he was also a member of the state senate. In 1814 he received from President Madison the appointment of secretary of the territory of Michigan, and removed to Detroit. For a long time he was legal adviser of John Jacob Astor's northwest fur company, and was counsel in important Canadian cases against the Hudson bay company. He was elected the first delegate to congress from Michigan, serving from 1819 till 1820, when he resigned. He was instrumental in procuring government aid toward constructing a road through the "Black Swamp" to connect Detroit with Ohio, and also toward exploration of the Northwest territory. From 1828 till 1832 he was judge of the superior court of Michigan territory, and in 1835 he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. He was elected to the state senate in 1837, was governor of Michigan in 1840–'1, and, being chosen to the U. S. senate, served from 31 May, 1841, till 3 March, 1847. Daniel Webster, in a note to his speech in defence of the Ashburton treaty, attributed to Mr. Woodbridge the first suggestion that was ever made to him for inserting in that treaty a provision for the surrender of fugitives under certain circumstances, upon the demand of foreign governments. For many years before his death he lived at his country-seat near Detroit, and devoted himself to his books and to horticulture. He married Juliana, daughter of John Trumbull, author of "McFingal." See his "Life," by Charles Lanman (Washington, 1867).—The first Timothy's great-grandson, **William Channing,** educator, b. in Medford, Mass., 18 Dec., 1794; d. in Boston, Mass., 9 Nov., 1845, was graduated at Yale in 1811, and studied medicine and theology, but was never ordained. In 1812–'14 he was principal of the Burlington academy, N. J., and in 1817 he became an instructor in the institution for the deaf and dumb in Hartford, Conn., remaining there for three years, and being licensed to preach by the Congregational association of that city. He then visited Europe three times, and on his return devoted himself to elevating the condition of the common schools, and introduced the Pestalozzian system of instruction as modified by Philip Emanuel von Fellenberg, and by his own observations. In August, 1831, he purchased the "American Journal of Education," changed its name to "The Annals of Education," and published it until 1838, serving also as one of its editors. In this appeared a series of "Letters from Hofwyl," in which he gave an account of Fellenberg's system of instruction. He published "Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern," with Mrs. Emma Willard (Hartford, 1824), and was the author of "Rudiments of Geography" (Hartford, 1833); "Modern School Geography"; and other text-books for schools.—John's descendant in the seventh generation, **Samuel Merrill,** clergyman, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 5 April, 1819, was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1838 and at the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1842, and became pastor of the Dutch Reformed churches in South Brooklyn in 1841, in Coxsackie, N. Y., in 1850, and in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1852. From 1857 till 1864 he was professor of ecclesiastical history and church government, and dean of the theological seminary of the Reformed church in New Brunswick, and also professor of church history there after 1856. He received the degrees of D. D. from Rutgers in 1857 and Union in 1858, and LL. D. from Rutgers in 1883. Besides addresses and sermons, he has published an "Analysis of Theology" (New York, 1872).—John's descendant in the eighth generation, **Frederick Enoch,** lawyer, b. in Vergennes, Vt., 29 Aug., 1819; d. there, 26 April, 1888, after graduation at the University of Vermont in 1840, studied law under his father, Enoch D. Woodbridge, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in his native town. He was long a member of the legislature, state auditor in 1850–'2, prosecuting attorney in 1854–'8, and many times mayor of his native city. In 1860–'2 he served in the state senate, of which he was president *pro tempore* in 1861. He was then elected to congress as a Republican, served from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1869, and was a member of the committees on the judiciary and private land-claims, and chairman of that on the pay of officials of congress. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866. Mr. Woodbridge engaged in railroad enterprises, and for several years was vice-president and active manager of the Rutland and Washington railroad.—John's descendant, in the 7th generation, **Abby Dwight,** b. in Jackson, Me., 27 Sept., 1808; d. 23 Feb., 1866, taught for many years in Albany and Brooklyn, and was the author of numerous poems.

Wm. Woodbridge

WOODBURY, Augustus, author, b. in Beverly, Mass., in 1825. He was graduated at Phillips Exeter academy in 1846, and at the divinity-school of Harvard in 1849, and became pastor of Unitarian churches in Concord, N. H., in 1849, in Lowell, Mass., in 1853, and of Westminster Unitarian church, Providence, R. I., which place he still holds. He was chairman of inspectors of the Rhode Island state prison in 1866–'77, and in 1875–'9 was a member of the commission for building the state prison. He was chaplain of the 1st Rhode Island regiment from April till August, 1861, and in 1874–'5 was chaplain-in-chief of the Grand army of the republic. Since 1883 he has been president of the Providence athenæum. Harvard gave him the degree of A. M. in 1866, and Brown that of D. D. in 1888. He is the author of

"Plain Words to Young Men" (Concord, 1858); "The Preservation of the Republic," an oration (Providence, 1860); "Narrative of the Campaign of the First Rhode Island Regiment in the Spring and Summer of 1861" (1862); "General Ambrose E. Burnside and the Ninth Army Corps" (1867); "The Second Rhode Island Regiment" (1875); "An Historical Sketch of the Prisons and Jails of Rhode Island" (1877); "Memorial of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside" (1882); and sermons, addresses, and articles in reviews.

WOODBURY, Daniel Phineas, soldier, b. in New London, N. H., 16 Dec., 1812; d. in Key West, Fla., 15 Aug., 1864. He was educated at private schools and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1836 and promoted to be 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery. In November of the same year he was transferred to the engineers, but the order was inoperative until July, 1837, when he was made brevet 2d lieutenant of engineers, to date from 1 July, 1836. He was engaged in the construction of the Cumberland road in Ohio till 1840, being promoted 1st lieutenant, 7 July, 1838, and was then on duty till 1847, repairing fortifications at points on the Atlantic coast, and as an assistant to the chief of engineers at Washington. Lieut. Woodbury was superintending engineer in the construction of Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie for the protection of the Oregon route till 1850, and on fortification duty on the North Carolina coast until 1856, becoming captain of engineers, 3 March, 1853. Thereafter, until the civil war, he was constantly engaged in the duties of his corps on the southern coast, and as an assistant to the chief of engineers. He was promoted major of engineers, 6 Aug., 1861, assisted in the construction of the defences of Washington, and was with Gen. David Hunter's column at Bull Run. He was made lieutenant-colonel and additional aide-de-camp in September, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 19 March, 1862, and was assigned to command the engineer brigade in the Army of the Potomac, where he rendered great service in the siege of Yorktown and the construction of roads, bridges, and causeways for the advance upon Richmond and the subsequent change of base to James river. In the Rappahannock campaign of 1862–'3 Gen. Woodbury distinguished himself at Fredericksburg in laying down pontoons under the enemy's fire, and in their prompt removal after the troops had recrossed the river. In March, 1863, he was placed in command of the District of Key West, where he died of yellow fever. He was brevetted to the grade of major-general in the United States army "for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion," especially on the peninsula in 1862 and at the battle of Fredericksburg. Gen. Woodbury was the author of works on "Sustaining Walls" (Washington, 1845), and the "Theory of the Arch" (New York, 1858).

WOODBURY, Isaac Baker, editor, b. in Beverly, Mass., in 1819; d. in Columbia, S. C., 26 Oct., 1858. He studied music in Europe for a year, and, returning to this country, taught it in the public schools of Boston. In 1845 he removed to New York, where he edited the "Musical Review" and the "Musical Pioneer." He compiled several collections of church music and glee-books, among which were the "Anthem Dulcimer" (New York, 1850); "Liber Musicus" (1851); "Million's Glee-Book" (1853); "Cultivation of the Voice Without a Master"; "Self-Instructor in Musical Composition and Thorough Bass"; "Singing-School and Music-Teacher's Companion"; and the "Melodeon and Seraphine Instruction-Book."

WOODBURY, Levi, jurist, b. in Francestown, N. H., 22 Dec., 1789; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 4 Sept., 1851. He was descended from John Woodbury, of Somersetshire, England, who settled first at Cape Ann in 1624, and at Naumkeag (now Salem) in 1626. After graduation with the highest honors at Dartmouth in 1809, Levi entered the Litchfield, Conn., law-school. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised in his native town until 1816, when he was chosen clerk of the state senate. In 1817 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state, and in 1819 removed to Portsmouth, where he practised law after serving as governor of New Hampshire in 1823–'4. He was speaker of the state house of representatives in 1825, and was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1831, when he was appointed secretary of the navy, and held that office until 1834, when he was made secretary of the treasury, serving until 1841. During this period he refused the post of chief justice of the New Hampshire superior court. Being elected again to the U. S. senate, he served from 4 March, 1841, till 20 Nov., 1845, and voted in 1844 for the annexation of Texas. In 1845 he declined the mission to England, and was appointed a justice of the U. S. supreme court to succeed Judge Joseph Story. His nomination was confirmed by the senate on 3 Jan., 1846, and he held this office at the time of his death. For his part in the celebrated senate debate on Samuel A. Foote's resolutions "on the public lands" in 1830 he was pronounced by Thomas H. Benton "the rock of the New England Democracy," and he was also conspicuous in the session of 1841 in defending the independent treasury system, which was first established under his administration of the department, and in defeating the banking system that was proposed by Henry Clay. He published discourses, and was co-editor with William M. Richardson of several volumes of the "New Hampshire Reports" (Concord, 1816 *et seq.*). After his death appeared "The Writings of Hon. Levi Woodbury, Political, Judicial, and Literary," selected and arranged by Nahum Capen (3 vols., Boston, 1852).—His son, **Charles Levi,** lawyer, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 22 May, 1820, was a member of the Suffolk, Mass., bar, and U. S. district attorney for Massachusetts from 1858 until 1861. He edited with George Minot "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit," containing the decisions of Judge Levi Woodbury (3 vols., Boston, 1847–'52).

Levi Woodbury

WOODFORD, Stewart Lyndon, lawyer, b. in New York city, 3 Sept., 1835. He studied at Yale and at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1854, and in 1857 began the practice of law in his native city. In 1860 he was chosen messenger of the electoral college of his state to convey to Washington its vote in favor of the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. assistant district attorney for the southern

district of New York, holding this office about eighteen months. In 1862 he entered the National army as a volunteer, serving until 1865, during which time he became in succession chief-of-staff to Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore in the Department of the South, and military commandant of Charleston and Savannah, and attained by brevet the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. From 1866 till 1868 he was lieutenant-governor of New York, having been chosen as a Republican, but he was defeated as candidate for the governorship in 1870. In 1872 he was elected to congress, and was also chosen as a presidential elector. From 1877 until 1883 he filled the office of U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law. He is the author of numerous public addresses, including a eulogy on Gen. George H. Thomas.

WOODFORD, William, soldier, b. in Caroline county, Va., in 1735; d. in New York city, 13 Nov., 1780. He served with credit during the French and Indian war, and in the autumn of 1775, on the assembling of the Virginia troops at Williamsburg, was chosen colonel of the 2d Virginia regiment. At Hampton Roads, the first battle of the Revolution in Virginia, he was engaged in preventing the destruction of the town of Hampton by Lord Dunmore, and sank five of his vessels. Col. Woodford had command of the Virginians that defended Great Bridge on Elizabeth river, and defeated the force that was sent by Lord Dunmore to take it, after a sharp battle in which the British suffered a loss of fifty-five, while not a single Virginian was killed. He called the militia of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties to arms, and on 14 Dec., 1775, occupied Norfolk. He was appointed brigadier-general on 21 Feb., 1777, and given command of the 1st Virginia brigade. At the battle of the Brandywine he was wounded in the hand, but he took an active part in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. He was then ordered to the relief of Charleston, S. C., and marched 500 miles with the Virginia and North Carolina troops in twenty-eight days. He reached Charleston in April, and was taken prisoner on 12 May, 1780. The British sent him to New York, where he died. Counties in Kentucky and Illinois bear his name.

WOODHOUSE, James, chemist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Nov., 1770; d. there, 4 June, 1809. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1787, and at its medical department in 1792. In 1791 he served as a surgeon in Gen. Arthur St. Clair's expedition against the western Indians. When Joseph Priestley declined to accept the chair of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania in 1795, Dr. Woodhouse received the appointment, which he held until his death. He is said to have been the first to demonstrate the superiority of the Lehigh anthracite coal in Northampton county, Pa., over the bituminous coals of Virginia for intensity and regularity of heating power. He was a member of the American philosophical society, and contributed to its transactions, to Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell's "Medical Repository," and to Dr. John R. Coxe's "Medical Museum." Besides editing Parkinson's "Chemical Pocket-Book" (Philadelphia, 1802) and Chaptal's "Elements of Chemistry" (4th ed., 2 vols., 1807), he published "Dissertation on the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Persimmon-Tree" (1792); "Observations on the Combinations of Acids, Bitters, and Astringents" (1793); "Answer to Dr. J. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston and the Decomposition of Water" (1794); "Young Chemist's Pocket-Companion" (1797); and "Experiments and Observations in the Vegetation of Plants" (1802).

WOODHULL, Maxwell, naval officer, b. in New York city, 2 April, 1813; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Feb., 1863. He was the only son of Richard Miller Woodhull, the founder of Williamsburg (now the eastern district of Brooklyn, N. Y.). Maxwell Woodhull entered the navy as midshipman, 4 June, 1832, and served in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, on the Brazil station, and in the Gulf of Mexico. During the Paraguay expedition he was executive officer of the flag-ship "Sabine," and he afterward commanded the brig "Bainbridge." Being attached to the coast survey, he surveyed New York harbor and the obstructions of Hell Gate, reported plans for their removal, and received the thanks of the Chamber of commerce of New York. He was also engaged on surveys on the New England coast. At the opening of the civil war he was assigned to special duty under the navy department, and promoted to the rank of commander, 1 July, 1861. He organized the supply service for the blockading fleet, commanded the "Connecticut," was afterward transferred to the gun-boat "Cimerone," and led a division of the James river flotilla during Gen. George B. McClellan's peninsular campaign. Later he was attached to Admiral Charles Wilkes's flying squadron, and ordered with the "Cimerone" to Florida waters to open St. John's and St. Mary's rivers, which was accomplished, the squadron several times engaging the batteries of the enemy. Early in 1863 he was ordered to the north with his vessel for repairs. He was killed accidentally by the discharge of a gun from which a salute was being fired.—His son, Maxwell Van Zandt, entered the volunteer army in 1862 with the rank of captain, and was promoted to major and subsequently to lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the 15th army corps. He was brevetted colonel on the recommendation of Gen. John A. Logan, and brigadier-general of volunteers on that of Gen. Oliver O. Howard.

WOODHULL, Richard, colonist, b. in Thenford, Northampton, England, 13 Sept., 1620; d. in Brookhaven, N. Y., 17 Oct., 1690. He came to this country probably in 1648, on 29 April of which year he witnessed a deed at Easthampton, Long Island. He settled permanently at Brookhaven, Suffolk co., N. Y., in 1655, of which place he became proprietor in two patents—that of Gov. Richard Nicolls in 1666 and that of Geo. Thomas Dongan in 1686. In 1663 he represented Brookhaven at the general court at Hartford in an effort to obtain aid against the usurpations of the Dutch. In 1666 he was appointed one of the justices of the court of assizes, and in 1673 he became deputy to the Dutch commissioners in New York, and by them was commissioned a magistrate for Brookhaven.—His great-grandson, **Nathaniel,** soldier, b. in St. George's manor, Long Island, N. Y., 30 Dec., 1722; d. in New Utrecht, Long Island, 10 Sept., 1776. He served as major, under Gen. Abercrombie, in the attack upon Crown Point and Ticonderoga in 1758, afterward accompanied Bradstreet against Fort Frontenac, and was a colonel under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst in 1760. He was a representative from Suffolk county in the colonial assembly from 1769 till 1775, and was active there in resisting the encroachments of the crown. The colonial government was suspended in May, 1775, from which time till April, 1777, New York was governed by the Provincial congress, of which Gen. Woodhull was president in 1775, and again in 1776. He was ap-

pointed brigadier-general in August, 1775, and, on the landing of the British on Long Island, put himself at the head of the militia. A few days after the disastrous battle of Long Island he was surprised by a body of British light horse near Jamaica. He surrendered his sword, but was afterward so severely wounded by the troopers that he died in consequence. A narrative of Gen. Woodhull's capture and death was published by Henry Onderdonk, Jr. (New York, 1848), and his journal of the Montreal expedition of 1760 appeared in the "Historical Magazine" for September, 1861.—Richard's great-great-grandson, **William,** clergyman, b. in Miller's Place, Long Island, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1741; d. in Chester, Morris co., N. J., 24 Oct., 1824, was graduated at Princeton in 1764, entered the ministry, and in 1777 occupied the Black River (now Chester) pulpit, Morris co., N. J. He was a member of the Provincial congress of New Jersey which met at Burlington, 9 June, 1776, deposed Gov. William Franklin, the last royal governor, and framed the first constitution of New Jersey, 2 July, 1776, and of the convention that met at Trenton on 11 Dec., 1787, and adopted the U. S. constitution.—William's brother, **John,** clergyman, b. in Miller's Place, Long Island, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1744; d. in Freehold, N. J., 22 Nov., 1824, was graduated at Princeton in 1766, pursued theological studies with the Rev. John Blair, of Faggs Manor, Pa., and was ordained pastor of Leacock Presbyterian church, Lancaster co., Pa., 1 Aug., 1770, where he remained ten years. In 1779 he was called to Freehold, N. J., to succeed William Tennent. In 1780 he was elected a trustee of Princeton, to which institution he devoted his most faithful attention. In 1785 Mr. Woodhull was one of a committee appointed by synod to form a complete system for the organization of the Presbyterian church in the United States. This resulted in the formation of the general assembly and the present form of government and discipline. In 1798 he received the degree of D. D. from Yale. In 1812 he was one of the founders of Princeton theological seminary. While pastor at Leacock in 1777 he induced all his male parishioners to shoulder their muskets for Valley Forge, and accompanied them as chaplain. Afterward at Freehold, in 1782, he wrote to Gen. Washington begging him to retaliate by the execution of one of the English officers, then in his hands, for the murder, without trial, of Capt. Joshua Huddy, of Monmouth, whose funeral sermon Dr. Woodhull delivered from the court-house steps to an immense audience from the adjoining counties. This request was granted, and Capt. Asgell, of the British army, was designated by lot to expiate the offence. Meanwhile, however, the English general organized a court-martial to examine into the affair, when it was found that the execution of Huddy had been perpetrated under instructions from William Franklin, late governor of New Jersey, then in New York, and president of the Associated Loyalists. Asgell was accordingly released. Only three of Dr. Woodhull's printed sermons have been preserved—"The Establishment of the Federal Constitution" (1787); "The Death of General Washington" (1799); and an ordination sermon (1813).

WOODMAN, Clarence Eugene, clergyman, b. in Saco, Me., 1 Nov., 1852. He entered Amherst, but was graduated at Trinity in 1873. After a year's study at the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York city, he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and entered the Congregation of St. Paul, with which he has since been connected. He is among the most eloquent public orators of his church in this country. On high festivals he is frequently invited to preach in the cathedral, and has rendered great service throughout the church. As an amateur, Father Woodman has shown ability in various departments of physical science, especially in photography. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Amherst in 1877, and that of Ph. D. by Manhattan college in 1883.

WOODMAN, John Smith, educator, b. in Durham, N. H., 6 Sept., 1819; d. there, 5 May, 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1842, taught for four years in Charleston, S. C., and read law. He visited the principal cities of Europe in 1849, travelling a great part of the time on foot, and on his return to New Hampshire practised his profession in Dover, and subsequently in Rollinsford till 1851, when he became professor of mathematics in Dartmouth. He held that chair for five years, and upon the establishment of the Chandler scientific school there in 1852, also taught in that department. He became professor of civil engineering and vice-president, and the practical head of the Chandler scientific school in 1856, its prosperity dating from his entrance on these offices, all of which he held until his death. He wrote for journals and magazines, and lectured on scientific subjects. His papers on the construction and maintenance of highways showed originality and practical knowledge, and his views were often adopted.

WOODRUFF, George, jurist, b. in Binghamton, N. Y., 4 July, 1807; d. in Marshall, Mich., 13 May, 1887. He was graduated at Hobart in 1829, admitted to the bar of Ithaca, and in 1837 removed to Marshall, Mich., where he practised law. He became county judge in 1846, served two terms, was circuit commissioner three terms, and a judge of the circuit court in 1866–'75.—His son, William S., was killed in battle before Petersburg, 25 June, 1864.—Another son, **George Augustus,** soldier, b. in Marshall, Mich., 27 May, 1840; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 4 July, 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, and became 1st lieutenant of artillery in June, 1861. He served in the Virginia peninsular campaign from March till July, 1862, participating in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Fair Oaks, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, commanded a battery at Antietam in the Maryland campaign, was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and during the Pennsylvania campaign commanded a battery, and was mortally wounded at Gettysburg. In this battle he was stationed on the right of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's line. Of his death Gen. Hancock wrote: "Among all the brave men who fell at Gettysburg there are none whose loss I regret more than his."

WOODRUFF, Hiram, horse-trainer, b. in Flemington, N. J., 22 Feb., 1817; d. on Long Island, N. Y., 13 March, 1867. He began his career as a professional horse-trainer in Philadelphia in 1831, and acquired a unique reputation for

honesty and fair dealing, as well as for skill in driving and training horses. He was the author of "The Trotting-Horse of America, with Reminiscences of the Trotting Turf," edited by Charles J. Foster, with a memoir and an introduction by George Wilkes (New York, 1869).

WOODRUFF, Israel Carle, soldier, b. in Trenton, N. J., in 1815; d. in Tompkinsville, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1878. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1836, became 1st lieutenant of topographical engineers in 1842, and was superintending topographical engineer of the survey of the Creek boundary in 1850–'1. He then engaged in reconnoissances of military roads to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains and to New Mexico, was subsequently engineer and inspector of light-houses on the great lakes, and in 1853 became captain of topographical engineers for fourteen years' continuous service. He was assistant to the chief topographical engineer at Washington, D. C., in 1857–'63, became major in that branch of the service in August, 1861, and from 1863 until his death was assistant to the chief engineer at Washington. In that capacity he was engaged in the defence of Washington against the advance of Gen. Jubal A. Early in July, 1864. He became lieutenant-colonel of engineers in August of the same year, and was a member of the board of examination of engineer officers in 1864–'5. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted colonel, U. S. army, "for faithful and meritorious services in the corps of engineers," and brigadier-general in the same "for meritorious services during the civil war."

WOODRUFF, Wilford, president of the Mormon church, b. in Northington (now Avon), Conn., 1 March, 1807. He was educated in Farmington, early joined the Mormon church, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1833. Mr. Woodruff followed the church in its journeyings through the United States until it finally reached Salt Lake City. He was ordained one of the twelve apostles on 29 April, 1839, at Far West, Mo., with the special designation of "the Banner of the Gospel." He has been sent on missions throughout the United States and Europe, and in all has travelled about 150,000 miles. Mr. Woodruff became president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints on the death of John Taylor in 1887, retaining still that office, having held at that time the place of president of the twelve apostles. He has been a member of the Utah legislative assembly for twenty-two years. He served in 1843 on the editorial staff of the "Times and Seasons" in Nauvoo, Ill., and in 1843 on the "Millennial Star" in Liverpool. Mr. Woodruff is a believer in polygamy, and entered into that practice before there was any law against it in the United States. See "Early Days of Mormonism," by James Harrison Kennedy (New York, 1888).

WOODS, Andrew Salter, jurist, b. in Bath, Me., 2 June, 1803; d. there, 30 June, 1863. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, and began the practice of law in his native town. He attained to eminence in his profession, and in 1840 was chosen a judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, becoming chief justice in 1855. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1852.

WOODS, Leonard, clergyman, b. in Princeton, Mass., 19 June, 1774; d. in Andover, Mass., 24 Aug., 1854. His father, Samuel, possessed "Puritanic piety," and his habits of serious thought on metaphysical subjects obtained for him the title of "Philosopher Woods." The son was brought up strictly, and while very young was conversant with the works of John Locke and Jonathan Edwards. He was graduated at Harvard in 1796, taught, studied theology at Somers, Conn., and in 1798 was ordained pastor at Newbury, Mass. When the Andover theological seminary was founded in 1808 he became professor of Christian theology there, holding that chair for thirty-eight years, and becoming professor emeritus in 1846. Dartmouth gave him the degree of D. D. in 1810. Dr. Woods was active in the establishment of the American tract society, the Temperance society, and the board of commissioners of foreign missions, of whose prudential committee he was a member for twenty-five years. He ably defended orthodox Calvinism against Unitarian theology, and while he admitted improvements in theologians and theological science, thought theological truths were fixed and unalterable. His literary reputation dates from his contribution in 1805 of a series of papers in the "Panoplist," a religious periodical, in which he defended Calvinism against Joseph Buckminster, William Channing, and other Unitarian divines. Dr. Henry B. Smith says of him: "He is emphatically the 'judicious' divine of the later New England theology. He educated more than 1,000 preachers, who had neither crotchets nor airy aims." He left in manuscript a "History of Andover Seminary." His publications include "Letters to Unitarians" (Andover, 1820); "Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures" (1829); "Memoirs of American Missionaries" (1833); "Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection" (1841); "Lectures on Church Government" (New York, 1843); "Lectures on Swedenborgianism" (1846); and his collected works, containing lectures, essays, sermons, and reviews (5 vols., Andover, 1849–'50).—His son, **Leonard,** scholar, b. in Newbury, Mass., 24 Nov., 1807; d. in Boston, Mass., 24 Dec., 1878, was graduated at Union college in 1827 and at Andover theological seminary in 1830. In 1831–'3 he was resident graduate scholar at Andover, and in 1833 he was licensed to preach. His private pupil, Richard Henry Dana, says of him: "At the age of twenty-four years he had been the first scholar in the Phillips academy, the first in every branch at Union, had been graduated at the Theological seminary the acknowledged foremost man of his period, and had published a translation of Knapp's 'Christian Theology,' enriched with a long and fully thought-out preface, with original notes showing profound scholarship. He was assisting Professor Stuart in his commentary on the 'Epistle to the Romans,' and aiding Professor Robinson in editing the 'Biblical Repository,' then the most scholastic periodical in America, and was assistant instructor of Hebrew in the seminary." He edited the "Literary and Theological Review" in New York city in 1834–'7, and although that periodical was the organ of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, he directly opposed the opinions of many of its supporters, objecting to the proposals of temperance and anti-slavery societies and popular revivalists, and to the German Reformation, and defending the few and simple conditions of admission into the Anglican communion, as compared with the minute requirements of doctrine in his own church. He was professor of sacred literature in Bangor theological seminary in 1836–'9, and from 1839 till 1866 president of Bowdoin. He never accepted a pastoral charge, but occasionally delivered sermons and addresses. He went abroad in 1833, and contracted friendships with eminent theologians in Rome and in Oxford. His familiarity with the classics caused him to be

congratulated by Gregory XVI. for his "excellent Latin and the richness of his discourse," and the Oxford theology having won his approval, he was the theological champion and personal friend of Dr. Edward B. Pusey. "He was even more remarkable, perhaps, for his conversations than for

his public addresses," says his biographer, Prof. Edwards A. Park. Having resigned the presidency of Bowdoin in 1866 (see the accompanying vignette), he accepted from the legislature of Maine a commission to visit Europe to obtain materials for the early history of the state. He engaged the assistance of Dr. John G. Kohl in the work, which subsequently assumed shape in his "Discovery of Maine" (Portland, Me., 1868), and procured the Hakluyt manuscript of the "Westerne Planting." Dr. Woods was preparing this document for the press when his health declined, and the papers were completed and published by Charles Deane, in the "Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society" (Portland, 1877). Dr. Woods furnished other valuable matter, which appeared in the 1st and 2d volumes of the publications of that society, and was engaged in further work when his materials were destroyed by a fire that consumed his entire library. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1846, and Bowdoin that of LL. D. in 1866. Besides the works already referred to, including his translation of George Christian Knapp's "Christian Theology" (2 vols., New York, 1831–'3), Dr. Woods published an "Address on the Life and Character of Parker Cleveland (Portland, Me., 1859), and "Address on the Opening of the New Medical Hall of the Medical School of Maine" (1862). See a "Memorial" of him, by Edwards A. Park (Andover, 1880), and an article by Richard H. Dana in the "Century Magazine" for June, 1881.—The first Leonard's nephew, **Alva,** educator, b. in Shoreham, Vt., 13 Aug., 1794; d. in Providence, R. I., in July, 1887, was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and at Andover seminary in 1821. Immediately upon his graduation at the seminary he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Columbian college, Washington, D. C. In 1824 he was elected to the same chair in Brown university, where he remained until 1828, when he was made president of Transylvania university, Ky. He continued in this place until 1831, when he became president of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. Resigning this office in 1837, he removed soon afterward to Providence, R. I., where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a trustee and fellow of Brown, and a trustee of Newton theological institution. He founded five fellowships in the former, and a lectureship on elocution in the latter. He received from Brown, in 1828, the degree of D. D. Dr. Woods published several inaugural and other addresses.

WOODS, Robert Stuart, Canadian jurist, b. in Sandwich, Ont., in 1819. His grandfather, a Scotch merchant, emigrated to Canada. Robert was educated at Sandwich, took an active part in the rebellion of 1837, followed Sir Allan N. MacNab through the campaign, and was engaged in the affair of the "Caroline." He subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, became a queen's counsel in 1872, and continued the practice of his profession till he was appointed junior judge of Kent county in 1885. He was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Great Western railway, was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament in 1854, and is revising-officer of the electoral district of Kent. He is an active advocate of the temperance reform.

WOODS, William, clergyman, b. in Albemarle county, Va., in 1738; d. there in 1819. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father, William, came from Pennsylvania with the emigrants that followed John Lewis up Shenandoah valley, and became the owner of large tracts of land in Albemarle county, Va. The son was a bold and independent thinker, and became a Baptist when that denomination was struggling for existence against great opposition. In 1780 he was ordained a minister of that faith, and founded the old Albemarle Baptist church, near the University of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson frequently attended his church, and wrote that "it was a model for a republic." At the request of Jefferson he resigned his charge in 1799 that he might be elected to the legislature. He served during the agitation of 1800 over the Kentucky resolutions of 1798–'9, and his name heads the list of state-rights Republican voters in that body. During his term a bill was passed to increase the pay of the members, but he refused to accept its privileges.—His son, **Micajah,** jurist, b. in Albemarle county, Va., in 1776; d. there in 1837, was for twenty years a member of the justice's court for Albemarle county, and for many years the presiding justice of that county.—His son, **John Rodes,** physician, b. in Albemarle county, Va., 15 Jan., 1815; d. there, 9 July, 1885, was graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia in 1835, but ceased to practise in 1837, devoted his attention to scientific agriculture, and brought large importations of English stock to his estate, "Holkham." He was a member of the old Whig party, a personal friend of Henry Clay, and a member of many Whig conventions. For eight years he was a director of the Virginia Central (now Chesapeake and Ohio) railway company. Dr. Woods was a supporter of the University of Virginia, and a member of its board of visitors from 1867 till 1872.—John Rodes's son, MICAJAH, lawyer, b. at Holkham, Albemarle co., Va., 17 May, 1844, has been attorney for the commonwealth of Albemarle county since 1870, and was a member of the board of visitors to the University of Virginia from 1872 till 1876.

WOODS, William Burnham, soldier, b. in Newark, Licking co., Ohio, 3 Aug., 1824; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 May, 1887. His father, Ezekiel S. Woods, was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish parentage. The son was educated at Western Reserve college and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1845. He afterward studied law in his native place, and practised there, was elected mayor of Newark in 1856 and 1857, and in the latter year was chosen to the Ohio legislature. He was elected speaker of the house in 1858, and re-elected to the legislature in 1859. Soon after the opening of the civil war he entered the National army as lieutenant-colonel of the 76th Ohio volunteers, and from November, 1861, till the close of the war he was continuously at the front, except for a period of three months. He participated in

the battles of Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post (where he was slightly wounded), Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Jonesboro', Lovejoy Station, and Bentonville. He was also present at the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and commanded a division in Gen. William T. Sherman's march to the sea. He was appointed brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, 12 Jan., 1865; brevet major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865; full brigadier-general, 31 May, 1865; and on 17 Feb., 1866, was mustered out of the service. Upon leaving the army, Gen. Woods engaged in cotton-planting in Alabama, resuming at the same time the practice of law, and taking an active part in the reconstruction of the state, of which he became chancellor in 1868. In 1869 he was appointed U. S. judge for the 5th circuit, and on 15 Dec., 1880, was nominated by President Hayes an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, being confirmed on 22 Dec.—His brother, **Charles Robert,** soldier, b. in Newark, Ohio, 19 Feb., 1827; d. there, 26 Feb., 1885, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1852, appointed brevet 2d lieutenant of infantry, and served on garrison and frontier duty till 1861. In the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter in April of that year, he commanded the troops on the steamer "Star of the West," and he was appointed colonel of the 76th Ohio volunteers, 13 Oct., 1861. He was at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and commanded a brigade during the siege of Corinth, and a regiment in the Vicksburg campaign. He was recommended for promotion for bravery at Arkansas Post, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers, 4 Aug., 1863, leading a brigade in the 15th corps at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. In the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas he commanded a division in the same corps. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 4 Aug., 1863, brevetted major-general, 22 Nov., 1864, made brevet brigadier- and major-general in the U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866. He was transferred to the 27th infantry, 27 Sept., 1866, and during the latter part of the same year was on the plains fighting Indians and guarding railways. He became colonel of the 2d infantry, 23 March, 1874, and was retired on 15 Dec. of the same year. He was familiarly known in the army as "Susan Wood," a name that had been applied to him when he was a cadet at the military academy.

W. B. Woods

WOODVILLE, Richard Caton, b. in Baltimore, Md., about 1825; d. in London, Eng., 13 Sept., 1855. He studied in Düsseldorf, whence he sent to the American art union "The Card-Players" (1847), and "The Cavalier's Return" and "Mexican News" (1848). He twice revisited Europe, and while in London was cut short in a career of much promise. Among his effective and well-finished genre pictures were "Old '76," "Young '48," "The Politicians," "The Game of Chess," "Waiting for the Stage," and "The Sailor's Wedding." Several of them were engraved or lithographed.

WOODWARD, Ashbel, physician, b. in Wellington, Conn., 26 June, 1804; d. in Franklin, Conn., 20 Nov., 1885. He was graduated at the medical department of Bowdoin in 1829, settled in Franklin, Conn., and resided there until his death, engaging in the practice of his profession and in genealogical and historical researches. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as surgeon in the 26th army corps, sharing in the siege and capture of Port Hudson. Yale gave him the honorary degree of M. D. in 1854. Dr. Woodward was president of the Connecticut medical society for many years, and a member of the New England historic-genealogical society, to which he contributed about fifty papers. His publications include "Vindication of Gen. Israel Putnam" (Norwich, Conn., 1841); "Historical Account of the Connecticut Medical Society" (Hartford, 1859); "Biographical Sketches of the Early Physicians of Norwich" (Norwich, 1859); "Medical Ethics" (Hartford, 1860); "Life," an address (1861); "Memoir of Col. Thomas Knowlton" (Boston, 1861); "Life of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon" (Hartford, 1862); "Vindication of Army Surgeons" (New Haven, 1863); "Specialism in Medicine" (1866); and "The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Franklin," an address delivered in April, 1868 (1870). See a memoir of him by his son, Henry H. Woodward (Boston, 1886).

WOODWARD, Augustus B, jurist, b. in Virginia about 1775; d. in Florida in 1827. He was a laborious student, adopted the profession of law, and in 1805 emigrated to Michigan to become a judge of the territory, holding office till 1824. During that service he published the "code of laws" that bears his name. He was then appointed a judge of the territory of Florida, where he died after a service of three years. He was an ardent patriot, and during the second war with Great Britain was the author of the resolution that was adopted by the legislature of Michigan prohibiting the wearing of any clothing made from English goods. He is said to have been a founder of the town of Ypsilanti, Mich., but the statement is not corroborated. He published "Considerations on the Substance of the Sun" (Washington, D. C., 1801); "Considerations on the Executive Government of the United States of America" (Flatbush, 1809); and "A System of Universal Science" (Philadelphia, 1816).

WOODWARD, Calvin Milton, educator, b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 25 Aug., 1837. He was graduated at Harvard in 1860, and became principal of Brown high-school in Newburyport, Mass. During the civil war he was captain in the 48th Massachusetts volunteers, taking part in the siege and capture of Port Hudson under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. In 1865 he was chosen vice-principal of the Smith academy of Washington university, St. Louis, and in 1868 he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics in that university, where since 1870 he has held the chair of mathematics and applied mechanics, also since 1870 he has been dean of its polytechnic school. He planned and organized in 1879 the manual training-school as a subordinate department of the university without resigning his other duties, and has filled the directorship of this school from the first. The St. Louis manual training-school is the pioneer of its kind in America, and has served as the model in organizing other similar schools, in consequence of which Prof. Woodward's expositions of the aims and value of manual training have had the widest influence in shaping the new education both at home and abroad. He was a member of the school board of

St. Louis in 1878–'80, and president of the St. Louis engineer club in 1883–'4. Prof. Woodward was president of the industrial department of the National educational association in 1882–'4, and vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1888, presiding over the section on mechanical science. In 1885 he was invited to present a paper on "Manual Training" before the educational conference in Manchester, England, and afterward he visited the educational institutions of Europe. He has written a large number of papers on mathematical subjects and manual training, which he has contributed to scientific journals and other periodicals. His books are "History of the St. Louis Bridge" (St. Louis, 1882), and "The Manual Training-School: its Aims, Methods, and Results" (Boston, 1887).

WOODWARD, George Washington, jurist, b. in Bethany, Pa., 26 March, 1809; d. in Rome, Italy, 10 May, 1875. He received an academic education, and studied and practised law in his native town. He was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention in 1827, president-judge of the 4th judicial district in 1841–'51, and a judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania in 1852–'67. He was chosen to congress as a Democrat in 1866, and was twice re-elected. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in 1868. His death occurred during a tour abroad.

WOODWARD, Joseph Janvier, surgeon, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Oct., 1833; d. near that city, 17 Aug., 1884. He was graduated at the Philadelphia central high-school in 1850, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. He practised his profession in Philadelphia, and also gave private instruction in the use of the microscope and in pathological histology, and with Dr. Charles Bishop he conducted a "quiz" class in connection with the course of instruction in the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he became demonstrator in operative surgery in that place and clinical surgical assistant, and then took charge of the surgical clinic of the university. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon, serving with the 2d U. S. artillery in the Army of the Potomac, and then became chief medical officer of the 5th division in the Department of Northeast Virginia, being present at the first battle of Bull Run. Later he became medical officer of three light batteries in Gen. Philip Kearny's division in the Army of the Potomac. In May, 1862, he was assigned to duty in the surgeon-general's office in Washington, and charged with the duty of collecting materials for a medical and surgical history of the war and for a military medical museum. At the close of the war he received the brevets of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, and on 28 July, 1866, he was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon. Soon after his assignment to Washington his attention was directed to experiments in photo-micrography, and he improved the old methods and devised new ones for this class of work. His publications in this direction gave a powerful stimulus to the construction of microscopic objectives, and the great improvements that have been made in these instruments of research are due chiefly to his labors. He was made surgeon with the rank of major on 26 June, 1876. Dr. Woodward was associated in the management of President Garfield's case after he was shot, and the confinement, anxiety, and labor to which he was subjected during the president's long illness proved too great for him and hastened the sickness that terminated his life. In addition to his connection with scientific societies, including his election in 1873 to the National academy of sciences, he was president of the American medical association and of the Philosophical society of Washington. He published about 100 single papers, and in book-form "Outlines of the Chief Camp Diseases of the U. S. Armies" (Philadelphia, 1863) and "The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion" (2 vols., Washington, 1870–'9).—His sister, **Annie Aubertine Woodward-Moore,** translator, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., 27 Sept., 1841, was educated in Philadelphia, studied music with Carl Gartner, and gave successful piano recitals and concerts in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. She also early devoted herself to literary pursuits, and translated extensively from the French and German. She was occupied in translating from the Scandinavian tongues with Rasmus B. Anderson in 1876, and for twelve years was busy preparing English versions of Bjornstjerne Bjornson's novels (Boston, 1881–'2), and of Georg Brande's "Authors of the Nineteenth Century" (New York, 1886). She has resided in Madison, Wis., since 1877, was a founder of the Wisconsin conservatory of music, and has lectured extensively, especially on Norwegian literature and music. She married Samuel H. Moore in 1887. Mrs. Moore has published most of her writings under the pen-name of "Auber Forestier." They include, besides the translations that have been noticed, English versions from the German of Robert Byr's "Sphynx" (Philadelphia, 1871); "The Struggle for Existence" (1873); Sophia Verena's "Above the Tempest and the Tide" (1873); "Samuel Brohl & Co.," from the French of Victor Cherbuliez (New York, 1877); "Echoes from the Mist Land, or the Nibelungen-Lied Revealed" (Chicago, 1880); "The Spell-Bound Fiddler," from the Norse of Kristofer Janson (1881); "The Norway Music-Album," Norway folk-songs, dances, etc., edited and furnished with English text (Boston, 1881); and "Voice-Culture," from the German (1885).

WOODWARD, Samuel, physician, b. in Watertown, Conn., in 1750; d. in Torringford, Conn., 6 Jan., 1835. By economy and industry he succeeded in obtaining sufficient means to enter Yale when he was twenty-six years old, but the class of which he was a member was dispersed by the Revolution, and he was not graduated. He then adopted the profession of medicine, and began practice in Torringford, Conn., where he remained for the greater part of his life. He served in the legislature for several terms, during the last of which he was called the "father of the house," and was chosen its speaker. He was the first in that body to advocate openly Democratic principles after the Revolution, and was the unsuccessful candidate of that party for congress. He established a successful practice, prepared a large number of students for the medical profession, and was active in temperance and other reforms.—His son, **Samuel Bayard,** physician, b. in Torringford, Conn., 10 June, 1787; d. in Northampton, Mass., 3 Jan., 1850, adopted the profession of medicine, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where he became physician to the state prison, and was for several years a member of the state senate. He was a founder of the Retreat for the insane at Hartford, Conn., and in 1832–'46 was superintendent of the Massachusetts state lunatic asylum at Worcester. He then removed to Northampton, Mass., where he practised until his death. Dr. Woodward was a projector of the Massachusetts school for idiotic youth and of an asylum for inebriates. He published essays on diseases of the mind and nerves, and contributed to medical journals.

WOODWORTH, John, jurist, b. in Schodack, N. Y., 12 Nov., 1768; d. in Albany, N. Y., 1 June, 1858. He studied law with John Lansing in Albany, was admitted to the bar in 1791, and began practice in Troy, N. Y., but he returned to Albany in 1806, and resided there until his death. He was surrogate of Rensselaer county in 1793–1804, a member of the assembly in 1803, and of the state senate in 1804–'7, attorney-general of New York in 1804–'8, and a judge of the state supreme court in 1819–'28. He published "Reminiscences of Troy from its Settlement in 1790 till 1807" (Albany, 1855), and with William P. Van Ness revised the laws of New York (2 vols., 1813).

WOODWORTH, John Maynard, physician, b. in Big Flats, Chemung co., N. Y., 15 Aug., 1837; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 March, 1879. He was educated at the University of Chicago, became curator of the museum of the Chicago academy of sciences in 1858, and established the Museum of natural history in the University of Chicago in 1859. He was graduated at the Medical college of Chicago in 1862, entered the National army as post surgeon of volunteers, and served under Gen. William T. Sherman till 1865, becoming full surgeon in 1863, and subsequently medical inspector of the Army of the Tennessee. In March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for his services during the civil war. He became professor of anatomy in Chicago medical college in 1866, surgeon of the Union soldiers' home, and sanitary inspector of the city board of health in 1868. In 1871–'9 he was supervising surgeon-general of the Marine hospital, Washington, D. C. In that service he introduced systematic methods of conducting its affairs, required candidates for medical offices to pass examinations, and substituted inexpensive pavilions for costly insanitary hospitals of iron and stone. He was president of the Alumni association of Chicago medical college in 1870, one of the twelve organizers of the American public health association in 1872, a member of many state and National professional bodies, and a vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. In 1876 he read before the International medical congress a paper entitled "Quarantine with Reference to Cholera and Yellow Fever," and submitted six propositions to that body on the subject, which were adopted. He wrote numerous essays and papers that were published in the "Transactions of the American Medical Association," and is the author of "Primary Surgery of Gen. Sherman's Campaigns" (Chicago, 1866); "The Mystery of Life," an address (1871); "Regulations of the United States Marine Hospital Service" (Washington, D. C., 1873); "Hospitals and Hospital Construction" (1873); "The Immigration Service of the United States" (1873); "Nomenclature of Diseases" (1874); and "Cholera Epidemic in the United States in 1873" (1875).

WOODWORTH, Samuel, poet, b. in Scituate, Mass., 13 Jan., 1785; d. in New York city, 9 Dec., 1842. He was the youngest son of a farmer and Revolutionary soldier, whose poverty prevented him from educating his children, but Samuel's verses attracted the attention of Rev. Nehemiah Thomas, who taught him the classics for. He was apprenticed to Benjamin Russell, editor of the "Columbian Centinel," when he was seventeen years of age, and a year after the expiration of his term removed to New Haven, Conn., where he issued a weekly paper called the "Belles-Lettres Repository," of which he was "editor, publisher, printer, and more than once carrier," but the enterprise failed at the end of its second month. He removed to New York in 1809, and during the second war with Great Britain conducted a weekly paper called "The War," and a monthly Swedenborgian magazine entitled the "Halcyon Luminary and Theological Repository," both of which were unsuccessful. His next literary undertaking was a contract in 1816 to write a history of the second war with Great Britain in the style of a romance, entitled the "Champions of Freedom," which was published (2 vols., New York, 1816), but possesses little merit either as history or as a novel. With George P. Morris he began, in 1823, the publication of the "New York Mirror," but he withdrew from the partnership within a year. He edited the "Parthenon" in 1827, afterward contributed frequently to the press, and was the author of several operettas that were produced with success, of which the "Forest Rose" is still occasionally performed. During his later life he was paralyzed, and his resources were meagre. Of his numerous lyrics the "Old Oaken Bucket" is the only one that will probably live. George Perkins Marsh says of this poem in his "Lectures on the English Language" (New York, 1861): "Woodworth's fine song, the 'Old Oaken Bucket,' which has embalmed in undying verse so many of the most touching recollections of rural childhood, will preserve the more poetic form oaken, together with the memory of the almost obsolete implement it celebrates, through all dialect changes, as long as English shall be a spoken tongue." His poetical works were collected and edited by his son, with a memoir of him by George P. Morris (2 vols., New York, 1861).—His son, **Selim E.,** naval officer, b. in New York city, 27 Nov., 1815; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 29 Jan., 1871, when twelve years old set out with a rifle to cross the continent to the Pacific, but was met by friends and sent home after walking 300 miles. In 1834 he sailed as captain's clerk in the ship "Margaret Oakley," in which he was shipwrecked off Madagascar. He lived on the island with the natives, but eventually reached Mauritius, whence he returned home after an absence of four years. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy, 16 June, 1838, became a passed midshipman, 20 May, 1844, and, obtaining special leave of absence in 1846, made the journey to the Pacific overland, travelling from St. Louis to Columbia river in sixty days. He then went down the coast to the site of San Francisco, where he reported for duty as a master on board the sloop "Warren," and subsequently served in command of the transport "Anita" until the close of the Mexican war. He resigned from the navy, 11 Feb., 1850, and was elected to the first state senate of California. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, but at the opening of the civil war he volunteered and was commissioned acting lieutenant, 10 Sept., 1861. He served under Farragut at New Orleans and in Mississippi river, and was promoted two grades to commander, 16 July, 1862, for gallant conduct. He commanded

Samuel Woodworth.

the steamer "Narragansett," which he took out to the Pacific coast in 1865–'6, and upon his return resigned from the navy, 31 May, 1866.—Samuel's nephew, **Francis C.**, author, b. in Colchester, Conn., in 1812; d. at sea, 5 June, 1859, was a printer by trade, and afterward preached, but withdrew from the ministry on account of failing health. He then devoted himself to juvenile literature, in which he was remarkably successful. He died during a voyage between Savannah and New York. His numerous publications include "Our own Fields" (New York, 1850); "Youth's Book of Gems" (1851); "Uncle Frank's Home Stories" (6 vols., 1851); "Uncle Frank's Picture Gallery" (2 vols., 1852); "Wonders of the Insect World" (1853); "The World as it is, or a Miniature Sketch of the Earth and its Inhabitants" (Philadelphia, 1854); "Theodore Tinker's Stories for Little Folks" (12 vols., New York, 1854–'8); "Young American's Life of Frémont" (1856) and "Uncle Frank's Pleasant Pages for the Fireside" (1857). He edited "Woodworth's American Miscellany" (12 vols., 1853 *et seq.*), and "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet," which was continued after his death (15 vols., 1854 *et seq.*).

WOOL, John Ellis, soldier, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1784; d. in Troy, N. Y., 10 Nov., 1869. His father was a soldier of the Revolution. The son was educated at the common schools of his native town, and, after a short experience in mercantile life in Troy, began the study of the law, at which he was engaged when war with England was declared. He entered the military service as an officer of volunteers, raised a company in Troy, was commissioned captain in the 13th U. S. infantry, 14 April, 1812, and greatly distinguished himself at Queenstown Heights, 13 Oct., 1812, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted major of the 29th infantry, 13 April, 1813, and at Plattsburg on 11 Sept., 1814, he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry. Maj. Wool was transferred to the 6th infantry, 17 May, 1815, and in the subsequent reorganization was made inspector-general of the army, with rank of colonel, 29 April, 1816. The routine of his duty was varied in 1832 by a professional tour abroad, comprising an inspection of the military establishments of Europe for the benefit of the U. S. service. In 1836 he effected the transfer of the Cherokee Indians to the country west of the Mississippi, and on 25 June, 1841, he was appointed brigadier-general in the U. S. army. He was active at the beginning of the Mexican war in preparing volunteer forces for the field, and in less than six weeks despatched to the seat of war 12,000 men, fully armed and equipped. He was Gen. Zachary Taylor's second in command at Buena Vista, selecting the ground for the action, making the preliminary dispositions, and commanding on the field till the arrival of his superior. For gallant and meritorious conduct in that battle he was brevetted major-general, 23 Feb., 1847. For his services during the war with Mexico congress awarded him a vote of thanks and a sword of honor, and a sword was also presented to Gen. Wool by the state of New York. He commanded the eastern military division in 1848–'53, and the Department of the Pacific in 1854–'7, putting an end to Indian disturbances in Washington and Oregon territories in 1856 by a three-months' campaign. He had charge of the Department of the East in 1860, and at the opening of the civil war saved Fortress Monroe by timely re-enforcements, afterward commanding there at the head of the Department of Virginia. He was promoted major-general, U. S. army, 16 May, 1862, and had charge successively of the middle military department and the Department of the East till July, 1863. He was retired from active service, 1 Aug., 1863. Gen. Wool was a rigid disciplinarian, and had no superior in the U. S. service as an organizer of troops. The monument shown in the illustration was raised to his memory in Troy. It is 75 feet high, and bears the following inscription from the pen of William Cullen Bryant: "This stone is erected to Major-General John Ellis Wool, the gallant soldier, the able commander, and the patriotic citizen, distinguished in many battles; and to Sarah Moulton, his excellent and worthy consort."

John E. Wool.

WOOLF, Solomon, educator, b. in New York city, 6 Jan., 1841. He was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1859, and in the same year was appointed tutor in descriptive geometry there and in the Cooper Union. In 1878 he was appointed to the professorship of geometry and drawing in that college, which chair he has since held. Besides various contributions to the press, he has published "A Course in Descriptive Geometry" (New York, 1888).

WOOLMAN, John, Quaker preacher, b. in Northampton, Burlington co., N. J., in August, 1720; d. in York, England, 7 Oct., 1772. He worked on a farm with his father till he was twenty-one years of age, when he became clerk to a storekeeper at Mount Holly, where he opened a school for poor children, and first began to speak at the meetings of the sect. Wishing to visit the various societies of Friends throughout the colonies, and to preach to them, he first learned the trade of a tailor, as best adapted for supporting him in the itinerant life that he had resolved to lead. In 1746 he set out on a tour, with Isaac Andrews, to visit the Friends in the back settlements of Virginia, and he spent a great part of his life in such journeys, for the purpose of preaching. He spoke and wrote much against slavery. In 1763 he visited the Indians on Susquehanna river. Early in 1772 he went to England, and, while attending the quarterly meeting at York, he was smitten with small-pox, and died, after a few days' illness. Woolman's writings have been much admired, and were highly praised by Charles Lamb. Perhaps the most interesting of his works is the posthumous "Journal of John Woolman's Life and

Travels in the Service of the Gospel" (Philadelphia, 1775, edited, with an introduction, by John G. Whittier, 1871). Woolman also published "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes" (Philadelphia, 1753; 2d part, 1762); "Considerations on Pure Wisdom and Human Policy, on Labor, on Schools, and on the Right Use of the Lord's Outward Gifts" (1768); "Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind, and How it is to be Maintained" (1770); and "An Epistle to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends" (1772). His "Serious Considerations, with Some of his Dying Expressions," appeared after his death (London, 1773). Various manuscripts that he left were included in an edition of his works (2 parts, Philadelphia, 1774–'5).

WOOLSEY, Melanchton Taylor, naval officer, b. in New York in 1782; d. in Utica, N. Y., 18 May, 1838. His father was an officer in the war of independence and resided at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, where he was collector of the port. The son studied law, but entered the navy as a midshipman, 9 April, 1800, and cruised in the sloop "Adams" in the West Indies in 1800–'1. He went to Tripoli just before the close of the Tripolitan war, was promoted to lieutenant, 14 Feb., 1807, and went to Washington, where he prepared a code of signals for the navy. He was sent to Lake Ontario to superintend the building of three naval vessels, and at Oswego, in 1808, laid the keel of the "Oneida," the first U. S. naval vessel that was ever built on that lake. He commanded the "Oneida," and was in charge of the naval station at Sackett's Harbor when the war of 1812 began. On 19 July, 1812, a British squadron of five vessels came in sight, when Woolsey attempted to escape into the open sea in the "Oneida"; but as this was impossible, he returned into Sackett's Harbor, where he landed half of his battery on shore and repelled the British after an engagement of two hours. Com. Isaac Chauncey arrived soon after this victory, and assumed chief command. Other vessels were built, and in November, 1813, Kingston was attacked, Woolsey commanding the "Oneida" and continuing to serve as second in command. He was promoted to master-commandant, 24 July, 1813, and was present at the attack on York and the assault on Fort George. In the schooner "Sylph" he sailed with Com. Chauncey's squadron on 28 Aug., 1813, and chased the British squadron under Sir James Yeo for six days, participating in numerous engagements during September. On 5 Oct., 1813, he captured the cutter "Drummond" and the sloops "Elizabeth," "Mary Ann," and "Lady Gore" off False Ducks. In May, 1814, Woolsey was sent to Oswego in the "Sylph" to transport guns and cables to Sackett's Harbor at a period when the British had again obtained control of the lake. The British squadron appeared off Oswego while he was there, and he circulated a report that the destination of the guns and stores had been changed, after which, availing himself of a dark night, he went out with a flotilla of nineteen heavy boats carrying the guns and stores. The British discovered his retreat and followed him to Sandy Creek, where he was landing the guns when they appeared. Maj. Daniel Appling, who had accompanied him with a force of riflemen, prepared an ambuscade, and with Woolsey met the British with such a destructive fire that in the end they were all captured. Three gun-boats, two barges, one gig, six guns, and 186 men were taken on this occasion. Woolsey then took his guns and stores to Sackett's Harbor, and the Americans regained command of the lake. He had charge of the brig "Jones" from the following year until the close of the war. He remained at Sackett's Harbor after peace was restored until 1824 in command of that station. He was promoted to captain, 27 April, 1816, had the frigate "Constellation" in the West Indies from 1824 till June, 1827, was in charge of the Pensacola navy-yard in 1827–'31, and commodore commanding the Brazil station in 1832–'4. In 1836–'7 he had charge of the surveys of the Chesapeake bay, after which his health declined.—His son, **Melanchton Brooks,** naval officer, b. in New York, 11 Aug., 1817; d. in Pensacola, Fla., 2 Oct., 1874, entered the navy as a midshipman, 24 Sept., 1832, attended the naval school at Philadelphia, and became a passed midshipman, 16 July, 1840. He was promoted to master, 22 March, 1847, and to lieutenant, 16 July, 1847, and by action of the retiring board he was placed on the reserved list, 13 Sept., 1855. In 1861 he was assigned to active duty and attached to the receiving-ship at New York. He commanded the steamer "Ellen," on the South Atlantic blockade, in 1861–'2, in which he engaged Fort Pemberton at Wapper creek, S. C., in May, 1862, repelled Confederate cavalry at Secessionville, 1 June, 1862, and participated in the attack on James island, 3 June, 1862. He was commissioned a commander, 16 July, 1862, on the reserved list, and commanded the sloop "Vandalia" in 1862–'3, and the steamer "Princess Royal," in the West Gulf squadron, in 1863–'5. He participated in the engagement and repulse of the Confederates at Donaldsonville, La., on 28 June, 1863, and was highly commended for this victory. He continued to serve on the blockade until the close of the war, and was placed on the active list and promoted to captain, 25 July, 1866, and to commodore, 20 May, 1871. On 6 March, 1873, he was appointed commandant of the Pensacola navy-yard. In 1874 Woolsey had orders to go to the north on duty, but he declined to leave his post when a yellow-fever epidemic appeared, and he died there.

WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, educator, b. in New York city, 31 Oct., 1801. He is the son of William W. Woolsey, a merchant of New York city, and of Elizabeth Dwight, sister of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, studied law for a year in Philadelphia, and theology at Princeton in 1821–'3, and from 1823 till 1825 was a tutor at Yale. In 1825 he was licensed to preach, and from 1827 till 1830 he studied the Greek language and literature in Germany, France, and Italy. Returning to this country, he was professor of Greek at Yale from 1831 till 1846, when he was appointed president, which post he held till his resignation in 1871. He was a member of the American company of revisers of the New Testament, and its chairman in 1871–'81, was at one time vice-president of the Oriental society, and for several years a regent of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, D. C. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1847, and that of LL. D. from the same institution in 1886. He gave to the Yale library 1,000 volumes in Greek literature. His opinions are regarded as of great weight on questions of international law. He edited the "New Englander" for several years after its first appearance in 1843, and wrote for the "North American," "Princeton Review," and the "Century." He published editions of the Greek text, with English notes for the use of college students, of the "Alcestis" of Euripides (Cambridge, 1834); the "Antigone" of Sophocles (1835); the "Prometheus" of Æschylus (1837); the "Electra" of Sophocles (1837); and the "Gorgias" of Plato (1843); "Introduction to the Study

of International Law, designed as an Aid in Teaching and in Historical Studies" (Boston, 1860; 5th ed., enlarged, New York, 1879); "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation, with Special Reference to the United States" (1869); "Religion of the Present and of the Future, Sermons preached chiefly at Yale College" (1871); "Political Science, or the State, Theoretically and Practically considered" (2 vols., 1877); "Communism and Socialism in their History and Theory: a Sketch" (1880); and "Helpful Thoughts for Young Men" (1882). He has edited new editions of Francis Lieber's "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (Philadelphia, 1871), and a "Manual of Politic Ethics" (2 vols., 1871). He also published smaller works, and essays and reviews in magazines. The discourses and addresses at his ordination to the ministry, and his inauguration as president of Yale were published together (New Haven, 1846).—His son, THEODORE SALISBURY, b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Oct., 1852, was graduated at Yale in 1872, studied abroad in 1874–'6, was graduated at the Yale law-school in 1876, and since 1879 has been professor of international law at Yale law-school.—Theodore Dwight's niece, SARAH CHAUNCEY, author, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, about 1845, has published, under the pen-name of "Susan Coolidge," "The New-Year's Bargain" (Boston, 1871); "What Katy Did" (1872); "Mischief's Thanksgiving, and other Stories" (1874), besides other books for children; "For Summer Afternoons" (1876); "Verses" (1880); "A Guernsey Lily" (1881); "A Little Country Girl" (1885); and "A Short History of the City of Philadelphia" (1887).

WOOLSON, Abba Louisa Goold, author, b. in Windham, Me., 30 April, 1838. She is the daughter of William Goold, author of "Portland in the Past" (Portland, 1886), and of several historical papers in the "Collections" of the Maine historical society, of which for many years he was corresponding secretary. She passed her early life in Portland, Me., where she was graduated at the high-school for girls in 1856, and the same year married Moses Woolson, its principal. Mrs. Woolson has given courses of lectures in Boston, New York, Washington, and other cities on "English Literature in Connection with English History," "The Influence of Foreign Nations upon English Literature," "Dramas of Shakespeare, as Illustrating English History," and "The Historic Cities of Spain." She resides with her husband in Boston, and is a member of literary and philanthropic societies and president of the Castilian club. She has contributed to periodicals, and published "Woman in American Society" (Boston, 1873); "Browsing among Books" (1881); and "George Eliot and her Heroines" (New York, 1886); and edited "Dress Reform," a series of lectures by female physicians of Boston on "Dress as it affects the Health of Women" (Boston, 1874).

WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore, author, b. in Claremont, N. H., in 1848. She is the daughter of Charles Jarvis Woolson and of Hannah Cooper Pomeroy, who was a niece of James Fenimore Cooper. She removed with her parents to Cleveland, Ohio, in early life, was educated at the young ladies' seminary there, and afterward sent to Madame Chegary's French school in New York city. On the death of her father in 1869 she began to write, and she removed with her mother to the southern states in 1873, where she resided, principally in Florida, till 1879. In that year, on the death of her mother, she went to England, where she has since resided. She has contributed to periodicals, and published "Anne" (New York, 1882); "For the Major" (1883); "East Angels" (1886); "Rodman the Keeper" (1886); and "Castle Nowhere: Lake-Country Sketches" (1886).

WOOSTER, David, soldier, b. in Stratford, Conn., 2 March, 1710; d. in Danbury, Conn., 2 May, 1777. He was graduated at Yale in 1738, and when war between England and Spain began in 1739 he entered the provincial army as lieutenant, and was subsequently made captain of a vessel that was built and equipped by the colony for the defence of its coasts. In 1745 he served as captain in Col. Aaron Burr's regiment, which participated in the expedition against Louisburg, and commanded the "Connecticut," which conveyed the troops thither. From that place he went, in command of a cartel, to England. He was made a captain under Sir William Pepperell, and received half-pay until 1774. He was appointed colonel in the 3d Connecticut regiment in 1755, and later brigadier-general, and served during the French war, 1756–'63. He was an originator of the expedition that captured Ticonderoga in April, 1775, and afterward served in the Connecticut assembly. On the organization of the Continental army he was appointed one of the eight brigadier-generals, third in rank, and served in Canada, where, after the death of Gen. Richard Montgomery, he held for a time the chief command. He resigned from the army, but on his return to Connecticut he was made the first major-general of the militia of that state. During the winter of 1776–'7 he was employed in raising recruits and provisions for the force that was stationed in Danbury, and was in command of that town when it was attacked by Gov. William Tryon's troops on 26 April, 1777. Tryon, fearing that he might be cut off on his retreat, marched toward Ridgeway, a parish in the town of Ridgefield, and when this movement was known to the American commanders they separated their forces into two parts. The largest division, of 400 men, under Gold Selleck Silliman and Benedict Arnold, was stationed in front of the enemy, while Wooster, with the remaining 200, was sent to annoy the rear-guard. Arnold, on arriving at Ridgefield, constructed a barricade across the highway between the house of Benjamin Stebbins and a ledge of rock to the west of the road, and awaited the enemy's approach. The British, after leaving Danbury, changed their course of retreat, and Wooster hastened forward until he met the foe a few miles north of Ridgefield, fell upon the rear of the British column, and, after a sharp skirmish, took forty prisoners. He made a second assault about a mile north of the Stebbins house. Several discharges of artillery caused the American column to break, and Wooster endeavored to rally his men, exclaiming, "Come on, my boys! Never mind such random shots!" But a musket-ball pierced his body. He was taken to Danbury, where he died a few days afterward. On

17 June, 1777, the Continental congress passed a resolution that a monument be erected to the memory of Gen. Wooster. The sum of $500 was appropriated for this purpose, but the money was never paid, and the grave of the hero soon became unknown. A handsome monument of Portland granite was erected to his memory in Danbury in 1854.—His grandson, **Charles Whiting,** naval officer, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1785; d. in California in 1848, entered the merchant service, and during the war with England armed the privateer "Saratoga," with which he captured many prizes, acquiring a fortune. When the Chilians in 1817 were trying to improvise a navy for capturing a Spanish convoy that was expected in Callao by way of Cape Horn, Wooster arrived in Valparaiso with his armed brig "Columbus," which the government bought from him, and, under the name of the "Araucano," placed under the command of Wooster, with the rank of captain. After a fortunate cruise on the coast of Peru and Mexico, his vessel was sent, with the "San Martin," "Chacabuco," and "Lautaro," to capture a convoy of nine transports, escorted by the frigate "Maria Isabel," which was expected from Spain in Talcahuano. On 28 Oct., 1818, they found the frigate in that port, and captured her after a short struggle, Wooster being the first to board her. In recompense he was given command of the prize, and, with four of the transports, captured shortly afterward, the Chilian fleet entered Valparaiso. When Lord Cochrane was given command-in-chief of the Chilian navy in 1819, Wooster, refusing to serve under him, resigned and took command of a merchant-vessel. After Cochrane's departure, Wooster entered the service again in 1822, taking command of his old ship, with the rank of post-captain, and in the following year made a successful cruise on the coast of Peru. He also took part in the campaigns of 1824–'6 against the Chiloe archipelago. In 1829 he was promoted rear-admiral, and, for a long time before, he had been practically commander-in-chief of the small Chilian navy. He went in 1847 to California, where he engaged in mining on Yuba river, but without success.—Gen. Wooster's great-grandnephew, **David,** physician, b. in Jasper, Steuben co., N. Y., 10 June, 1825, served as acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army during the Mexican war, being stationed in La Puebla. He was graduated at the Cleveland medical college in 1849, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Adrian, Mich. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, practised medicine, and was a miner on Yuba river until 1856, when he removed to San Francisco. In 1861–'3 he served as surgeon in the California volunteers in Arizona and New Mexico. From 1867 till 1871 he was U. S. special examiner of drugs in San Francisco, and in 1871–'2 he was surgeon in the U. S. marine hospital of that city, where he still practises his profession. In 1858 he founded "The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal" in San Francisco, which he edited four years. Besides numerous contributions to this journal and to other medical periodicals, he has published a brochure on "Diphtheria," the first publication in the United States on this disease (1859); "Diseases of the Heart" (1867); a pamphlet on "Hip-Joint Disease" (1876); and a "Genealogy of the Woosters in America" (San Francisco, 1885).

WORCESTER, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Feb., 1834. He became pastor of the New Church society of Newtonville, Mass., in 1869, instructor of theology in the New Church theological school, Boston, in 1878, and its president in 1881. He is the author of "A Year's Lessons from the Psalms" (Boston, 1869); "Correspondences of the Bible: the Animals" (1875; 2d ed., 1884); and "A Journey in Palestine" (1884).

WORCESTER, Joseph Emerson, philologist, b. in Bedford, N. H., 24 Aug., 1784; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 27 Oct., 1865. His father, Jesse Worcester (1761–1834), wrote much for the press, and left in manuscript "Chronicles of Nissitissit." The son worked on a farm in his youth, but cultivated studious habits, determined to obtain a liberal education, and at the age of twenty-five entered Yale, where two years later, 1811, he was graduated. He was a teacher in Salem, Mass., for several years, and passed two years at Andover, but in 1819 removed to Cambridge, which was thenceforth his home. His life was long and quiet, with hardly an incident except the publication of his books. His first work was "A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern" (2 vols., Andover, Mass., 1817), of which he published an enlarged edition in 1823. He also published "A Gazetteer of the United States" (1818); "Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern" (1819), which passed through several editions; "Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants" (1823); "Elements of History, Ancient and Modern, accompanied by an Historical Atlas" (1826), which was used extensively as a text-book; "Epitome of History" (1827); and "Outlines of Scripture Geography" (1828). These works were notable for their accuracy, skilful condensation, and agreeable style. In 1825 Dr. Worcester read before the American academy of sciences a paper on "Longevity and the Expectation of Life in the United States, Relating more Particularly to the State of New Hampshire, with Some Comparative Views in Relation to Foreign Countries," which was published in the "Transactions." His work in lexicography began with an edition of "Johnson's Dictionary, as improved by Todd and abridged by Chalmers, with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary Combined" (1828). In 1829, much against his inclination, he was induced to prepare an abridgment of Noah Webster's "American Dictionary," and in 1830 he published his own "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory English Dictionary." The next year he visited Europe, where he collected philological works and kept a journal, which is still in manuscript. From 1831 to 1843 he edited the "American Almanac." In 1846 he published a "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language," of which a pirated edition appeared in London with a garbled preface and a statement on the title-page that it was "compiled from the materials of Noah Webster, LL. D., by Joseph E. Worcester," whereupon Dr. Worcester published a pamphlet exposing the fraud. In 1847–'9 he was unable to use his eyes, but they were restored after he had undergone two operations for cataract. Enlarged editions of his "Comprehensive Dictionary" were issued in 1847, 1849, and

J. E. Worcester

1855. All this work was preparatory to his great quarto "Dictionary of the English Language" (Boston, 1860), in which he had the assistance of many collaborators, especially for the explanations of technical terms. This was the first dictionary that used illustrations. The difference between his system and Webster's, briefly indicated, was this: that Worcester endeavored simply to represent the English language as it was, while Webster tried to improve it and set it forth as he thought it ought to be. The successive editions of Webster's work have receded steadily from his radical plan, so that now there is but little essential difference between the two great dictionaries. Dr. Worcester was retiring, modest, benevolent, and deeply religious. He married, in 1841, Amy Elizabeth, daughter of Prof. Joseph McKean, of Harvard. They had no children. He was a member of numerous learned societies, and received the degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1847 and from Dartmouth in 1856. Ezra Abbott prepared a memoir of him, which was read before the American academy of sciences the year after his death.

WORCESTER, Noah, clergyman, b. in Hollis, N. H., 25 Nov., 1758; d. in Brighton, Mass., 31 Oct., 1837. He was descended from Rev. William Worcester, who came from Salisbury, England, and was the first minister of the church in Salisbury, Mass., which was organized in 1638. Noah's father, of the same name, was one of the framers of the constitution of New Hampshire. The son was a fifer in the Continental army in 1775, entered the service again for a short time as fife-major in 1777, and was at the battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington. In September, 1778, he removed to Plymouth, N. H., where he taught, and in February, 1782, settled at Thornton, filling several local offices, and was chosen to the legislature. Having turned his attention to theology, he published a "Letter to the Rev. John Murray Concerning the Origin of Evil" (Newburyport, 1786), was licensed to preach by a Congregational association in 1786, and in 1787 was ordained pastor of the church in Thornton, where he remained till 1802, receiving a salary of $200. In 1802 he was employed as its first missionary in the New Hampshire society then organized, and in that capacity preached and travelled extensively through the northern part of the state. He removed to Salisbury, N. H., in 1810, and there supplied the pulpit of his brother Thomas till 1813, when he settled at Brighton, Mass. He edited the "Christian Disciple" in 1813–'18, and "The Friend of Peace," a quarterly magazine, in 1819–'29, founded the Massachusetts peace society in 1815, and was its secretary till 1828. Mr. Worcester received honorary degrees in arts from Dartmouth in 1791, and that of D. D. from Harvard in 1818. In addition to his editorial work he contributed to the "Theological Magazine," and published "Familiar Dialogue between Cephas and Bereas" (Worcester, 1792); "Solemn Reasons for Declining to adopt the Baptist Theory and Practice" (Charlestown, 1809); "Bible News, or Sacred Truths Relating to the Living God, his only Son, and Holy Spirit," which was censured by the Hopkinsian association, of which the author was a member, as unsound on the doctrine of the Trinity (Concord, 1810); "Impartial Review of the Testimonies in Favor of the Divinity of the Son of God" (1810); "Respectful Address to the Trinitarian Clergy" (Boston, 1812); "Solemn Review of the Custom of War, by Philo Pacificus," which was republished in Europe in several languages (1814); "The Atoning Sacrifice: a Display of Love, not of Wrath" (Cambridge, 1829); "The Causes and Evils of Contentions among Christians" (Boston, 1831); "Last Thoughts on Important Subjects" (Cambridge, 1833); and single sermons and tracts. See "Memoirs of Noah Worcester, D. D.," by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., D. D., with a preface, notes, and a concluding chapter by Samuel Worcester (Boston, 1844).—His brother, **Thomas,** clergyman, b. in Hollis, N. H., 22 Nov., 1768; d. 24 Dec., 1831, having studied theology under the direction of Rev. Daniel Emerson, of Hollis, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Salisbury, N. H., 9 Nov., 1791. He adopted the Unitarian views of his brother Noah, and this, together with his impaired health, led to his dismissal, 24 April, 1823, by a mutual council. He remained afterward without a pastoral charge. He received the honorary degree of M. A. from Dartmouth college in 1806. Mr. Worcester published "A Call for Scripture Evidence that Christ is the Self-Existent Eternal God" (Boston, 1811); "New Chain of Plain Argument Deemed Conclusive against Trinitarianism" (1817); "The True God but one Person" (1819); and separate sermons.—Another brother, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Hollis, N. H., 1 Nov., 1770; d. in Brainard, Tenn., 7 June, 1821, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1795, licensed to preach in 1796, and was pastor of the Congregational church in Fitchburg, Mass., from 1797 till 1802. He became pastor of the Tabernacle church, Salem, in 1803, which charge he held till his death. He declined the professorship of theology in Dartmouth in 1804, became corresponding secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions in 1810, and in 1815 engaged in the Unitarian controversy, his immediate opponent being the Rev. William E. Channing. At the time of his death he was travelling for the benefit of his health. He published "Discourses on the Covenant with Abraham" (Salem, 1805); "Three Letters to the Rev. William E. Channing on Unitarianism" (Boston, 1815); "Watts's Entire and Select Hymns" (1818); single sermons and pamphlets; and reviews and essays in religious periodicals. After his death a collection of his sermons was published (1823). See "Life and Labors of Rev. Samuel Worcester," by his son, Rev. Samuel M. Worcester (2 vols., Boston, 1852).—Samuel's son, **Samuel Melancthon,** b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 4 Sept., 1801; d. in Boston, 16 Aug., 1866, was graduated at Harvard in 1822, studied for a year at Andover, was a tutor in Amherst in 1823–'5, and professor of rhetoric and oratory there from 1825 till 1834. He was pastor of the Tabernacle church, Salem, from 1834 till 1860, when impaired health caused him to resign. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate and house of representatives. Mr. Worcester published "Essays on Slavery, by Vigorinus" (1826); "The Memorial of the Old and New Tabernacle," Salem, Mass. (Boston, 1855); the life of his father that has been mentioned; single sermons and discourses; and articles in religious periodicals.—Noah's son, **Thomas,** clergyman, b. in Thornton, N. H., 15 April, 1795; d. in Waltham, Mass., 12 Aug., 1878, was graduated at Harvard in 1818, and spent two years and a half at the divinity-school, but embraced Swedenborgian tenets, and was the first clergyman of that faith in Massachusetts, serving as pastor of the Boston society of the New Jerusalem church from 1821 till 1867. He was president of the Massachusetts association of his denomination, and also of its general convention from 1839 till 1875. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1856, and he was one of its overseers in 1854–'60. He published sermons, addresses, and magazine articles.

WORCESTER, Noah, educator, b. in Thornton, N. H., in 1812; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 April, 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, was afterward a tutor at Dartmouth, became professor of general pathology in Western Reserve college, Ohio, and was eminent as a physician. He published "Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diseases of the Skin" (Philadelphia, 1844).

WORDEN, John Lorimer, naval officer, b. in Westchester county, N. Y., 12 March, 1818. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 12 Jan., 1835, attended the naval school at Philadelphia in 1840, and became a passed midshipman on 16 July of that year. He was promoted to lieutenant, 30 Nov., 1846, and served on various vessels and at the naval observatory till the civil war. In April, 1861, he delivered the orders from the secretary of the navy by which Fort Pickens was saved for the Union, and upon his attempt to return to the north overland he was arrested and confined as a prisoner of war for seven months. When he was exchanged he was ordered to superintend the completion of John Ericsson's "Monitor," and appointed to take command. He left New York hastily in this vessel, and after experiencing great danger arrived at Hampton Roads. On 8 March, 1862, the iron-clad ram "Merrimac" had come down from Norfolk and had sunk the "Congress" and the "Cumberland." Worden anchored alongside of the "Minnesota," then aground on the shoal, and prepared to defend the fleet when the "Merrimac" reappeared. Early the next morning, 9 March, the ram prepared to attack the "Minnesota," but when she was within a mile of the ship the "Monitor" steamed out. The "Merrimac" fired broadsides upon the "Monitor," but all the shots that struck her turret glanced off; the "Monitor" fired deliberately about every seven minutes, every shot taking effect. Worden endeavored to get as close as possible, while the "Merrimac" fired as rapidly as the guns could be served. The duel continued for more than two hours, when the "Merrimac" attempted to ram the "Monitor," but Worden avoided the blow by manœuvring, so that the ram glanced off. Worden had orders not to use heavy charges, as the eleven-inch guns were considered too weak for more than fifteen-pound charges, with which he could not penetrate the "Merrimac's" heavy armor. At 11.30 A. M. a shell exploded on the pilot-house of the "Monitor" while Worden was looking through the slit, and the powder and flame was driven into his eyes, rendering him blind and helpless. (See GREENE, SAMUEL DANA.) Lieut. Greene, the second in command, continued the action; but the "Merrimac" soon withdrew to Norfolk. It was a drawn battle, but the "Merrimac" was prevented from accomplishing her purpose of destroying the National fleet and eventually securing the independence of the Confederates by capturing Washington, New York, and other cities, as had been expected. Honors were showered upon Worden for this service. Congress gave him a vote of thanks, 11 July, 1862, and again on 3 Feb., 1863, and recommended him to be advanced one grade for his conduct in this conflict. He was commissioned a commander, 12 July, 1862, and, in accordance with the second vote of thanks, was promoted to captain, 3 Feb., 1863. He recovered from the injuries to his eyes, and commanded the monitor "Montauk," in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, from January till June, 1863. In order to test the ability of the monitors to withstand heavy gun-fire from forts, Worden was sent to engage Fort McAllister, at Genesee point, on Ogeechee river, and reported that he was convinced they could do so. In this expedition he destroyed the Confederate privateer "Nashville," which had taken shelter under the guns of Fort McAllister. He participated in the blockade of Charleston, and in the attack on the forts of Charleston by Admiral Dupont's squadron on 7 April, 1863. After receiving his promotion to captain, he was on duty at New York connected with the iron-clads in 1863–'6. He commanded the "Pensacola," in the Pacific squadron, in 1866–'7, and was on special duty in 1868. He was promoted to commodore, 27 May, 1868, and was superintendent of the naval academy in 1870–'4. He was commissioned a rear-admiral, 20 Nov., 1872, was commander-in-chief of the European squadron from 3 Feb., 1875, till 23 Dec., 1877, and then served as member of the examining board and president of the retiring board until 23 Dec., 1886. As he had received two votes of thanks from congress, he was retained by operation of law on the active list until he should have had fifty-five years of service, but he was retired with the highest sea-pay of his grade, at his own request, by special act of congress, 23 Dec., 1886.

John L. Worden

WORK, Henry Clay, song-writer, b. in Middletown, Conn., 1 Oct., 1832; d. in Hartford, Conn., 8 June, 1884. He was the son of Alanson Work, who was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in 1841 in Missouri for assisting fugitive slaves to escape. While young the son removed with his father to Illinois, where he received a common-school education. He returned to Connecticut, was apprenticed to a printer, and employed his leisure in studying harmony. His first success was achieved during the civil war, when he sprang into favor by his war-songs, among which were "Kingdom Coming," "Marching through Georgia," and "Babylon is Fallen." His songs number nearly one hundred, and include "Nicodemus the Slave," "Lily Dale," and "My Grandfather's Clock." He went to Europe in 1865, and on his return invested the fortune that his songs had brought him in a fruit-raising enterprise in Vineland, N. J., which was a failure. In 1875 he became connected as composer with Root and Cady, the music-publishers, who had published Work's songs until the plates were destroyed by the Chicago fire of 1871. Mr. Work was also an inventor, and patented a knitting-machine, a walking doll, and a rotary engine.

WORKMAN, Thomas, Canadian merchant, b. near Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, 17 June, 1813. He emigrated to Canada in 1827, served during the rebellion of 1837–'8, was present at the battle of St. Eustache, and was made a lieutenant in March, 1838. He entered the employ of a hardware firm in Montreal in 1834, with which he has retained his connection, and he is now its senior partner. He has been for more than thirty years a member of the board of directors of Molson's bank, Montreal, and for many years its president, and is a life-governor of the Fraser institute and

Free library, to the establishment of which he contributed liberally, as he has also to McGill university and to many other public institutions in Montreal. Mr. Workman was unanimously elected to the Dominion parliament in 1867 for Montreal centre, and declined renomination, but was again elected in 1875 for Montreal west.

WORMAN, James Henry, author, b. in Prussia, 28 Feb., 1835. He was educated at the University of Berlin and at the Sorbonne, Paris, taking his degree in both institutions in 1864, came to the United States in 1865, and became professor of modern languages in Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. In 1867 he was appointed librarian and instructor in Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J., and on the death of Dr. John McClintock he became one of the editors of "McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." He was a teacher in Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1877 till 1883, and then a professor in Vanderbilt university till 1886. He officiated at the same time as professor in Chautauqua university from 1878 till 1885, and since that date has been director of the Southern Chautauqua and Round Lake branch. In 1886 he edited the "Saratogian," and since 1887 he has been editor of "Outing." Dr. Worman published a school-book on universal history before coming to this country (Berlin, 1862), and has since published many books for language instruction. He was the first to introduce the method of writing books of instruction entirely in the language to be learned, interpreting the meaning by means of illustrations, and has applied it to German, French, Spanish, and Latin.

WORMELEY, Mary Elizabeth, author, b. in London, England, 26 July, 1822. Her father, Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, of the British navy, a native of Virginia (1785–1852), had for some time preceding his death resided in Boston, Mass., and was grandson, on the mother's side, of Attorney-General John Randolph. Her mother was a niece of Com. Edward Preble, U. S. navy. The daughter resided several years in Newport, R. I., and, after gaining a reputation as a writer, married Randolph Latimer, of Baltimore. She has contributed to magazines, and published "Forest Hill: a Tale of Social Life in 1830–'1" (3 vols., London, 1846); "Amabel, a Family History" (New York, 1853); "Our Cousin Veronica" (1856); and "Familiar Talks on Some of Shakespeare's Comedies" (Boston, 1887); also translations of Louis Ulbach's "Madame Gosselin" (New York, 1878); "The Steel Hammer" (1888); and "For Fifteen Years" (1888).—Her sister, **Katharine Prescott,** author, b. in Suffolk, England, 14 July, 1832, took an active interest in the relief of the National soldiers during the civil war, and published "The U. S. Sanitary Commission" (Boston, 1863). A volume of her letters from the headquarters of the U. S. sanitary commission with the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign in 1862 has been published by the Massachusetts commandery of the Loyal legion under the title of "The Other Side of War" (1888). She is best known as the American translator of Honoré de Balzac's novels, of which thirteen volumes have been issued (Boston, 1886–'9), among which the "Magic Skin," "Louis Lambert," and "Séraphita," have introductions by George Frederic Parsons.—Another sister, **Ariana Randolph,** b. in Suffolk, England, 14 Oct., 1835, married Daniel Sargent Curtis, of Boston. She has published a comedy entitled "The Coming Woman, or the Spirit of '76" (Boston, 1870), that has been acted in public and private both in the United States and in Europe.

WORMLEY, Theodore George, chemist, b. in Wormleysburg, Pa., 1 April, 1826. He was educated at Dickinson college, but left without graduation to study medicine, and in 1849 received his degree at the Philadelphia medical college. In 1852 he was called to the chair of chemistry and natural sciences at Capital university, Columbus, Ohio, which he held until 1865, and was also professor of chemistry and toxicology in Starling medical college in 1854–'77. On the resignation of Prof. Robert E. Rogers in 1877, he was called to the chair of chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, which place he still holds. During 1867–'75 he was state gas commissioner of Ohio, and in 1867–'74 he was chemist to the Ohio geological survey. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Dickinson college, and that of LL. D. by Marietta, both in 1870. He is a member of the American philosophical society, a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of other societies. Prof. Wormley was appointed a member of the Centennial medical commission, having in charge the arrangements for the International medical congress of 1876, and was a delegate therefrom to the International medical congress at Philadelphia in September, 1876. He delivered an address before that body on "Medical Chemistry and Toxicology." In 1862–'4 he edited the "Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal," and he published in the "Chemical News" of London a series of papers on the "Chemical Reactions of Strychnine" (1859); "Atropine," "Brucine," "Morphia," "Narcotine and Meconic Acid," "Corrosive Sublimate," "Veratrine" (1860); "Nicotine and Daturine," "Solanine," "Codeine, Meconine, Narceine, and Aconitine" (1861); "Conine" (1862); and "Oxalic Acid" (1863). Prof. Wormley is the author of "Methods of Analysis of Coals, Iron Ores, Furnace Slags, Fire Clays, Limestones, and of Soils" (1870), has contributed reports to the "Geological Survey of Ohio" (Columbus, 1871), and has also published "The Micro-Chemistry of Poisons" (New York, 1867).

WORTH, Jonathan, governor of North Carolina, b. in Guilford county, N. C., 18 Nov., 1802; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 5 Sept., 1869. He was educated at the common schools and at Greensborough academy, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He soon afterward settled at Asheborough, Randolph co., and engaged in practice. He was a member of the North Carolina legislature in 1829–'34, and during the height of the nullification excitement introduced in 1831 a resolution into the house of commons of the state denouncing it in the strongest terms. He was also for several terms a member of the state senate, and opposed secession both in the legislature and in appeals to his constituents; but after his state had seceded he gave his adhesion to the Confederate government. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature from 1862 till the end of the war, and was public treasurer of the state during the same period. When a provisional government was organized in North Carolina by President Johnson, Mr. Worth was reappointed state treasurer, which post he resigned soon afterward, and became a candidate for governor. He was elected and served from 1865 till 1868, when the existing state government was superseded by the one that was organized under the reconstruction act of congress.

WORTH, William Jenkins, soldier, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 1 March, 1794; d. in San Antonio, Tex., 17 May, 1849. He was of Quaker ancestry, and of a family that produced many well-known men,

among others Judge John Worth Edmunds, Gorham Worth, and Lawrence Worth, president of the Park bank. Young Worth received only a common-school education, and in early life entered a store in Hudson, whence he soon removed to Albany, where he continued in mercantile pursuits till he was eighteen years of age. On the opening of war with Great Britain he applied for a commission in the army, and on 19 March, 1813, received the appointment of 1st lieutenant in the 23d infantry. He served as aide to Gen. Winfield Scott, and for gallantry was promoted to the rank of captain, 19 Aug., 1814. In the battle of Niagara he again so distinguished himself as to receive the thanks of his general and the rank of major. At the close of the war he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. military academy, and in 1824 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In 1838 he became colonel of the 8th infantry. In the Florida war he was especially active, fighting the battle of Palaklaklaha, 19 April, 1842, in which the Seminoles were disastrously defeated. He was second in command to Gen. Zachary Taylor at the opening of the war with Mexico, leading the van of his army, and being the first to plant, with his own hand, the flag of the United States on the Rio Grande. Under Taylor he conducted the negotiations for the capitulation of Matamoras, and by him was intrusted with the assault on the bishop's palace at Monterey. It was a hazardous undertaking, the cannon having to be dragged up precipitous cliffs, and throughout the action his troops were exposed to the heaviest fire, but he achieved it with a small loss of life, and escaped personal injury, though constantly on horseback passing from post to post during the entire action. He was subsequently ordered to the Gulf coast to join Gen. Scott, and was under him engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to Mexico, having a principal part in the capture of the important city of Puebla, and being the first to enter the city of Mexico, where, with his own hand, he cut down the Mexican flag that waved from the National palace. After the war he was placed in command of the Department of Texas, and there he died of cholera. He was a man of tall and commanding figure, and said to be the best horseman and handsomest man in the army. He was of a manly, generous nature, and possessed talents that would have won him distinction in any sphere of action. He was brevetted major-general for his services at Monterey, and given swords by congress, the states of New York and Louisiana, and his native county, Columbia. A monument was erected to his memory by the city of New York at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue. (See vignette.)—

Thomas, caricaturist, b. in New York, 12 Feb., 1834, is the son of a cousin of Gen. William J. Worth. He was with his father in banking business for a few years after leaving school, but soon devoted himself entirely to art. He first came prominently before the public in 1862, with his illustrations to "Plutarch Restored." He illustrated also some of the books of "Orpheus C. Kerr," the edition of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" that was published by the Harpers in 1878, and numerous other works. He is best known to the general public by his lithographed caricatures, many of them on sporting subjects or scenes in negro life; and he has furnished pictures for every illustrated paper of note in the country. At present he is on the staff of "Texas Siftings."

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, geologist, b. in Bradford, Vt., 31 Oct., 1813; d. in Warsaw, Ill., 6 May, 1888. He was educated at Bradford academy and emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, where he taught. In 1836 he settled in Warsaw, Ill., which continued to be his principal residence until his death. There he engaged in the forwarding and commission business, and later in the dry-goods trade. His attention was early directed to the geological features of his western home, and he collected specimens of the sedimentary rocks of that region, especially the geode formations that there existed in abundance. In 1842, owing to the financial depression on account of the Mormon disturbances in the west, he withdrew from business and spent two years in Boston, where he exchanged his minerals for a cabinet of sea-shells. On his return to Warsaw in 1844 he resumed his collecting, and, by comparing the fossil specimens with his shells, he became an expert palæontologist. As his cabinet increased it attracted the attention of scientists, and by means of exchanges it grew to include forms from other parts of the country. In 1851 he became assistant on the newly established geological survey of Illinois, and in 1855 accepted a similar office in the survey of Iowa under James Hall, who intrusted him with reporting on the palæontology of that state. This place he held until 1858, when he was appointed state geologist of Illinois and continued in the work of the survey until 1877, when the office was abolished. Meanwhile he associated with himself representative men in special fields of science, assigning the descriptions of plants to Leo Lesquereux, the vertebrate palæontology to John S. Newberry, the invertebrate palæontology to Fielding B. Meek, and geology to Garland C. Broadhead and Edward T. Cox, and it resulted in the publication of his reports on the "Geological Survey of Illinois" (8 vols., Springfield, 1866–'88). In 1877 he was appointed curator of the State historical library and natural history museum, which office he held until his death. In this capacity he gathered an extensive variety of minerals and fossils which he classified, and also furnished numerous collections to different colleges in the state. Mr. Worthen was elected to the National academy of science in 1872, and in 1874 was made a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, besides membership in other American and foreign scientific bodies. His writings were confined to professional papers and the reports of the surveys.

WORTHEN, William Ezra, civil engineer, b. in Amesbury, Mass., 14 March, 1819. He is the son of Ezra Worthen, who was the first to suggest the present site of the city of Lowell as a desirable locality for manufacturing, and who was the first superintendent of the Merrimac mills. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1838, and at once began the practice of civil engineering. Beginning under George R. Baldwin, C. E., with surveys and measurements of brook-flows for the increase of the Jamaica-pond supply for the city of Boston, he continued hydraulic investigations and works under James B. Francis, C. E., of Lowell, until 1848, with an intermediate employment in 1840–'2 on the surveys and construction of the Albany and West Stockbridge railroad. Removing to New York in 1849, he did architectural work, and became the engineer of the New York and New Haven railroad, and in 1854 its vice-president. As a hydraulic engineer, he has designed and constructed masonry dams across rivers, for the establishment of water-powers, and the canals, mills, and shops connected therewith. For the water-supply and sewers of towns he has given designs for all the constructions and has supervised their execution. He has tested the large pumping-engines of Brooklyn, Lawrence, Jersey City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, and has also given designs for and constructed pumping-engines. In the city of New York he was the sanitary engineer of the Metropolitan board of health, during its continuance in 1866–'9, engineer of the Southern boulevard, member of the examining board on the new docks and bulkheads, engineer of the first rapid-transit commission in the annexed district, member of a later commission, and member of examining board on the Riverside park and Fifth avenue pavement. In Brooklyn he has been consulted, and, with the engineer of the board of city works, has reported on an extensive addition to the system of sewers. He has been the consulting engineer of many of the large water-power companies, has measured the quantity of water used by different lessees, and reported on the condition and capacity of the works. Mr. Worthen is a member of several scientific societies, and was president of the American society of civil engineers in 1887. In addition to numerous official reports, he has published a "Cyclopædia of Drawing" (New York, 1857); "First Lessons in Mechanics" (1862); and "Rudimentary Drawing for Schools" (1863).

WORTHINGTON, Erastus, lawyer, b. in Belchertown, Mass., 8 Oct., 1779; d. in Dedham, Mass., 27 June, 1842. He was graduated at Williams in 1804, admitted to the bar, practised at Dedham from 1809 till 1825, and was a member of the general court in 1814–'15. He published an oration on "Recent Measures of the American Government" that he delivered at Dedham, 4 July, 1809; "An Essay on the Establishment of a Chancery Jurisdiction in Massachusetts" (1810); and "History of Dedham, from the Beginning of its Settlement in 1635 to May, 1827" (Boston, 1827).

WORTHINGTON, George, P. E. bishop, b. in Lenox, Mass., 14 Oct., 1848. He was graduated at Hobart in 1860, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1863, ordered deacon in June, 1863, and ordained priest in 1864. He served as an assistant at St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y., and then became rector of Christ church, Ballston Spa, N. Y., but soon removed to St. John's church, Detroit, Mich., where he remained as rector for seventeen years. He was for several years president of the diocesan standing committee, and examining chaplain and deputy to the general convention. He was elected twice by the vote of the clergy to the episcopate of Michigan, but the laity refused to confirm him. In 1883 the house of bishops elected him missionary bishop of Shanghai, China, but he declined. Upon the death of Bishop Clarkson in 1884 he was chosen bishop of Nebraska, and was consecrated to that office in St. John's church, Detroit, 24 Feb., 1885. He has received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. from Hobart in 1876 and 1885, respectively.

WORTHINGTON, Henry Rossiter, inventor, b. in New York city, 17 Dec., 1817; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1880. He early engaged in business with his father, a merchant in New York city, and about 1840 began experimenting with steam for the propulsion of canal-boats. Among the difficulties to be overcome was the maintaining of a supply of water within the boiler while the engine was not in motion, as when the boat was passing through locks. The method in use at this time was a hand-pump, and he conceived the idea of compelling the idle boiler to furnish power to supply its own water. For this purpose he devised a small steam cylinder with an attached pump, which, without the use of shaft, crank, and fly-wheel, produced a movement of its own slide-valve. In 1841 he patented the independent feed-pump, which developed into the direct-acting steam-pump that he patented in 1849. In 1854 he erected in Savannah the first direct-acting compound condensing engine that was ever built and the first compound engine that was ever used in waterworks. The success of this led to the subsequent adoption of similar engines throughout the country. The invention of the duplex pump followed, and consists of an arrangement of two pumps working side by side. It is now largely used for supplying water in cities and towns and in mills and factories, as well as on steamers, where it is used to feed boilers, extinguish fires, and for similar purposes. Mr. Worthington built up a large plant for the manufacture of pumping machinery, and he ranks as a pioneer in that branch of hydraulic engineering. He was a member of the American institute of mining engineers and one of the founders of the American society of mechanical engineers.

WORTHINGTON, Thomas, governor of Ohio, b. near Charleston, Va. (now W. Va.), 16 July, 1773; d. in New York city, 20 June, 1827. He received a good education, but was a common sailor in 1790–'3. In 1797 he removed to Ross county, Ohio, where he was a member of the territorial legislature in 1799–1801, and a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1803. He was elected one of the first U. S. senators from Ohio, as a Democrat, serving from 17 Oct., 1803, till 3 March, 1807, and again elected instead of Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., who had resigned, serving from 8 Jan., 1811, till 1814, when he resigned. He was governor of Ohio in 1814–'18, a canal commissioner from 1818 till his death, and one of the original vice-presidents of the American Bible society. He contributed greatly to the development of his adopted state.

WOUWERMAN, Simon van, Flemish author, b. in Bruges in 1690; d. in Paris in 1743. Little is known of his early life except that he was in the employ of the West Indian company about 1724, and afterward of the Mississippi company. In 1740 he secured an employment in the latter company's office at Paris, where he died. He wrote two curious works, "Histoire philosophique et morale de la Louisiane" and "Système d'administration de la compagnie des Indes," which found afterward their way into Holland, where they were

published (3 vols., Amsterdam, 1752). They contained grave accusations against the Louisiana and West Indian companies, which appear to have secured recruits and immigrants by false promises, and, when these means failed, to have shipped to America young convicts and women of questionable character. Wouwerman's works caused a scandal at the time of their publication, and all available copies were bought and destroyed by order of the officials of the company. Abbé Prévost, in his noted "Manon Lescaut," mentions that it was the custom of the company to send criminals to the American colonies.

WRAGG, William, lawyer, b. in South Carolina in 1714; d. at sea in September, 1777. He was of Huguenot descent, and was educated in England, where he studied law. After returning to South Carolina, he served for many years in the assembly and in the council. In 1759 he declined the appointment of chief justice of the colony, that he might give evidence to those whose political course he opposed without being charged with acting in hope of official distinction. His sense of duty prevented his espousing the cause of independence, and, on refusing to take the oath prescribed by the Provincial congress, he was banished. He sailed for England in the summer of 1777, but was shipwrecked off the coast of Holland. He possessed a fortune, and was much esteemed. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He published "Reasons for not concurring in the Non-Importation Resolution" (1769).

WRANGEL, Charles Magnus von, clergyman, b. in Sweden about 1730; d. in Sala, Sweden, in 1786. He was a descendant of an illustrious Swedish general, and was educated at Vestrås and the University of Upsala, in 1757 received the degree of D. D. from Göttingen university, and was then immediately nominated as court preacher to the king of Sweden. In 1759 he was called to the provostship of the Swedish churches in this country, and arrived at Philadelphia in the same year. He at once took charge of the Wicaco parish and the oversight of all the Swedish Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was one of the most zealous and successful laborers in the Swedish churches. According to the instruction of the archbishop of Sweden, he cordially and actively co-operated with the German ministers in the defence of their common faith and the extension of the Lutheran church in America, and under this salutary influence both parties were perfectly united and frequently met in conference for consultation and in synod for the transaction of business pertaining to the welfare of the German and Swedish churches. He was an indefatigable worker and an eloquent preacher. When the weather permitted, he was usually obliged, in consequence of the crowds, to preach in the open air. Besides attending to the duties of his own parish, he built two new churches for the Swedes—one at Kingsessing, under the name of St. James church, the other at Upper Merion, under the name of Christ church—and in 1765 obtained a charter from Richard Thomas Penn for the "United Swedish Lutheran churches of Wicaco, Kingsessing, and Upper Merion." He also visited the Germans at Lancaster and York. He often preached in English, since he found that the young could understand that language better than either Swedish or German. He also prepared an improved English translation of Luther's small catechism for the use of his young people. The church in which Dr. Wrangel labored is "Gloria Dei Church," or the "Old Swedes Church," on Swanson and Christian streets, Philadelphia. The building in which he preached is still in good preservation, and is one of the oldest buildings in Philadelphia. The first house of worship was a block-house, erected in 1669, and was used by Swedish Lutherans both as a defence against the Indians and as a place of worship. On 2 July, 1700, the new Gloria Dei church was dedicated and was used by Lutherans for nearly a hundred years, but in the latter part of the eighteenth century it passed into the hands of Episcopalians. The church is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, built of brick, every alternate brick being glazed. (See illustration.) After nine years' faithful service, Dr. Wrangel returned to Sweden in 1768, and received from the government the pastorate of Sala, where he died, after a useful and eminently successful career.

WRANGELL, Ferdinand Petrovitch, Baron von, Russian navigator, b. in Pleskau, Esthonia, 29 Dec., 1796; d. in Dorpat, Livonia, 10 June, 1870. He was educated in the school for cadets at St. Petersburg, entered the naval services in 1812, and was attached to the scientific expedition to Siberia and Kamtchatka in 1817. He was appointed in 1820 to command an expedition to explore the Russian polar seas. Sailing from St. Petersburg, he arrived, on 2 Nov., 1820, at Nijnii-Kolymsk, and performed, early in 1821, a remarkable journey to Cape Schelagin on sledges drawn by dogs. He sailed afterward up Kolyma river, advancing about 125 miles into the interior, through the territory inhabited by the warlike Yakutes. On 10 March, 1822, he resumed his journey northward, and travelled forty-six days on the ice, reaching 72° 2′ north latitude. He left Nijnii-Kolymsk on 1 Nov., 1823, and arrived at St. Petersburg, 15 Aug., 1824. In 1825 Wrangell, who had been promoted commander, made a journey around the world on the sloop-of-war "Kratkoi," and on his return to Kronstadt in 1827 was appointed governor of Russian America (now Alaska). He repaired to his post early in 1829, by way of Siberia and Kamtchatka, and on his arrival devoted all his energy to developing the resources of the country. After thoroughly reforming the administration, he introduced the culture of the potato, opened and regulated the working of several mines, and urged upon the home government the organization of a fur company. He foresaw also the great future of the country, endeavored to induce capitalists to invest money there, and sent missionaries to the remotest districts. He likewise began a survey of the country, opened roads, built bridges and government buildings, and promoted the civilization and improvement of the natives. He also made valuable geographical and ethnographical observations, which he embodied in a memoir to the navy department. Being recalled in 1834, Wrangell made his return by way of the Isthmus of Panama and the United States, where he visited several cities. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1837, and made director of the ship-timber department in the navy office, which post he held for twelve years. He became vice-admiral in 1847, but resigned in 1849, and temporarily sev-

ered his connection with the navy to assume the presidency of the newly reorganized Russian American company. He was always opposed to the cession of Alaska to the United States, and wrote several memoirs upon the subject. In 1854 he re-entered active service and was made chief director of the hydrographical department of the navy, chief assistant in 1855 to the high admiral, Grand Duke Constantine, member of the counsel of the empire in 1858, and in 1859 admiral and general aide-de-camp to the czar, Alexander II. The continent that Wrangell sought was discovered in 1855 by the English navigator, Capt. Thomas Long, and is named Wrangell Land. An account of the physical observations during his first journey was published in German (Berlin, 1827), and also in German extracts from Wrangell's journals, "Reise laengs der Nordküste von Sibirien und auf dem Eismeere in den Jahren 1820–'4" (2 vols., Berlin, 1839), which was translated into English as "Wrangell's Expedition to the Polar Sea" (2 vols., London, 1840), but the complete report of the expedition appeared two years later: "Otceschewie do Sjewernym beregam Sibiri, po Ledowitomm More" (2 vols., St. Petersburg, 1841), and was immediately translated into French with notes by Prince Galitzin, under the title "Voyage sur les côtes septentrionales de la Sibérie et de la mer glaciale" (2 vols., 1841). From the French version an English one was made under the title "A Journey on the Northern Coast of Siberia and the Icy Sea" (2 vols., London, 1841). He also published "Otscherk puti is Sitchi-w' S. Petersburg" (1836; French translation under the title "Journal de voyage de Sitka à Saint Pétersbourg" (Paris, 1836; English version from the French, entitled "Journal of a Voyage from Sitka to St. Petersburg," London, 1837); and "Nachrichten über die Russischen Besitzungen an der Nordwestküste America's" (2 vols., St. Petersburg, 1839), better known by the French version, "Renseignements statistiques et ethnographiques sur les possessions Russes de la côte Nord-Ouest de l'Amérique" (Paris, 1839), which was translated into English under the title "Statistical and Ethnographical Notices on the Russian Possessions in North America" (London, 1841).

WREE, Oliver van der (vray), Dutch soldier, b. in Charleroi, near the end of the 16th century; d. in Amsterdam in 1649. He accompanied in 1637 Prince Maurice of Nassau to Brazil as secretary, and assisted in all the stages of the conquest of the northern provinces of the country. In 1644 he was sent by Gen. Sigismond, the new commander-in-chief, to the Portuguese viceroy, but was detained as hostage, despite his character of ambassador. He was exchanged a few years later, and on his return to Holland published a very interesting work, in which he recounts his captivity and the events he witnessed, and gives curious details regarding the Indians and negroes, and the administration of Brazil. It is entitled "Epistola in carcere unde erupit scripta, 17 August, 1647" (Amsterdam, 1649).

WRIGHT, Adam Henry, Canadian physician, b. in Brampton, Ont., 6 April, 1846. He was graduated at the Universty college, Toronto, in 1866, and received the degree of M. B. there in 1873, and from the Royal college of surgeons in England in 1877. He was demonstrator of normal histology in the Toronto school of medicine from 1879 till 1887, surgeon-general of the Toronto hospital in 1882–'3, lecturer in the Woman's medical college in 1883–'6, and since 1887 has been professor of obstetrics in the University of Toronto, which gave him the degree of M. D. in 1888.

WRIGHT, Alonzo, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Hull, Lower Canada, 26 Feb., 1825. He is a grandson of Philemon Wright, of Woburn, Mass., who removed to Canada in 1797, founded the village of Hull, and was the first representative of the county of Ottawa in the Lower Canada assembly. The grandson was educated at Potsdam academy, N. Y., became a farmer, and is lieutenant-colonel of the Ottawa county reserve militia. He was a representative in the Canada assembly from 1862 till 1867, when he was elected to the Dominion parliament by acclamation, re-elected by acclamation in 1872, and again returned in 1874, 1878, and in 1887.

WRIGHT, Ambrose Ransom, soldier, b. in Louisville, Jefferson co., Ga., 26 April, 1826; d. 21 Dec., 1872. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and entered politics as a Democrat, but subsequently joined the Know-Nothing party. He supported the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and after its defeat espoused the cause of secession. He was sent by the convention of Georgia as commissioner to Maryland to induce that state to join the movement. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army early in 1861, became colonel of the 3d Georgia regiment of infantry, 8 May, 1861, colonel of the 38th Georgia infantry, 15 Oct., 1861, brigadier-general, 3 June, 1862, and major-general, 26 Nov., 1864. After the close of the war he was editor of the "Chronicle and Sentinel" newspaper. He was elected in 1872 a representative in congress as a Democrat, but died before taking his seat.

WRIGHT, Arthur Williams, physicist, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 8 Sept., 1836. He was graduated at Yale in 1859, and received the degree of Ph. D. there in 1861. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, but did not practise. In 1863–'8 he was a tutor at Yale, and in 1868–'9 he studied physical science in Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1869 he became professor of physics and chemistry in Williams, but he returned to Yale in 1872 as professor of molecular physics and chemistry. The title of his chair was changed in 1887 to that of experimental physics. Since 1885 he has had charge of the Sloane physical laboratory at Yale, which was constructed under his supervision. Prof. Wright was the first to observe and describe the electric shadow in 1870–'1, devised a new apparatus for the production of ozone, and investigated its action upon alcohol and ether in 1872–'4; also in 1874 determined the polarization of the zodiacal light, measuring its amount, and investigated its spectrum. He was the first to discover gases in stony meteorites, to extract them and determine their composition, obtaining their spectra in vacuum tubes, and pointing out their relation to the spectra of comets as affording a probable explanation of the latter. In 1877 he devised a method of applying the discharge of electricity in a vacuum to deposit the metal of the electrode upon glass or other surfaces, so as to form brilliant transparent metallic films. He was a member of the party that was stationed at La Junta, Col., to observe the total solar eclipse of 1878, when he determined the character and degree of polarization of the light of the corona with a special form of polarimeter. The same instrument was employed in the detection and measurement of the polarization of the light of several comets and of the moon in 1881–'3. He has devised a novel standard barometer and a simple apparatus for distilling mercury in vacuo, which has been adopted by the U. S. signal service. In 1881–'6 he was consulting specialist to the U. S. signal service

bureau. Prof. Wright was chosen in 1879 a fellow of the Royal astronomical society, and in 1881 a member of the National academy of science. He was one of the collaborators in the revisions of Webster's "Dictionary" in 1862–'4 and in 1885–'8. He is the author of many scientific papers.

WRIGHT, Asher, missionary, b. in Hanover, N. H., 7 Sept., 1803; d. in Cattaraugus, N. Y., 13 April, 1875. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1828 and at Andover theological seminary in 1831, and from that year until his death was a missionary to the Seneca Indians upon the Buffalo creek and Cattaraugus reservations. He acquired the Seneca dialect, into which he translated parts of the New Testament, which were printed by the mission press. He also prepared several elementary school-books and a hymnal in that language, and for a time issued a small periodical. He was an accomplished scholar, possessed a good knowledge of medicine, and did much for the improvement of the Senecas. He published "The Interesting Narrative of Mary Jenison, who lived nearly Seventy-eight Years among the Indians" (Buffalo, 1834).—His wife, Laura Sheldon, b. in Massachusetts about 1808, wrote and translated several hymns in the Seneca dialect.

WRIGHT, Benjamin, engineer, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 10 Oct., 1770; d. in New York city, 24 Aug., 1842. He studied mathematics by himself, and in 1786 went to Plymouth, Conn., where he studied surveying with his uncle. In 1788 he settled in Fort Stanwix (now Rome), N. Y., where he was actively employed in laying out the property of the new settlers. Having acquired in this manner an accurate knowledge of civil engineering, he was called on to make a map and profile of Wood creek for the Western inland lock navigation company. Subsequently he made a survey of Mohawk river from Fort Stanwix to Schenectady, and proposed a plan for its improvement. During 1811–'12 he made a survey for the canal commissioners, making a complete report of his work. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature, and during the war with Great Britain was appointed county judge. In 1816 he was appointed engineer of the middle section of the Erie canal, and to him, with James Geddes, is chiefly due the credit of the successful completion of the enterprise. Mr. Wright was chief engineer of the Delaware canal, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the Harlem railroad, and the St. Lawrence ship canal. In 1834 he was street commissioner of New York city, and in 1834–'6 he conducted a survey for the route of the New York and Erie railroad. Subsequently he was engaged in Virginia.

WRIGHT, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., 2 April, 1784; d. in Purdy, Tenn., 30 Jan., 1860. His father, John, a cousin of Sir James Wright, noticed below, was a captain in the Georgia line in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin was appointed a lieutenant in the army by President Madison, 29 July, 1813, and assigned to the 39th regiment of infantry, which was commanded by Col. John Williams. At the battle of the Horse Shoe, 27 March, 1814, as the regiment was moving on the Indian breastworks, Maj. Lemuel Montgomery was killed. Lieut. Wright at once rushed in front of his company, and, sword in hand, mounted the works and called to his men to follow. They passed over the works, and the result of the battle, which ended the Creek war, was the death, disabling, or capture of the entire Indian force. Wright was complimented in general orders and promoted captain in September, 1814. He resigned from the army in June, 1815, and settled in the Choctaw country of western Tennessee, where he built on the present site of Purdy the first log-cabin. He was popular with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and was instrumental in making the treaty by which they ceded their lands in northern Mississippi and western Tennessee. He volunteered at the age of sixty-five in the Mexican war, where he contracted disease that led to his death.—His son, **John Vines,** lawyer, b. in Purdy, McNairy co., Tenn., 28 June, 1828, received a classical education, studied law, practised in his native town, and was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving in 1855–'61. He was then chosen colonel of the 13th Tennessee infantry in the Confederate army, and participated in the battle of Belmont. Col. Wright was elected to the first Confederate congress, and re-elected. He has been judge of the circuit court, special chancellor and judge of the state supreme court, and in 1880 was the nominee of the Democratic party for governor of Tennessee, advocating the payment of the state debt, but was defeated on account of disaffected Democrats who were opposed to the payment. He was in 1887 chairman of the northwestern Indian commission, which concluded treaties with 13 tribes, and he is now (1889) a member of the Sioux commission.—Another son, **Marcus Joseph,** soldier, b. in Purdy, McNairy co., Tenn., 5 June, 1831, received a classical education, in 1857 was appointed assistant purser of the navy-yard at Memphis, afterward studied law, and practised in that city. He entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 154th Tennessee militia regiment, 4 April, 1861, and, with four companies of his regiment and a battery of artillery, occupied and fortified Randolph, Tipton co., on Mississippi river. He was military governor of Columbus, Ky., from February till March, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham's staff during the Kentucky campaign from June till September, 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general, 13 Dec., 1862, and in 1863–'4 was in charge of the district of Atlanta, Ga., until its evacuation. He subsequently commanded the districts of Macon, northern Mississippi, and western Tennessee. He led his regiment in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and as brigadier-general he was at Chickamauga. In 1867 he was elected sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn., and on 1 July, 1878, he was appointed agent of the war department to collect Confederate records for publication in the "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion," which place he now holds. He has published "Reminiscences of the Early Settlement and Early Settlers of McNairy County, Tenn." (Washington, 1882), and a "Life of Governor William Blount" (1884).

WRIGHT, Benjamin Hall, engineer, b. in Rome, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1801; d. there, 13 May, 1881. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1822, and served as 2d lieutenant in the 2d infantry on garrison duty in Sackett's Harbor until his resignation on 1 June, 1823. The profession of civil engineering then engaged his attention, and he prompted the first establishment of railroads on the island of Cuba. In 1834 he conducted the preliminary survey and subsequent construction of the line from Havana to Guines, the first railroad in Cuba. He was in 1836 engineer of the Cardenas and Bemba railroad, and in 1837–'42 engineer of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe railroad. For a time he was associate principal engineer of Cuba, in the service of the Spanish government. He then returned to this country, and was one of the first to conceive the idea of intro-

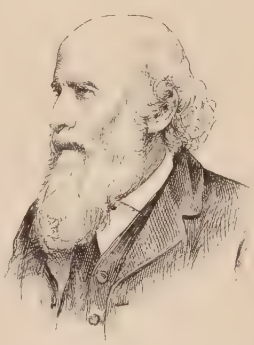
ducing steam as a motive power for canal-boats, building several experimental engines, which were operated successfully.

WRIGHT, Carroll Davidson, statistician, b. in Dunbarton, N. H., 25 July, 1840. He was educated in New Hampshire and Vermont, and began the study of law. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 14th New Hampshire regiment, of which he became colonel in December, 1864. After serving as acting assistant adjutant-general under Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, he resigned in March, 1865, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in October. His health led to his removal to Massachusetts, where he was in the state senate in 1871–'2, during which time he secured the passage of a bill to provide for the establishment of workingmen's trains to Boston from the suburban districts. He was chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor in 1873–'88, and in 1880 was appointed supervisor of the U. S. census in Massachusetts, being also special agent of the census on the factory system. In 1885 he was commissioned by the governor to investigate the public records of the towns, parishes, counties, and courts of that state, and in January, 1885, he was made first commissioner of the bureau of labor in the interior department in Washington, which office had been created in June, 1884. Col. Wright was a Republican presidential elector in 1876. In 1875 and again in 1885 he had charge of the decennial census of Massachusetts. He was lecturer during 1879 on phases of the labor question, ethically considered, at the Lowell institute in Boston, Mass., and during 1881 university lecturer on the factory system at Harvard. He is a member of various scientific societies and has been recording secretary of the American statistical association and president of the American social science association. The degree of A. M. was given him by Tufts college in 1883. Col. Wright has published "Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor" (15 vols., Boston, 1873–'88); "Census of Massachusetts" (3 vols., 1876–'7); "The Statistics of Boston" (1882); "The Factory System of the United States" (Washington 1882); "The Census of Massachusetts" (4 vols., Boston, 1887–'8); "Reports of U. S. Commissioner of Labor," including "Industrial Depressions" (Washington, 1886); "Convict Labor" (1886); and "Strikes and Lockouts" (1887); also numerous pamphlets, including "The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question" (Boston, 1882); "The Factory System as an Element in Civilization" (1882); "Scientific Basis of Tariff Legislation" (1884); "The Present Actual Condition of the Workingman" (1887); "The Study of Statistics in Colleges" (1887); "Problems of the Census" (1887); "Hand Labor in Prisons" (1887); "Historical Sketch of the Knights of Labor" (1887); and "The Growth and Purposes of Bureaus of Statistics of Labor" (1888).

WRIGHT, Charles Barstow, financier, b. in Bradford county, Pa., 8 Jan., 1822. He embarked in business at fifteen, and at nineteen was taken as a partner by his employer. In 1843 he received from the Towanda bank a trust of landed interests in the then small town of Chicago, and in two years he not only fulfilled this mission successfully, but realized handsome profits in Chicago real estate for himself. In 1863 he engaged actively in developing the petroleum interests of Pennsylvania. In 1870, as director and afterward as president, he undertook the work of pushing the Northern Pacific railroad to completion. After the road had been built to Missouri river, and eastward from the Pacific about 100 miles, Jay Cooke and Co., the fiscal agents, failed, during the panic of 1873 that took place, and the completed parts were not paying expenses. Mr. Wright afterward assisted in the reorganization by which the road was completed to Puget sound. In 1873 he took an active part in founding the city of Tacoma, which now has a population of 15,000. He endowed the Annie Wright seminary for girls, and Washington college for boys, at Tacoma, and has been noted for his generosity to young men.

WRIGHT, Chauncey, mathematician, b. in Northampton, Mass., 20 Sept., 1830; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 12 Sept., 1875. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at once became a computer for the recently established "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" in Cambridge. His occasional contributions to the "Mathematical Monthly" and similar journals soon gained for him reputation as a mathematician and physicist. Gradually his attention became fixed upon the questions in metaphysics and philosophy that are presented in their latest form in the works of John Stuart Mill, Charles Darwin, Alexander Bain, Herbert Spencer, and others, and he prepared a series of philosophical essays for the "North American Review," which continued until within a few months before his death. These are regarded by Charles Eliot Norton as "the most important contribution made in America to the discussion and investigation of the questions which now chiefly engage the attention of the students of philosophy." In 1870 he delivered a course of university lectures at Harvard on the principles of psychology, and in 1874–'5 he was instructor there in mathematical physics. He was appointed recording secretary of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1863, and held that office for seven years. His writings were collected by Charles Eliot Norton and published, with a biographical sketch, as "Philosophical Discussions" (New York, 1877).

WRIGHT, Elizur, reformer, b. in South Canaan, Conn., 12 Feb., 1804; d. in Medford, Mass., 21 Nov., 1885. His father, Elizur (1762–1845), was graduated at Yale in 1781, and became known for his mathematical learning and devotion to the Presbyterian faith. In 1810 the family removed to Tallmadge, Ohio, and the son worked on the farm and attended an academy that was conducted by his father. His home was often the refuge for fugitive slaves, and he early acquired anti-slavery opinions. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and taught in Groton, Mass. In 1829–'33 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Wright attended the convention in Philadelphia in December, 1833, that formed the American anti-slavery society, of which he was chosen secretary, and, removing to New York, he took part in editing the "Emancipator." He conducted the paper called "Human Rights" in 1834–'5, and the "Quarterly Anti-Slavery Maga-



Elizur Wright

zine" in 1835–'8, and through his continued opposition to slavery incurred the enmity of its advocates. His house was once besieged by a mob, and an attempt was made to kidnap him and convey him to North Carolina. He removed to Boston in 1839, and became editor of the "Massachusetts Abolitionist." For several years he was connected with the press, and in 1846 he established the "Chronotype," a daily newspaper which he conducted until it was merged in the "Commonwealth" (1850), of which he was for a time the editor. Mr. Wright was twice indicted and tried for libel, in consequence of his severe strictures on the liquor interests while publishing the "Chronotype," and again in 1851 for aiding the rescue in Boston of Shadrach, a runaway slave. Between 1853 and 1858, besides editing the "Railroad Times," he gave his attention to invention and mechanics, constructing a spike-making machine, a water-faucet, and an improvement in pipe-coupling. He patented the last two, and manufactured them for a short time. In 1853 he published "Life Insurance Valuation Tables" (2d ed., revised and enlarged, 1871), and in 1858 he secured an act of the Massachusetts legislature to organize an insurance commission, on a basis that required the annual valuation of the policy liabilities of all life-insurance companies in the state. He was appointed insurance commissioner of Massachusetts under this act, which office he held until 1866. He obtained the passage of the Massachusetts non-forfeiture act of 1861, and also its substitute in 1880, which was embodied with some change in the insurance codification bill of 1887. He devised a new formula for finding the values of policies of various terms, now known as the "accumulation formula," and, in order to facilitate his work, invented and afterward patented (1869) the arithmeter, a mechanical contrivance for multiplication and division, based on the logarithmic principle. Afterward he became consulting actuary for life-insurance companies. He was a delegate to the convention of 1840, which formed the Liberty party and nominated James G. Birney for the presidency, and edited "The Free American" in 1841. He was a promoter of the convention at Philadelphia on 4 July, 1876, which organized the National liberal league to support state secularization, and was the second president of the league, being twice re-elected. He was a member of the Forestry association, was instrumental in obtaining the Massachusetts forestry act of 1882, and labored for a permanent forest preserve. He wrote an introduction to Whittier's "Ballads, and other Poems" (London, 1844); and published a translation in verse of La Fontaine's "Fables" (2 vols., Boston, 1841; 2d ed., New York, 1859); "Savings Bank Life Insurance, with Illustrative Tables" (1872); "The Politics and Mysteries of Life Insurance" (1873); and "Myron Holley, and what he did for Liberty and True Religion," a contribution to anti-slavery records (1882).

WRIGHT, Fanny, reformer, b. in Dundee, Scotland, 6 Sept., 1795; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 14 Dec., 1852. Her father was an intimate friend of Adam Smith, Dr. William Cullen, and other scientific and literary men. She became an orphan at an early age, was brought up as a ward in chancery by a maternal aunt, and early adopted the philosophy of the French materialists. She travelled in this country in 1818–'20, and was introduced by Joseph Rodman Drake in the first of the "Croaker" papers. On her return to England she published her "Views of Society and Manners in America" (London, 1821; Paris, 1822). On the invitation of Lafayette she went to Paris, and in 1825 she returned to this country. She purchased 2,400 acres in Tennessee, at Neshoba (now Memphis), and established there a colony of emancipated slaves, whose social condition she sought to elevate. Neshoba, which was held in trust for her by Gen. Lafayette, was restored by him when he discovered that her plans could not be carried out without conflicting with the laws of the state. The negroes in the colony were afterward sent to Hayti. In 1833–'6 she appeared as a public lecturer in the eastern states, where her attacks upon slavery and other social institutions attracted large audiences and led to the establishment of "Fanny Wright societies," but her freedom of speech caused great opposition and the hostility of the press and the church. Fitz-Greene Halleck said her chief theme was "just knowledge," which she pronounced "joost nolidge." She then became associated with Robert Dale Owen in New Harmony, Ind., edited there "The Gazette," and lectured in behalf of his colony, but with little success. In 1838 she visited France, and married there M. D'Arusmont, whose system of philosophy resembled her own, but she was soon separated from him, resumed her own name, and resided with her daughter in Cincinnati, Ohio, until her death. Her last years were spent in retirement. She was benevolent, unselfish, eccentric, and fearless. She published in London in 1817 "Altdorf," a tragedy, founded on the tradition of William Tell and unsuccessfully played at the Park theatre; "A few Days in Athens, being a Translation of a Greek Manuscript discovered in Herculaneum" (London, 1822); and a "Course of Popular Lectures on Free Inquiry, Religion, Morals, Opinions, etc., delivered in the United States" (New York, 1829; 6th ed., 1836). See "Biography, Notes, and Political Letters of Fanny Wright D'Arusmont," published by John Windt (London, 1844), and "Memoir of Fanny Wright, the Pioneer Woman in the Cause of Women's Rights," by Amos Gilbert (Cincinnati, 1855).

WRIGHT, George, soldier, b. in Vermont in 1803; d. at sea, 30 July, 1865. He was educated at common schools and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated and promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d U. S. infantry, 1 July, 1822. He served at Fort Howard, Wis., and Jefferson barracks, Mo., until 1828, was promoted 1st lieutenant, 23 Sept., 1827, and remained in garrison at Fort Leavenworth till 1831, when he became adjutant of his regiment. On 30 Oct., 1836, he was promoted captain, and in 1838 he was transferred to the 8th infantry upon the organization of that regiment, serving during the Canada border troubles and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., till 1840. He took part in the Florida war against the Seminoles, remaining in that country with the 8th infantry until 1844, and receiving the brevet of major "for meritorious conduct in zeal, energy, and perseverance." Maj. Wright took an active part in the war with Mexico, in the principal engagements from Vera Cruz to Molino del Rey, where he commanded the storming party and was wounded. For his services in Mexico he was brevetted to the grade of colonel. In 1848 he became major, in 1855 lieutenant-colonel of the 4th infantry, and on 3 March, 1855, colonel of the 9th infantry, having served during that period in California and Washington territory. He was in command of the northern district of the Department of the Pacific till 1857, and during this time conducted operations against the Indians, especially at the Cascades in 1856 and in Oregon. In 1858 he commanded an expedition against the Spokanes, with whom he had several combats. At the opening of the civil

war he commanded the Department of Oregon, from which he was transferred to command the Department of the Pacific with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 Sept., 1861. He served there until 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 19 Dec., 1864, "for long, faithful, and meritorious services." Gen. Wright was drowned, 30 July, 1865, on the wreck of the "Brother Jonathan" while on his way to assume command of the Department of the Columbia.

WRIGHT, George Frederick, geologist, b. in Whitehall, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1838. He was graduated at Oberlin in 1859, and at the theological seminary there in 1862, and during 1860 he was for five months a private in the 7th Ohio volunteers. In 1862 he entered on the pastorate of the Congregational church in Bakersfield, Vt., where he was ordained in September, 1863, and in 1872 was called to a similar charge in Andover, Mass. He accepted the professorship of New Testament language and literature in 1881, which chair he still holds. Prof. Wright has devoted considerable attention to geology. In 1881 he was assistant geologist on the Pennsylvania survey, and since 1884 he has been connected with the division of glacial geology on the U. S. survey. He is a member of scientific societies, and in 1884 became an associate editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra." His works include "The Logic of Christian Evidence" (Andover, 1880); "Studies in Science and Religion" (1882); "The Relation of Death to Probation" (Boston, 1882); "The Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky" (Cleveland, 1884); and "The Divine Authority of the Bible" (Boston, 1884).

WRIGHT, Hendrick Bradley, lawyer, b. in Plymouth, Luzerne co., Pa., 24 April, 1808; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 2 Sept., 1881. He was educated at Dickinson college, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice in Wilkesbarre. He was appointed district attorney for Luzerne county in 1834, and was elected to the legislature in 1841–'3, serving in the latter year as speaker. He was a member of all the national Democratic conventions between 1840 and 1860, and was the presiding officer in the one that nominated James K. Polk for president. Being elected to congress as a Democrat, he served from 5 Dec., 1853, till 3 March, 1855. He was elected again to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Scranton, serving from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863, and again from 1877 till 1881. He published "A Practical Treatise on Labor" (New York, 1871), and "Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Pa." (Philadelphia, 1873).—His nephew, **Harrison,** lawyer, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 15 July, 1850; d. there, 20 Feb., 1885, was educated in his native city and at Heidelberg, Germany, where he studied four years, receiving in 1871 the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. He returned home, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was chosen secretary of the Wyoming historical and geological society of Wilkesbarre in 1874, and devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits. Mr. Wright was a member of the Archæological society of Rome, and other societies. He published various monographs on archæological and scientific subjects. His last publications—"The Manuscripts of the Earl of Ashburnham, a Translation of the Report to the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, by Leopold Delisle, of the National Library" (1884), and "Observations on the Very Ancient Manuscript of the Libri Collection, by Leopold Delisle" (1884), which he published and circulated widely in America—were doubtless the means of preventing the sale of these treasures in this country and of restoring them to the National library at Paris. He also edited the first volume of the "Proceedings" of the Wyoming historical and geological society.

WRIGHT, Henry Clarke, reformer, b. in Sharon, Litchfield co., Conn., 29 Aug., 1797; d. in Pawtucket, R. I., 16 Aug., 1870. For many years he was a noted lecturer on anti-slavery topics, and was an advocate of peace, socialism, and spiritualism, on all of which subjects his convictions were vehement, and were delivered with eloquence. At one time he was conspicuous among the band of anti-slavery orators that assembled annually in New York at the anniversary of the American anti-slavery society, and by its earnestness enlisted the sympathy of the people. He was the author of "Man-Killing by Individuals and Nations Wrong" (Boston, 1841); "A Kiss for a Blow" (London, 1843; new ed., 1866); "Defensive War proved to be a Denial of Christianity" (1846); "Human Life Illustrated" (Boston, 1849); "Marriage and Parentage" (1854); and "The Living Present and the Dead Past" (1865).

WRIGHT, Horatio Governeur, soldier, b. in Clinton, Conn., 6 March, 1820. He was graduated second in his class at the U. S. military academy in 1841, served in the engineer corps, and in 1842–'4 as assistant professor, first of French and then of engineering, at West Point, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1848. After superintending the building of forts and improvements in Florida he became captain in 1855, and till the civil war was assistant to the chief engineer at Washington, also serving on several special ordnance boards. He declined a major's commission in the 13th infantry on 14 May, 1861, but, after constructing several of the defences of Washington, taking part in the battle of Bull Run as chief engineer of Heintzelman's division, and organizing the Port Royal expedition in the same capacity, he accepted that rank in the engineer corps in August, and on 14 Sept. became brigadier-general of volunteers. He took part in the capture of Hilton Head, S. C., in November, led the land forces in the Florida expedition, February–June, 1862, and on 18 July, 1862, became major-general of volunteers. He commanded the Department of the Ohio till 26 March, 1863, the District of Louisville, Ky., till April, and then led a division of the Army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania and Rapidan campaigns, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for the capture of Rappahannock Station, where he temporarily commanded the 6th corps. After the death of Gen. John Sedgwick, 9 May, 1864, he succeeded to the command of that corps, and on 12 May was brevetted colonel for gallantry at Spottsylvania. While at Petersburg he was ordered to the defence of Washington during Gen. Jubal A. Early's invasion of Maryland, in the midsummer of 1864. Great anxiety was felt lest succor from the troops in front

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of Petersburg should not arrive in time to save the capital, but as Early's advance arrived in the suburbs of Washington on the north, Wright's troops were landing at the wharves on the south. With some regiments of the 19th corps just arrived from the Gulf and a few other hastily gathered troops, Gen. Wright was ready to meet any assault. Early was soon forced to withdraw in the face of a strong reconnoissance which Gen. Wright pushed out. "I have sent from here," wrote Gen. Grant to President Lincoln from the Petersburg lines, "a whole corps, commanded by an excellent officer." And to a prominent official of the war department he said: "Boldness is all that is needed to drive the enemy out of Maryland, and Wright is the man to assume that." Gen. Wright rallied the troops under his command, re-formed the line, and did much to retrieve the fortunes of the early surprise at Cedar Creek, 19 Oct., 1864. His 6th corps first broke the strong lines at Petersburg on Sunday morning, 2 April, 1865. In his official report of that battle Gen. Grant said: "Gen. Wright penetrated the line with his whole corps, sweeping everything before him, and to his left toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners." He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for gallantry in the battle of Cold Harbor, and major-general for the capture of Petersburg, Va. On 14 June, 1865 he received the thanks of the Connecticut legislature. He was made lieutenant-colonel, 23 Nov., 1865, and then served on various engineering boards, becoming colonel, 4 March, 1879, and chief-of-engineers with the rank of brigadier-general, 30 June, 1879. On 22 March, 1884, he was retired from active service. Gen. Wright is co-author of a "Report on the Fabrication of Iron for Defences" (Washington, 1871).

WRIGHT, Sir **James,** bart., governor of Georgia, b. in Charleston, S. C., about 1714; d. in London, England, 20 Nov., 1785. His father, Robert, removed from Durham, England, to Charleston, and was chief justice of South Carolina for many years. The son was probably educated in England, studied law, and practised in Charleston. He was appointed agent of the province in Great Britain, and became chief justice and lieutenant-governor of South Carolina on 13 May, 1760. He was appointed royal governor of Georgia in 1764, and was the last to administer its affairs in the name of the king. He arrived in Savannah in October, 1764, and his management of affairs was successful until the passage of the stamp-act. He labored to convince the people that they should submit to the king's authority, but the governor's proclamations only served to exasperate them. On 5 Dec., 1766, his majesty's ship "Speedwell" arrived in the Savannah river with the stamped paper, which was placed under the care of the commissary; but, on receiving news that the "Liberty boys" had determined to break open the fort and destroy the papers, the governor ordered a guard to prevent their seizure, and afterward had them removed to Fort George, on Cockspur island. In 1768 the governor charged the assembly with revolutionary conduct and dismissed it. On 17 June, 1775, several men-of-war arrived in Tybee, and, to prevent the governor from holding communication with them, Joseph Habersham entered his dwelling and took him prisoner; but the governor made his escape, and went to Bonaventure, whence he was conveyed to the armed ship "Scarborough," where he addressed a letter to his council. The assembly adjourned without giving Gov. Wright an answer, and he then planned an attack upon the town, which proved unsuccessful, and he afterward sailed for England. In 1779 he was despatched to resume the government of Georgia. Savannah was at this time in possession of the British, and the Americans were endeavoring to recover it. The friends of Gen. Wright say that, owing to his determination and spirit, the defence of his capital "was one of the most brilliant events of the war in the south," and would not have been made but for his deciding vote in the council of war. At the close of hostilities he retired to England, and his extensive property was confiscated. He was created a baronet on 8 Dec., 1772. Wrightsborough, Columbia co., Ga., was named in his honor.—His brother, **Jermyn,** was in command of a fort on St. Mary's river, which became a rendezvous for the Tories of that part of the country, and was unsuccessfully assailed by the patriots. A severe writer calls it a "nest of villains." Another account is that Wright's force consisted of negroes. In 1778 he was attainted, and lost his estate. His name appears in the confiscation act of South Carolina in 1782.—James's son, **James,** succeeded his father in 1785. The Georgia Royalists were raised for him in 1779, but his name is found in connection with that corps only at the siege of Savannah, when his post was in a redoubt built of green wood strengthened by fillings of sand, and mounted with heavy cannon. He died in 1816 without issue, and his title reverted to his grand-nephew, Sir James Alexander. — Another son, **Alexander,** b. in 1751, married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of John Izard, of South Carolina. At the close of the Revolution he settled in Jamaica, W. I. He was of "known and just influence."

WRIGHT, Joel Tombleson, Canadian clergyman, b. in Upwell, Isle of Ely, England, 16 March, 1834. He removed to Canada in 1855, and was ordained as a priest of the Church of England in Canada in 1862 by Bishop Benjamin Cronyn. He was incumbent of Wardsville and adjacent places in Middlesex county for eight years, and has since been rector of St. James's church, St. Mary's, Ont. He was plaintiff in the celebrated chancery suit, Wright *vs.* the Synod of Huron, instituted in 1881 on behalf of himself and other clergy of the diocese. The case finally reached the supreme court of Canada, which decided against Mr. Wright, who thereupon, in 1884, appealed to the privy council of Great Britain, where it is now pending. He is known as a lecturer on Freemasonry, and has published a work on "Constitutional Government and Synod Legislation" (1879).

WRIGHT, John C., jurist, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1783; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 Feb., 1861. He received an academic education, learned the trade of a printer, and went to Troy, N. Y., where he edited "The Gazette" for several years. After studying law he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Steubenville, Ohio. For many years he was judge of the state supreme court, and he was elected to congress as an Adams Democrat, serving from 1 Dec., 1823, till 3 March, 1829, and being afterward defeated for re-election as a Henry Clay Democrat. He and Tristram Burgess, of Rhode Island, were the only two members of the house that ventured to reply to John Randolph of Roanoke in the style of sarcasm that characterized Randolph's speeches. He was a delegate to the peace congress in Washington in February, 1861, but died before its adjournment. For several years he was the editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati "Gazette." His speeches in congress on the "resolution calling on the secretary of state for infor-

mation relative to the selection of newspapers for the publication of the laws" were issued (Washington, 1827). He also published "Supreme Court Reports of Ohio" (Columbus, 1831–'4). This book possessed much legal authority at the time of its publication, and is still held in repute. Many of the cases are reported in a vein of peculiar facetiousness, for which Judge Wright was noted.—His son, **Crafts James**, soldier, b. in Troy, N. Y., 13 July, 1808; d. in Chicago, Ill., 23 July, 1883, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828, but resigned on 8 Nov., 1828, studied law, was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and practised with his father. In 1840 he became assistant editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette," and from 1847 till 1854 he was president of the "Gazette" company, after which he again practised law. He aided in organizing the first telegraph company in the west and became one of its directors. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the National army as colonel of the 8th Missouri infantry, but afterward he raised and disciplined the 13th Missouri. He served in the Tennessee campaign of 1862, and for his services received the thanks of the governor of Missouri. In March, 1862, he was in command of Clarksville. He was afterward ordered to Pittsburg Landing, where he was senior colonel, and given command of a brigade. He was also engaged in the Mississippi campaign and in the siege of Corinth, where he remained ill for many weeks until he resigned his commission on 16 Sept., 1862. For his services at Shiloh, President Lincoln nominated him for the post of brigadier-general, but he resigned before he could be confirmed by the senate. Subsequently he engaged in farming in Glendale, Ohio, but afterward lived in Chicago, where in 1876 he was made steward of the marine hospital.—His wife, MARGARET, was active during the war in visiting hospitals and battle-fields, and was identified with many benevolent works. She was at one time the only woman on the boat that carried disabled soldiers to the north, and acted as nurse to them under the direction of the senior surgeon.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, b. at Sheffield, Mass., 16 July, 1815; d. in Chicago, Ill., 26 Sept., 1874. On 29 Oct., 1832, he arrived in Chicago with his father, and they at once established a store. In 1837 he built at his own expense, for $507.93, the first public-school building in Chicago. In 1840 he established the "Prairie Farmer," which is still in existence. In 1845 he wrote for the New York "Commercial Advertiser" numerous articles setting forth the advantages and prospective greatness of Chicago and the northwest. In 1852 he began the manufacture of Atkins's self-raking reaper and mower. He was one of the active promoters of the Illinois Central railroad, and sent thousands of circulars at his own expense from Chicago to the Gulf, calling attention of the people to the prospective benefits of such a road through the state. He published a valuable statistical work entitled "Chicago: Past, Present, and Future" (Chicago, 1870).

WRIGHT, Joseph, portrait-painter, b. in Bordentown, N. J., in 1756; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1793. He was the son of Patience Wright, who excelled in modelling miniature heads in wax. In 1772 he went to England with his parents, and there received his art education. Subsequently he studied in Paris under the care of Benjamin Franklin, and on his return to this country he narrowly escaped with his life from a shipwreck. In the autumn of 1783 he painted a three-quarters-length portrait of George Washington, afterward he painted another for the Count de Solms, and still later he made a miniature profile from life. He was appointed by President Washington first draughtsman and die-sinker in the U. S. mint, and the first coins and medals issued by the National government were his handiwork.

WRIGHT, Joseph Albert, governor of Indiana, b. in Washington, Pa., 17 April, 1810; d. in Berlin, Germany, 11 May, 1867. He removed to Bloomington, Ind., with his parents, and entered the State university, where, to procure his education, he acted as janitor. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1829, began practice in Rockville, Ind., and was a member of both houses of the legislature. Being elected to congress as a Democrat, he served from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1845, and from 1849 till 1857 he was governor of Indiana. In the last-named year he was appointed minister to Prussia, holding this position until 1861. From 3 March, 1862, till 22 Jan., 1863, he served in the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, who had been expelled. He was appointed U. S. commissioner to the Hamburg exhibition in 1863, and was then a second time minister to Prussia, serving from 1865 until his death.—His brother, **George Grover**, jurist, b. in Bloomington, Ind., 24 March, 1820, was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1839, studied law with his brother in Rockville, and removed to Iowa in 1840, where he began practice. He was prosecuting attorney in 1847–'8, was elected to the Iowa senate in 1849, serving two terms, and was chosen chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa in 1854, serving till 1870. From 1868 till 1870 he was a professor in the law department of the University of Iowa, and he was then elected U. S. senator as a Republican, holding his seat from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1877, and serving on the committees on finance, the judiciary, claims, and the civil service. He then resumed his practice, and for the past five years has lectured before the law-school of the State university. He is president of the Polk county savings-bank. In 1860–'5 he was president of the Iowa agricultural society.

WRIGHT, Joseph Jefferson Burr, soldier, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 27 April, 1800; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 14 May, 1878. He was educated at Washington college, Pa., and received his medical degree at Jefferson medical college in 1836. He entered the U. S. army as a volunteer, became assistant surgeon on 25 Oct., 1833, and major and surgeon on 26 March, 1844, and served in the war with Mexico, participating in the principal battles, and being in charge of the general hospitals at Matamoras and Vera Cruz. At the close of the war he transferred the sick and wounded to New Orleans, and, after being at the U. S. military academy, served in Texas and on the frontier until 1861. He was then intrusted with organizing general hospitals in the west and arranging medical affairs on an efficient basis for field service. As medical director on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan he was present at Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford, W. Va., and on the transfer of that officer to the east he declined the post of medical director of the Army of the Potomac, and was appointed medical director of the Department of the Missouri on the staff of Gen. Henry W. Halleck, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. Owing to his advancing years, he did not participate actively in the war after 1862. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, and retired from service on 31 Dec., 1876. Dr. Wright was among the first to use and recommend the sulphate of quinine, administered in large doses during the

remission in the treatment of malarial remittent fevers. This method of treatment is now admitted to be of great value. He contributed to medical literature, and published articles in the "Southern Medical Reports."

WRIGHT, Luther, educator, b. in Easthampton, Mass., 24 Nov., 1796; d. there, 5 Sept., 1870. After graduation at Yale in 1822, he was principal of an academy in Maryland for two years, and then returned to Yale, where he served as a tutor, and studied theology. Subsequently he taught in Middletown and Ellington, Conn., and was principal of the academy in Leicester, Mass., in 1833–'9. He was the first principal of Williston seminary, which he organized (see WILLISTON, SAMUEL), serving from 1841 till 1849, when he resigned, but for several years gave instruction to private pupils. Mr. Wright published an address at the dedication of the academy building in Leicester (1833), and a historical sketch of Easthampton (1851).

WRIGHT, Milton, bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, b. in Rush county, Ind., 17 Nov., 1828. He was graduated at Hartsville college in 1853, and in 1855–'6 was pastor of the Church of the United Brethren in Indianapolis. He was ordained in the latter year, and, after holding a charge at Andersonville, Ind., in 1856–'7, he went as missionary to Oregon, where he was pastor at Sublimity, and president of Sublimity college, a denominational institution, in 1857–'9. From 1859 till 1869 he served in the itinerancy in the White river conference, during which he was presiding elder and pastor in Hartsville, Ind., and also professor of theology in Hartsville college in 1868–'9. In 1877 he became bishop, and until 1881 held that position in the western Mississippi district. In 1881–'5 he was presiding elder in the White river conference, and in the latter year he was re-elected bishop for a term of four years and sent to the Pacific coast district. Westfield college, Ill., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1878. He was editor of the "Religious Telescope," the organ of his church, in 1868–'9, and editor and publisher of "The Richmond Star," Richmond, Ind., in 1883–'5, and has published several tracts.

WRIGHT, Rebecca McPherson, spy, b. near Winchester, Va., 31 Jan., 1838. She was a Quaker, and her father, Amos Wright, died in a Confederate prison early in the civil war. Her family was one of the few of Union sentiment that remained in Winchester, Va., during that period. On 16 Sept., 1864, she received a note from Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, which was conveyed to her wrapped in a small wad of tin-foil, and carried in the mouth of a negro messenger. It read thus: "Can you inform me of the position of Early's forces, the number of divisions in his army, and the strength of all or any of them, and his probable or reported intentions? Have any more troops arrived from Richmond, or are any more coming, or reported to be coming?" Having been told of the position of the Confederate army by a wounded Confederate officer, who visited her two evenings previously, she sent a reply to Gen. Sheridan, describing the number of troops and their situation, and upon her information he directed the attack on Winchester. After the battle she was thanked in person by Gen. Sheridan, who always spoke of her as his "little Quaker girl," and in 1867 sent her a gold watch as a memento. In 1871 she married William C. Bonsal, and she has held a clerkship in the United States treasury department at Washington since 1868.

WRIGHT, Robert, governor of Maryland, b. in Kent county, Md., about 1765; d. in Queenstown, Md., 7 Sept., 1826. After receiving a public-school education he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Queenstown. Being elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, he served from 7 Dec., 1801, till 1806, when he resigned. From 1806 till 1809 he was governor of the state. After being in congress from 3 Dec., 1810, till 3 March, 1817, and again from 3 Dec., 1821, till 3 March, 1823, he was appointed district judge of Kent county.

WRIGHT, Robert Emmet, lawyer, b. in Allentown, Pa., in 1810. He was educated at Allentown academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and has practised in his native town. He is the author of many essays on constitutional reform, and has published practical digests of the laws of Pennsylvania on "Aldermen and Justices of the Peace" (Philadelphia, 1839); "The Office and Duties of Constable" (1840); the "Reported Cases determined in the Several Courts of Pennsylvania from May Term, 1836, till December, 1841" (1842); and "Pennsylvania State Reports" (14 vols., 1861–'6). He has edited William Graydon's "Forms of Conveyancing" (1845); Samuel Roberts's "Digest of Select British Statutes" (1847); and F. Carroll Brewster's "Reports at Law and in Equity" (1847).

WRIGHT, Robert William, author, b. in Ludlow, Vt., 22 Feb., 1816; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 9 Jan., 1885. His grandfather, Stephen, was the fourth in descent from Capt. Edward Wright, of Concord, Mass., who came to this country from Bromwick, England, in 1645. After graduation at Harvard in 1842, he taught in the public grammar-schools in Boston, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He then went to Wisconsin and practised his profession in Waukesha until 1856, and in 1852 declined the Whig nomination for congress from that district. In 1856–'9 he resided in Waterbury, Conn., where he practised law, edited the Waterbury "Journal," and served one year as judge of probate. He edited the Hartford "Daily Post" in 1858, the New Haven "Daily News" from 1859, and afterward the Richmond, Va., "State Journal." Afterward he removed to Cheshire, Conn., which was his home until his death. He invented two successful newspaper addressers, for which he obtained patents, and devoted his leisure to astronomy and literature. He read papers before the New Haven colony historical society, contributed to magazines, and printed numerous satirical poems. He published "The Church Knaviad, or Horace in West Haven, by Horatius Flaccus," a satirical mock-heroic poem (New Haven, 1864); "The Vision of Judgment, or the South Church, Ecclesiastical Councils viewed from Celestial and Satanic Standpoints by Quevedo Redivivus" (1867); "The Pious Chi-Neh, or a Veritable History of the Great Election Fraud, done into Verse by U Bet," a humorous pasquinade on the election of 1871 in Connecticut (1872); and "Life: its True Genesis," a refutation of the Darwinian theory (New York, 1880). Mr. Wright was also the author of "Practical Legal Forms" (Milwaukee, 1852).

WRIGHT, Rufus, artist, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1832. He was a pupil at the National academy, and studied also for a time under George A. Baker. His professional life has been spent in New York, Washington, and Brooklyn. In 1866 he was made a member of the Brooklyn academy of design. His portraits include those of Roger B. Taney, Edwin M. Stanton, and William H. Seward. About 1875 he turned his attention also to the painting of composition pictures, and has pro-

duced, among other works, "The Morning Bouquet" and "The Inventor and the Banker" (1876); "Thank you, Sir!" (1877); "Concerned for his Sole" (1878); and "Feeding the Birds" (1880).

WRIGHT, Silas, statesman, b. in Amherst, Mass., 24 May, 1795; d. in Canton, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 27 Aug., 1847. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Weybridge, Vt., and after graduation at Middlebury college in 1815 he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Canton. In 1820 he was appointed surrogate of St. Lawrence county, and in 1823–'7 he was a member of the state senate, where he opposed the political advancement of De Witt Clinton, regarding it as dangerous to the Democratic party, of which he was a firm adherent throughout his life. In 1827 he made a report to the senate developing the financial policy with which he was identified throughout his life, and which he subsequently enforced as a political measure, while he was governor of New York. In 1827 he was made brigadier-general of the state militia. He served in congress from 3 Dec., 1827, till 3 March, 1829, and there voted for the protective tariff of 1828, and for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. In 1829 he was appointed comptroller of New York, which office he held until 1833, when he was chosen to the U. S. senate in place of William L. Marcy. In that body he served on the committee on finance, supported the force bill and Henry Clay's compromise bill of 1833, introduced the first sub-treasury bill, which became a law, defended President Jackson's removal of the deposits from the U. S. bank, and delivered a speech opposing Daniel Webster's motion to recharter that institution. He also voted against receiving a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in favor of excluding from the mails all "printed matter calculated to excite the prejudices of the southern states in regard to the question of slavery." Mr. Wright opposed the distribution among the states of the surplus Federal revenues, supported the independent treasury scheme of Van Buren, maintained in reference to the abolition of slavery the right of petition and the sovereignty of congress over the territories in 1838, and voted for the tariff of 1842 and for the annexation of Texas. His term extended from 11 Jan., 1833, till 1 Dec., 1844, when he resigned to become governor of New York, which post he held until 1847, during which period he opposed the calling of a convention to revise the state constitution, vetoed a bill to appropriate money for canal improvements, and took decided ground against the anti-rent rioters, declaring Delaware county in a state of insurrection and calling out a military force. He was defeated as candidate for re-election in 1846. When in April, 1847, the application of the Wilmot proviso to the territories that had been obtained from Mexico was under discussion, Mr. Wright emphatically declared that the arms and the money of the Union ought never to be used for the acquisition of territory for the purpose of planting slavery. In May, 1847, he wrote a letter expressing himself in favor of using the money of the Federal government to improve the harbors of the northern lakes. He refused several offers of cabinet offices and foreign missions. After his term as governor he retired to his farm in Canton, which he cultivated with his own hands. His mind was logical and powerful, and he was considered a clear and practical statesman. Horatio Seymour said: "Mr. Wright was a great man, an honest man; if he committed errors, they were induced by his devotion to his party. He was not selfish; to him his party was everything—himself nothing." There is a good portrait of him by James Whitehouse in the New York city-hall. See "Eulogy on Silas Wright," by Henry D. Gilpin (Philadelphia, 1847); his "Life and Times," by Jabez D. Hammond (Syracuse, 1848); and his "Life," by John S. Jenkins (Utica, 1852).

Silas Wright

WRIGHT, Thomas Lee, physician, b. in Windham, Portage co., Ohio, 7 Aug., 1825. He was educated at Miami university and at Ohio medical college, where he was graduated in 1846. Until 1854 he practised in Kansas City, chiefly among the Wyandotte Indians, and he afterward removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio. He lectured on the theory and practice of medicine in Ohio Wesleyan university in 1855–'6, and was a member of the Ohio medical society and president of the Logan county medical society. Dr. Wright has made the scientific aspects of inebriety a special study. This has led to inquiries respecting the effects of alcohol, not only immediately, but remotely, upon the nervous functions and capacities; and finally upon minds and morals in their several departments. In 1887 he attended the International congress of inebriety held in London, and was one of its vice-presidents. He also edited the "Ohio Censor," a political journal published in Bellefontaine. Dr. Wright has contributed to the transactions of the Ohio medical society and medical journals, and has written "Notes on the Theory of Human Existence" (1848) and "Disquisition on the Ancient History of Medicine" (1860). He has published "Inebriism, a Pathological and Psychological Study" (Columbus, 1885).

WRIGHT, William, senator, b. in Clarkstown, Rockland co., N. Y., in 1794; d. in Newark, N. J., 1 Nov., 1866. He was a volunteer for the defence of Stonington, Conn., in the war of 1812. The death of his father, Dr. William Wright, compelled him to abandon the hope of a collegiate education, and he learned the trade of a saddler, and followed this business in Bridgeport, Conn., for seven years. After acquiring a fortune, he removed to Newark, N. J., in 1821, and was mayor of that town in 1840–'3. Being elected to congress as a Henry Clay Whig, he served from 4 Dec., 1843, till

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3 March, 1847, and in the latter year was a defeated candidate for governor of New Jersey. He was twice elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, and served from 4 March, 1853, till 4 March, 1859, and from 7 Dec., 1863, till his death. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures and of that on the contingent expenses of the senate, and served also on the committees on public lands and Revolutionary claims.

WRIGHT, William, journalist, b. in Ireland in 1824; d. in Paterson, N. J., 13 March, 1866. He came to this country about 1841 and settled near Paterson, N. J., where he engaged in teaching. In 1854 he founded in that town "The Press," a Republican journal. He took an active part in the canvass for the presidency in 1856, advocating the election of John C. Frémont, and chiefly through his exertions Paterson for the first time in its history gave a majority against the Democratic party. In 1858 he was interested in a paper called the "Republican," afterward merged into the "Daily Guardian." In 1860 Mr. Wright removed to New York, where he was connected with the "Evening Post" and the "Commercial Advertiser" and contributed to other journals; but in 1864 he returned to Paterson and engaged in journalism there. Shortly before his death he established the "Monthly Review." He published "The Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, showing where Petroleum is Found, how it is obtained, and at what Cost, with Hints for Whom it may Concern" (New York, 1865).

WRIGHT, William Bull, poet, b. in Orange county, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1840; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 29 March, 1880. After graduation at Princeton in 1859 he taught in Buffalo until 1862, when he entered the 5th New York artillery as a private. While his regiment was stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., he was prostrated by typhoid fever, but after his recovery he rejoined his regiment, and participated in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah valley. He served until the end of the war, part of the time as judge-advocate, and was mustered out as lieutenant with the brevet of major. He was graduated at the New York college of physicians and surgeons, practised medicine in Orange county until 1871, and was professor of ancient languages in the normal school at Buffalo, N. Y., from that year until 1878, when he resigned, owing to impaired health. He was the author of "Highland Rambles, a Poem" (Boston, 1868), and "The Brook, and other Poems" (New York, 1873).

WRIGHT, William Henry, engineer, b. in Wilmington, N. C., in 1814; d. there, 29 Dec., 1845. He was a grandson of Judge Joshua Granger Wright (1768–1811), who served in the legislature from 1792 till 1800, and was speaker in the latter year. After graduation at William and Mary college William studied law, which he abandoned to enter the U. S. military academy. He was graduated there in 1834, promoted 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, was transferred to the engineer corps on 1 July, 1838, and became 1st lieutenant on 7 Dec. of that year. He served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and as superintending engineer on the sea wall for the protection of Lovell's island in that harbor in 1844–'5. Lieut. Wright was the author of a "Brief Practical Treatise on Mortars, with an Account of the Processes at the Public Works in Boston Harbor" (Boston, 1845).

WRIGHT, William Janes, mathematician, b. in Weybridge, Vt., 3 Aug., 1831. He was graduated at Union college in 1857, and studied at Union and Princeton theological seminaries. He was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1863, was a chaplain in the National army in 1863–'5, and, besides holding various pastorates and spending two years in European study, has been professor of mathematics at Wilson college, Pa., in 1876–'7, and of metaphysics at Westminster college, Mo., since 1887. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Union in 1876, and that of LL. D. from Westminster college in 1882. Dr. Wright has published "Tracts on Higher Mathematics," including treatises on determinants, trilinear co-ordinates, and invariants (London, 1875–'9).—His wife, **Julia McNair,** author, b. in Oswego, N. Y., 1 May, 1840, was the daughter of John McNair, a well-known civil engineer, whose father emigrated from Scotland in 1798. She was educated at private schools and academies, married Dr. Wright in 1859, and has devoted her life mainly to literary work. Her books are mostly religious stories, anti-Catholic. Many of them have been republished in Europe and several have been translated into Arabic. Her works include "Priest and Nun" (1869); "Jug-or-Not" (New York, 1870); "Saints and Sinners" (Philadelphia, 1873); "The Early Church in Britain" (1874); "Bricks from Babel," a manual of ethnography (1876); "The Complete Home" (1879); "A Wife Hard Won," a novel (1882); and "The Nature Readers" (3 vols., Boston, 1887–'8).

WURTELE, Jonathan Saxton Campbell, Canadian jurist, b. in Quebec, 27 Jan., 1828. He is the son of Jonathan Wurtele, seignior of River David, and was the last Canadian seignior to render homage, 3 Feb., 1854. He was educated at Quebec high-school and privately studied law, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1850. He became professor of commercial law in McGill university in 1869, received the degree of B. C. L. from that institution in 1870, and of D. C. L. in 1882, and is now an emeritus professor. He became queen's counsel in 1873. In 1875 he was elected to the legislature of Quebec, re-elected in 1878 and in 1881, and again in 1882 on his being appointed provincial treasurer. He was speaker of the Quebec assembly in 1884–'6, and in the latter year was appointed judge of the superior court of the province. He was made an officer of public instruction in 1880 and an officer of the Legion of honor in France in 1882. Mr. Wurtele negotiated a loan in France for the province of Quebec in 1880, and organized at the same time the Credit foncier Franco-Canadien, of which he is a director. He has been counsel of the German society of Montreal, and has held the offices of chief clerk of the seignioral commission, mayor of St. David, and president of the school commissioners of that place. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and is the author of a "Manual of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec" (Quebec, 1885).

WURTZ, Henry, chemist, b. in Easton, Pa., 5 June, 1828. He was graduated at Princeton in 1848, and then studied chemistry at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard. In 1851 he became instructor at the Yale (now Sheffield) scientific school, and in 1853–'5 he was chemist to the geological survey of New Jersey. He was chosen professor of chemistry at the Medical college in Kingston, Canada, in 1857, and a year later accepted a similar chair at the National medical college in Washington, D. C., while at the same time he was examiner in the chemical division of the U. S. patent-office until 1861. Prof. Wurtz then removed to New York. His original work has included the discovery of the mineral hisingerite in America (1850); the invention of methods for the production of alum from greensand marl and

potassium chloride and potassium sulphate from similar sources (1850); methods of preparing pure alkalies and alkaline earths (1852); applications of sodium amalgams (1865); new modes of manufacture of fuel gas by the alternating action of air and steam on cheap coal (1869); the production of magnesia by precipitation from sea-water by means of calcium hydroxide (1877); the discovery of the minerals animikite and huntilite (1878); a new method of concentrating and caking granular materials of all kinds by mixing with small percentages of metallic iron and a solution of ferrous sulphate (1882); and a new method of distilling coal to obtain liquid products. He was engaged until 1888 in perfecting processes by means of which greater yields of the heavy paraffin oils, paraffin wax, carbolic acid, and other products can be obtained from coals of all kinds more quickly, also in developing the generation of electricity by methods the chemical products of which will be of sufficient value to pay all costs. Prof. Wurtz entered the employ of Thomas A. Edison as chemist in October, 1888. In 1876 he served as a judge on the international jury of awards at the World's fair in Philadelphia, making a special report on "The Chemistry of Japan Porcelain and Porcelain Minerals," and in 1877 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Stevens institute of technology. From 1868 till 1874 he was editor of the "American Gas-Light Journal," and he was assistant editor in the chemical department of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia." He has made numerous reports to various corporations, and is the author of about sixty scientific memoirs.

WYANT, Alexander H., artist, b. in Port Washington, Ohio, 11 Jan., 1836. He studied under Hans Gude in Carlsruhe, and also in London. After his return to this country he was elected an associate of the National academy in 1868, and an academician the following year. Among his works in oil are "A Storm" (1861); "Staten Island, from the Jersey Meadows" (1867); "Scene on the Upper Susquehanna" (1869); "Shore of Lake Champlain" and "Pool on the Ausable" (1871); "View on Lake George" (1875); "Wilds of the Adirondacks" (1876); "An Old Clearing" (1877); "Anywhither" (1883); and "Evening" (1885). His water-colors include "Scene on the Upper Little Miami" (1867); "New Jersey Meadows" (1870); "Sunset on the Prairie" (1876); "Late Autumn, Ausable River" (1877); and "Reminiscence of the Connecticut" (1878).

WYATT, Sir **Francis,** governor of Virginia, b. in England about 1575; d. in Bexley, Kent, England, in 1644. He was appointed governor of Virginia in 1621 to succeed Sir George Yeardley, and with a fleet of nine sail arrived there in October of that year. He was accompanied by his brother, Rev. Haut Wyatt, as clergyman of the party, William Claiborne as surveyor, John Pott as physician, and George Sandys, the translator of the "Metamorphoses of Ovid," as treasurer. Sir Francis brought with him a new constitution for the colony, by which all former immunities and franchises were confirmed, trial by jury was secured, and the assembly was privileged to meet annually upon the call of the governor, who was vested with the right of veto. No act of that body was to be valid unless it should be ratified by the Virginia company; but, on the other hand, no order of the company was to be obligatory without the concurrence of the assembly. This famous ordinance furnished the model of every subsequent form of government in the Anglo-American colonies. During his first year of governorship 21 vessels arrived in Virginia, bringing more than 1,300 settlers; but in March, 1622, the Indians rose and massacred 347 persons, including 10 members of the council, and the remainder of his service was disturbed by continual strife with the savages; but he persisted in giving larger liberties to the people, and in March, 1623, appointed monthly courts. He was wise and pacific in his management, and the colony grew and prospered. Meanwhile the Virginia company incurred the ill-will of King James by its opposition to his appointment of its officers. He sent commissioners to Virginia to gather material to work its ruin, and on 16 June, 1624, its charter was annulled; but Sir Francis was continued as governor by royal commission, and retained in 1625 by Charles I. The death of his father, Sir John Wyatt, recalled him in 1626; but he returned in 1639, and, displacing Sir John Harvey, who had offended the king, held the governorship till 1842, when he was succeeded by Sir William Berkeley.

WYATT, William Edward, clergyman, b. in New Manchester, Nova Scotia, 9 July, 1789; d. in Baltimore, Md., 24 June, 1864. He was graduated at Columbia in 1809, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordered deacon in 1810, and ordained priest in 1813. He settled in Baltimore as associate rector of St. Paul's parish in 1814, succeeded to the full pastorate in 1827, and occupied that charge until his death. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese of Maryland for many years, and president of the house of deputies of the general convention from 1828 till 1853, when he declined re-election. He published several occasional discourses and "Christian Offices, for the Use of Families and Individuals" (New York, 1825), and "The Parting Spirit's Address to His Mother" (1863).

WYCKOFF, Isaac Newton, clergyman, b. in Hillsborough, Somerset co., N. J., 29 Aug., 1792; d. in Albany, N. Y., 28 March, 1869. He taught to obtain means to enter college, was graduated at Rutgers in 1813, and at New Brunswick theological seminary in 1817, and while a student at the latter institution was principal of a young ladies' school in New Brunswick. He was pastor of the 1st Reformed Dutch church in Leeds, N. Y., in 1817–'34, of that in Catskill in 1834–'6, and of the 2d Reformed Dutch church in Albany in 1836–'66. During the last-named pastorate 1,000 persons were received into his church. He received the degree of D. D. from Union college in 1838, and from Rutgers in 1839. Dr. Wyckoff was an able and at times an eloquent preacher. He was active in benevolent and educational enterprises, and a volunteer commissioner of immigration to the numerous Hollanders that came to the vicinity of Albany between 1845 and 1865. He contributed to the religious press and to Dr. William B. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," and published seventeen sermons (Albany, 1827–'66).

WYCKOFF, William Henry, educator, b. in New York city, 10 Sept., 1807; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 Nov., 1877. His father, the Rev. Cornelius C. Wyckoff, was a well-known clergyman in the Baptist church. William was graduated at Union college in 1828, and was the principal of the classical department in schools in New York city, where he fitted a larger number of pupils for Columbia and the University of New York than any other private instructor. He founded the "Baptist Advocate" (now the "Examiner") in 1839, edited it till 1846, aided in organizing the American and foreign Bible society in 1835, and the American Bible union in 1850, was corresponding secretary

of the former in 1846–'50, and held the same office in the latter in 1850–'77. He was called to the ministry by the Laight street Baptist church, New York city, in 1846, and subsequently frequently filled vacant pulpits, although he accepted no settled charge. Madison university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1858. Dr. Wyckoff had a scholarly acquaintance with most of the European languages, made himself proficient in Hebrew during his later life, and, says Prof. Charles Anthon, "had no superior in this country in his knowledge of Latin and Greek." He was a manager of the American Sunday-school union, and for many years president of the Young men's city Bible society and the Baptist domestic mission society. He was the author of several educational and religious works, including "The American Bible Society and the Baptists" (New York, 1841); "Documentary History of the American Bible Union" (4 vols., 1857–'67); and he edited an abridged edition of Charles Rollins's "Ancient History" (1848).—His son, **William Cornelius,** editor, b. in New York city, 28 May, 1832; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 May, 1888, was educated in his native city, became a bookkeeper in a banking establishment, and was connected with various commercial enterprises till 1861, when he became chief clerk of the National bank-note company. He subsequently engaged in the real estate business, was scientific editor of the New York "Tribune" in 1869–'78, and from the latter date until his death was secretary of the American silk association. He was an associate editor of the "Science News" in 1879–'80, U. S. government expert for the statistics of the American silk industry in 1880–'3, and in 1886–'8 editor of "The American Magazine." While he was a member of the staff of the New York "Tribune" he reported the annual meetings of the American association for the advancement of science, his work obtaining wide recognition as the best scientific reports that were ever made for a daily paper. He wrote many valuable papers on the subject of silk industries, and is the author of "Silk Goods in America" (New York, 1879), and "American Silk-Manufacture" (1887).

WYETH, John Allan, surgeon, b. in Missionary Station, Marshall co., Ala., 26 May, 1845. He was educated at Lagrange military academy, Ala., and served as a private in the 4th Alabama cavalry during the civil war. After his graduation at the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1869 he settled in Guntersville, Ala., but in 1872 he removed to New York city, and was graduated at Bellevue hospital medical college in 1873. Dr. Wyeth practised as a physician and surgeon until 1882, and since that time has devoted himself to surgery. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Bellevue hospital medical college in 1873–'6, and in 1874–'7 prosector to the chair of anatomy, also during the same years instructor in anatomy, physiology, and materia medica. He was the founder of the New York polyclinic and hospital, in which he became professor of surgery and secretary of the faculty. This was the first post-graduate medical school in this country, having been organized in 1880–'1 and opened in 1882, and had in its attendance, until the winter term of 1888–'9, more than 1,400 practitioners of medicine. Dr. Wyeth was president of the New York pathological society in 1885–'6. The Bellevue alumni association prize was awarded to him in 1876 for an essay on "The Surgery and Surgical Anatomy of the Tibio-Tarsal Articulation," and he received the first prize of the American medical association in 1878 for an essay on "The Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Carotid Arteries" and the second prize in the same year for an essay on "The Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Innominate and the Subclavian Arteries." He has published "Essays on Surgical Anatomy and Surgery" (New York, 1879), and a "Text-Book on Surgery" (1887).

WYLIE, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Washington, Pa., 12 April, 1789; d. in Bloomington, Ind., 11 Nov., 1851. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1810, was tutor in the college for a year, studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Ohio, 21 Oct., 1812, being installed as pastor at Miller's Run, 23 June, 1813. He was president of Jefferson college, in 1812–'16, and of Washington college in 1817–'28, was elected president of Indiana college in 1818, and removing to Bloomington, Ind., in 1829, held this post during life. He changed his ecclesiastial relations in 1841, was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in New Albany in December, 1841, by Bishop Kemper, and priest in Vincennes, Ind., in May, 1842, by the same bishop. He received the degree of D. D. from Union college in 1825. Dr. Wylie published several sermons on special occasions (1816–'51); "English Grammar" (1822); "Eulogy on General Lafayette" (1834); "Sectarianism is Heresy, with its Nature, Evils, and Remedy" (3 parts, 1840); and baccalaureate and other addresses. He contributed freely to reviews and magazines, and left at his death ready for publication works on "Rhetoric" and "Advice to the Young."

WYLIE, Robert, artist, b. in the Isle of Man in 1839; d. in Brittany, France, 4 Feb., 1877. He was brought to the United States in childhood, and first studied art at the Pennsylvania academy. In 1863 he went to France, and in 1872 he received a second-class medal at the Paris salon. His professional career was in France, and his pictures deal mostly with the life of the Breton peasants. His "Death of a Vendean Chief" (1876–'7) is in the Metropolitan museum, New York.

WYLIE, Samuel Brown, clergyman, b. in Moylarg, County Antrim, Ireland, 21 May, 1773; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Oct., 1852. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1797, and taught for a short time in Ballymena, Ireland, but was compelled to leave the country in consequence of his efforts in favor of Irish independence. He arrived in the United States in October, 1797, taught in Cheltenham, Pa., and in 1798 became a tutor in the University of Pennsylvania, subsequently establishing a private academy in Philadelphia, which he successfully conducted for many years. Soon after his arrival in this country he studied theology under the care of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and was licensed to preach in 1799. He was a delegate to the convention of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Ireland and Scotland in 1802, and on his return was called to the pastorate of the 1st Reformed Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, which he held until his death, a period of fifty-one years. When the theological seminary of his church was organized in 1809, he became a professor there, and held office till 1851. In 1828–'45 he occupied the chair of languages in the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was vice-provost in 1838–'45. Dickinson gave him the degree of D. D. in 1816. Dr. Wylie was an eminent classical and Oriental scholar, a contributor to the American philosophical society, an assistant editor of the "Presbyterian" in 1821–'2, and the author of "The Faithful Ministry of Magistracy and Ministry upon a Scriptural Basis" (Philadelphia, 1804), and "Life of Alexander

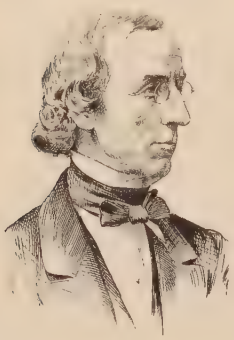
McLeod" (1855). He also compiled a Greek grammar (1838). See memoirs of him by Rev. John D. McLeod (New York, 1852), and Rev. Gilbert McMaster (Philadelphia, 1852).—His son, **Theophilus Adam,** educator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Oct., 1810, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, and became an assistant in the academic department of that institution. In 1837 he accepted the chair of natural philosophy and chemistry in Indiana university, and in 1852 he became professor of mathematics in Miami university, but three years later he returned to his former post. He was transferred to the chair of ancient languages in 1864, and during 1859 was acting president of the university. In 1886 he withdrew from active work and was made professor emeritus. Prof. Wylie was ordained as a clergyman in the Reformed Presbyterian church in 1838, and was pastor of that church in Bloomington, Ind., in 1838–'52 and 1855–'69. He has in preparation a "History of the University of Indiana," with sketches of the faculty and graduates.—Another son, **Theodore William John,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 3 Oct., 1818, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, studied theology, was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and in 1838 became associate pastor with his father of the 1st church in Philadelphia. When the latter died in 1852, the son succeeded him as pastor. He was corresponding secretary of the board of missions of his church in 1843–'9, professor in the Reformed Presbyterian theological seminary in 1847–'51, 1854–'7, and 1859–'69, and edited the "Missionary Advocate" in 1838–'41 and the "Banner of the Covenant" in 1845–'55. The University of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1859. Dr. Wylie is the author of an "English, Latin, and Greek Vocabulary" (Philadelphia, 1839); "The God of our Fathers" (1854); and "Washington as a Christian" (1862).

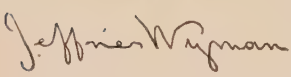
WYLLY, William, jurist, b. in a southern state in 1757; d. in Devonshire, England, in 1828. He adhered to the crown in the Revolution, and, removing to New Brunswick, became the first king's counsel and registrar of the court of vice-admiralty in that province. In 1787 he went with his family to the Bahama islands, where, in 1788, he was appointed solicitor-general and surrogate of the court of vice-admiralty. In 1804 he was appointed advocate-general of the vice-admiralty court, in 1812 he became chief justice, and in 1822 chief justice of the island of St. Vincent.

WYLLYS, George, governor of Connecticut, b. in Fenny Compton, Warwick, England, about 1570; d. in Hartford, Conn., 9 March, 1645. He was liberally educated, and after a course at one of the English universities settled on his large estate in Knapton, Warwick. He ardently espoused the cause of the Puritans, and in 1636 sent his steward, William Gibbons, with twenty men, "to purchase and prepare for him in Hartford, Conn., an estate suitable to his rank," on which Gibbons was directed to build a house, and prepare for the reception of his master's family. Wyllys arrived in 1638, and at once became an important member of the colony. He was a framer of the constitution in 1639, and at the first election that was held under it was chosen one of the six magistrates of Connecticut, holding office until his death. He was chosen deputy governor in 1641, and governor in 1642. Gov. Wyllys was famed for his social and domestic virtues, his simplicity of manners, and his love for civil and religious liberty.—His son, **Samuel,** magistrate, b. in Warwick, England, in 1632; d. in Hartford, Conn., 30 May, 1709, came to this country with his father in 1638, was graduated at Harvard in 1653, and in 1654 was elected one of the magistrates of Connecticut. In this office and the corresponding one of assistant under the charter of Charles II. he was retained by annual election for more than thirty years. On his estate, and in front of his house, the charter of Connecticut, according to the common account, was concealed in a large hollow tree, to secure it from Sir Edmund Andros (see Andros, Edmund, and Treat, Robert), and it remained there until his deposition from the governorship on the accession of William and Mary. This tree, which was called the Charter Oak, was said to be 1,000 years old. There is a legend that when Gov. Wyllys's steward, Gibbons, was about to cut it down, a deputation of Indians remonstrated, and it was allowed to remain. It stood for 169 years after the charter was concealed in it, but was prostrated by a violent gale of wind in August, 1856.—George's grandson, **George,** secretary of the colony of Connecticut, b. in Hartford, Conn., 6 Oct., 1710; d. there, 24 April, 1796, was the son of Hezekiah Wyllys, who was secretary of the colony in 1712–'30. George was graduated at Yale in 1729, and, in consequence of the failure of his father's health, was chosen secretary *pro tempore* in 1730, becoming his successor in 1734. He held that office for sixty subsequent years, during which he attended every session of the legislature. He was town-clerk of Hartford from 1730 until his death, became a captain of militia in 1738, and held a commission of lieutenant-colonel in the French war in 1757. Notwithstanding the fact that he was in active sympathy with the loyalist element during the Revolution, his tenure of office was not interrupted. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge.—Their son, **Samuel,** soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., 15 Jan., 1739; d. there, 9 June, 1823, was graduated at Yale in 1758. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Col. Joseph Spencer's regiment in 1775, commanded a regiment at the siege of Boston, and in January, 1776, became a colonel in the Connecticut line, serving throughout the Revolution. He then returned to Hartford, held several civil offices, and in 1796 succeeded his father as secretary of Connecticut, which post he held until failing health caused his resignation in 1809, when the office had been occupied by his grandfather, his father, and himself, in uninterrupted succession for ninety-eight years. He was a member of the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences, and for many years brigadier-general and major-general of militia.

WYMAN, Morrill, physician, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 25 July, 1812. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and at the medical department in 1837. Meanwhile he served as assistant engineer on the Boston and Worcester railroad during 1833, and during 1836 was house physician to the Massachusetts general hospital. On the completion of his medical studies he settled in Cambridge, where he has since followed his profession. In 1853 he became adjunct professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Harvard, but he relinquished

this chair after three years' occupation. He invented in 1850 an instrument for removing fluids from the cavities of the body, especially the chest, consisting essentially of a trocar and cannula of a very small diameter fitted to an exhausting-syringe. By its use an operation, which was previously considered dangerous, and was often fatal, has been rendered effectual, safe, and almost painless. Dr. Wyman is a member of the Massachusetts medical society and of the American academy of arts and sciences. In 1875 he was elected an overseer of Harvard, and he has since been re-elected. The degree of LL. D. was given him by Harvard in 1885. He has published a "Memoir of Daniel Treadwell" (Cambridge, 1888), and in book-form "A Practical Treatise on Ventilation" (Cambridge, 1846); "Progress in School Discipline" (1868); and "Autumnal Catarrh" (New York, 1872).—His brother, **Jeffries**, comparative anatomist, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 11 Aug., 1814; d. in Bethlehem, N. H., 4 Sept., 1874, was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and at the medical school in 1837. In 1836 he was appointed house physician in the Massachusetts general hospital. He settled in Boston, became demonstrator of anatomy under Dr. John C. Warren, was appointed curator of the newly founded Lowell institute in 1839, and in 1840–'1 delivered a course of twelve lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology. With the money that he derived from this source he went to Europe and studied human anatomy at the School of medicine, and comparative anatomy at the Jardin des plantes in Paris, after which he spent some time at the Royal college of surgeons in London. He returned to Boston in 1843, and in the autumn accepted the professorship of anatomy and physiology in Hampden Sidney college, Va., where he continued for five years, except during the summers which he spent in Boston. In 1847 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy in Harvard, succeeding Dr. John C. Warren, remained at the head of the department until his death, and during all the time he was noted as a clear and conscientious teacher and lecturer. He at once began the formation of a Museum of comparative anatomy, which was one of the earliest in this country, and is intended to show some of the important modifications of the organs of animals in connection with the physiological processes of which they are the seat, as well as the conditions of embryological development and the successive phases through which the embryo passes. After his death it became the property of the Boston society of natural history. In 1849 he delivered a second course of lectures before the Lowell institute on "Comparative Physiology," which gained for him a high rank among American anatomists and physiologists. In 1856 he visited Surinam, Guiana, and penetrated in canoes far into the interior, making important researches upon the ground, and enriching his museum with animals of great anatomical interest. He made a voyage to La Plata river in 1858–'9, ascended the Uruguay and the Parana in a small iron steamer, and then crossed the pampas to Mendoza, and the Cordilleras to Santiago and Valparaiso, whence he returned by way of the Peruvian coast and the Isthmus of Panama. His investigations were first in the domain of comparative anatomy and physiology and then in palæontology, but with his great knowledge of the branches he was able in later years to concentrate his matûrer powers on investigations in ethnology, and more especially in archæology. Of his early studies, that "On the External Characters, Habits, and Osteology of the Gorilla" (1847) was the first scientific description of that animal, whose specific name of gorilla was bestowed on it by Dr. Wyman. His paper "On the Nervous System of the Bull-Frog," published by the Smithsonian institution (1853), is said to be the "clearest introduction to the most complex of animal structures" that was issued up to that time. He was also the author of a series of papers on the anatomy of the blind fish of the Mammoth cave. To this subject, and to the comparative anatomy of the higher apes, he returned from time to time as material was afforded. He exposed the fraudulent nature of the skeleton called the Hydrachus Sillimani, alleged to be that of an extinct sea-serpent. His "Observations on the Development of the Skate" (1864) showed most conclusively that it ranks higher than the shark, since the latter retains through life a general form resembling one of the stages through which the former passes during its development. One of his most interesting researches was "Observations and Experiments on Living Organisms in Heated Water" (1867), which showed that no life appeared in water that is boiled more than five hours. Although reluctant to express an opinion on the subjects of spontaneous generation and the theory of descent, still his experiments convinced him that the former does not exist, and his teaching was favorable to the latter. He was a member of the faculty of the Museum of comparative zoölogy from the first, and he taught comparative anatomy in the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard. On the foundation of the Peabody museum of American ethnology and archæology at Cambridge in 1866, he was named as one of the seven trustees, and was chosen its curator by his associates. Under these circumstances his work naturally tended toward archæology, and, spending his winters in Florida, he was led to investigate the ancient shell-heaps there. In these he found evidences of prehistoric peoples, one of which was cannibal in its habits. He also discovered and studied similar refuse-piles along the coast of New England. He published several papers on this subject in the "American Naturalist" and in the "Reports of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum" (7 vols., Cambridge, 1867–'74), but his results are most fully given in a posthumous memoir on the "Fresh-water Shell-mounds of the St. John's River, Florida" (Salem, 1875). Prof. Wyman was a member of the Linnæan society of London, and of the Anthropological institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and, besides membership in various other societies in this country, was a fellow and councillor of the American academy of arts and sciences. In 1856 he was chosen president of the American association for the advancement of science, but he was unable to be present at the subsequent meeting. His relations with the Boston society of natural history were very close. From 1839 to 1841 he was its recording secretary, and then successively curator of ichthyology and herpetology and comparative anatomy, and from 1856 to 1870





he was its president. He was one of the corporate members of the National academy of sciences, named by act of congress in 1863, and, although he soon resigned, his name was retained on the list of honorary members. His bibliography includes 175 titles, a full list of which, compiled by Alpheus S. Packard, accompanies the sketch of Dr. Wyman by him, which is published in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (vol. ii., Washington, 1886). Asa Gray, Oliver Wendell Holmes, S. Weir Mitchell, Frederick W. Putnam, and Burt G. Wilder published sketches of his life, and James Russell Lowell a memorial sonnet.

WYMAN, Thomas White, naval officer, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 24 March, 1793; d. in Florence, Italy, 24 Feb., 1854. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 17 Dec., 1810, was commissioned lieutenant, 27 April, 1816, was promoted to commander, 9 Feb., 1837, commanded the receiving-ship at Boston in 1837, and the sloop "John Adams" on the East India station, 1838–'40. He was promoted to captain, 2 March, 1842, commanded the flagship "Columbus," 1845–'8, on the Pacific station during the Mexican war, in which he participated in most of the operations on the Pacific coast of California and Mexico. He was commandant of Portsmouth navy-yard in 1849–'51, and was appointed to the "Vermont" to cruise in the East Indies, but he went abroad on a leave of absence, and died there.—His son, **Robert Harris,** naval officer, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 12 July, 1822; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 Dec., 1882, entered the navy as a midshipman, 11 March, 1837, attended the naval school at Philadelphia in 1842–'3, and became a passed midshipman, 29 June, 1843. He was acting master in the frigate "Brandywine" in 1843–'6, and during the Mexican war served in the Gulf squadron, with which he participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and the expeditions that captured Tuspan and Tampico, with many prizes, in 1847. He served at the naval observatory at Washington in 1848–'50, was promoted to lieutenant, 16 July, 1850, and was again attached to the observatory in 1853–'4. When the civil war began he commanded the steamer "Yankee" from July till October, 1861, the steamer "Pawnee" in the South Atlantic squadron at the capture of Port Royal in 1861, and then the Potomac flotilla, by which he kept the river open and silenced the Confederate batteries on the banks. He was promoted to commander, 16 July, 1862, had the steamer "Wachusett" on the Potomac in 1862–'3, and the "Santiago de Cuba" on the blockade in 1863–'4. He was commissioned captain, 25 July, 1866, and in October, 1869, appointed chief hydrographer of the navy at Washington, where he remained eight years and acquired an enviable reputation for the excellence of his hydrographic work. He was promoted to commodore, 19 July, 1872, and to rear-admiral, 26 April, 1878, was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet in 1879–'82, and in May, 1882, appointed a member of the light-house board, of which he became chairman, 5 June, 1882. He was stricken with apoplexy at his desk in the treasury department, and died the same night.

WYNKOOP, Henry, member of the Continental congress, b. in Northampton county, Pa., 2 March, 1737; d. in Bucks county, Pa., 24 Oct., 1812. His ancestor, Gerardus, settled in Moreland, Philadelphia co., Pa., in 1717. Henry received a classical eduation and early espoused the patriot cause. He was a member of the Northampton county committee of observation in 1774, a deputy to the provincial conference of 15 July of that year, and of the provincial conference that met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on 18 June, 1775. About the same time he became a major of one of the associated battalions. He served on the general committee of safety from July, 1776, till July, 1777, was chosen by the General assembly one of the commissioners to settle the accounts of county lieutenants, 4 Dec., 1778, and on 3 March, 1779, when Edward Biddle resigned his seat in congress, was chosen in his place, being re-elected, 24 Nov., 1780, and 22 Nov., 1781. He was commissioned a justice of the court of common pleas and the orphans' court on 18 Nov., 1780, and held office till 27 June, 1789, when he was elected to the first congress of the United States, serving till 1791. He was then appointed an associate judge of Bucks county, which post he held until his death.

WYNN, Richard, soldier, b. in eastern Virginia about 1750; d. in Tennessee in 1813. He entered the Continental service early in the Revolutionary war, and in 1775 was a lieutenant of South Carolina rangers, participating in the battle on Sullivan's island. He was then placed in command of Fort McIntosh, Ga., promoted colonel, and transferred to the charge of the militia in Fairfield district, S. C. He fought at Hanging Rock, where he was wounded, and was actively engaged during the remainder of the war. At its close he became brigadier-general of militia, and then major-general. He afterward settled in South Carolina, was a representative in the 3d congress, and served by re-election from 1809 till 1813.

WYNNE, James, physician, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1814; d. in Guatemala, Central America, 11 Feb., 1871. He was a lineal descendant of Sir John Wynn, of Gwydyr, Wales. He was educated at the University of the city of New York, studied medicine, and was licensed to practise, settling in Baltimore, Md. Later he removed to New York city, where he devoted much attention to the subject of life insurance and medical jurisprudence, contributing to the "Transactions of the American Medical Society," to the "North American Review," "Knickerbocker," and other standard magazines, and about 1867 he emigrated to Guatemala, where he engaged in coffee-culture. He published valuable reports, including "Public Hygiene" (New York, 1847); "Asiatic Cholera in the United States in 1847," prepared at the request of the British government, from which he received a medal (London, 1852); and one on the "Vital Statistics of the United States," made to the Mutual life insurance company of New York and London (New York, 1857). His other works are "Memoir of Maj. Samuel Ringgold" (Baltimore, 1847); "Lives of Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of America" (New York, 1850); "Importance of the Study of Legal Medicine" (New York, 1857); and "The Private Libraries of New York" (1863).

WYNNS, Thomas, soldier, b. in Hertford county, N. C., in 1764; d. there, 3 June, 1825. He was the youngest of four brothers, all of whom, except himself, were Revolutionary soldiers. In 1780 he was captured at sea in a vessel called the "Fair American," and, with several other colonists, was carried to London. He returned after the peace, settled in his native county as a planter, and in 1788 was a member of the North Carolina convention that acted on the constitution of the United States. Mr. Wynns became state senator in 1790, and held that office continuously till 1817, with the exception of his service in congress. He was chosen to that body in 1802, and held his seat by re-election in 1803–'7. He was a member of the executive council and a brigadier-general of militia. Winston, N. C., is named in his honor.

WYTHE, George, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Elizabeth City county, Va., in 1726; d. in Richmond, Va., 8 June, 1806. His father was a wealthy planter, and his mother, who possessed unusual intelligence and learning, gave him his early education. Under her tuition he became an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar, an excellent mathematician, acquired a liberal knowledge of the sciences, and was further instructed at William and Mary; but the death of both parents before he attained his majority and the consequent uncontrolled possession of a large fortune led him into extravagance and dissipation. He reformed when he was about thirty years old, studied law under John Lewis, an eminent practitioner, and quickly rose to the front rank at the Virginia bar. Early in life he was chosen to the house of burgesses, where he was recognized as one of the leaders, and he continued to serve until the beginning of the Revolution. On 14 Nov., 1764, he was appointed a member of its committee to prepare and report a petition to the king, a memorial to the house of lords, and a remonstrance to the house of commons on the proposed stamp-act. He drew up the last-named paper, but it so far exceeded the demands of his colleagues in boldness and truth that it was viewed as bordering on treason, and accepted only after much modification. From that time he continued to exert all his influence in favor of the independence of the colonies, and in August, 1775, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental congress from Virginia, signing the Declaration of Independence on 4 July of the next year. On 5 Nov., 1776, he was appointed by the legislature, with Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, George Mason, and Thomas Ludwell Lee, on a committee to revise the state laws of British and colonial enactment, and to prepare bills for re-enacting them with such alterations as were required under the new government. Mason and Lee did not serve, but so industrious were the other three members of the committee that on 18 June, 1779, they had prepared 126 bills, which they reported to the assembly. He became speaker of the house of delegates in 1777, the same year was chosen one of the three judges of the chancery court of Virginia, and, on the reorganization of the court of equity, was constituted sole chancellor, which post he held for more than twenty years. Before the close of the Revolution, debts had been incurred between American and British merchants, and the recovery of these was the subject of the 6th article of John Jay's treaty with Great Britain, but popular feeling was strong against legal decrees in favor of British claimants. Chancellor Wythe was the first judge in the United States that decided the claims to be recoverable. He lost almost all his property during the Revolution, but he supplemented his small income as chancellor, which was £300 a year, by accepting the professorship of law in William and Mary, which he held in 1779–'89. In the latter year his arduous duties compelled his resignation, and he removed to Richmond, Va. In December, 1786, he was chosen a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, and he regularly attended its sessions, but, being absent on the last day, failed to sign the constitution. He was subsequently twice a presidential elector. In the latter part of his life he emancipated his slaves, furnishing them with means of support until they learned to take care of themselves. In the eighty-first year of his age, while he was still in the full vigor of his intellect and the exercise of the duties of the chancellorship, he was poisoned. His nephew, George Wythe Sweeny, was tried for the crime, but was acquitted. William and Mary gave Judge Wythe the degree of LL. D. in 1790. He was twice married, but his only child died in infancy. Among his pupils were two presidents of the United States, a chief justice, and others who attained high rank in the legal profession. Thomas Jefferson, his law pupil and devoted adherent, said of him in notes that he made in 1820 for a biography of Wythe, which he never completed: "No man ever left behind him a character more venerated than George Wythe. His virtue was of the purest kind, his integrity inflexible, his justice exact. He might truly be called the Cato of his country, without the avarice of the Roman, for a more disinterested person never lived. He was of middle size, his face manly, comely, and engaging. Such was George Wythe, the honor of his own and the model of future times." The engraving shows his house in Williamsburg, Va. He published "Decisions in Virginia by the High Court of Chancery, with Remarks upon Decrees by the Court of Appeals" (Richmond, 1795; 2d ed., with a memoir by Benjamin B. Minor (1852).

George Wythe

WYTHE, Joseph Henry, physician, b. in Manchester, England, 19 March, 1822. He removed to this country in 1835, was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1842, but decided to study medicine. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania medical college in 1853, and began to practise in Port Carbon, Pa., where he was for three years surgeon to the Beaver Meadow collieries. In 1862–'3 he served as surgeon of U. S. volunteers, organizing Camp Parole hospital, Alexandria, Va. After the war he removed to the west, and in 1865–'9 was president of Willamette university, Oregon, organizing the medical department of that institution, and, having again united with the conference, preached in the Methodist Episcopal church. He subsequently settled in San Francisco, Cal., and became professor of microscopy and histology in the Medical college of the Pacific. He has published many professional papers, and is the author of "The Microscopist" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Curiosities of the Microscope" (1852); "Physician's Pocket Dose- and Prescription-Book" (1852); "Agreement of Science and Revelation" (1883); "Easy Lessons in Vegetable Biology" (New York, 1883); and "The Science of Life" (1884).

X

XIMENES, Francisco (hee-may'-nes), Spanish clergyman, b. in Ecija, Andalusia, about 1600; d. in Guatemala about 1680. He became vicar of the parish of Santo Tomas Chuila, or Chichicastenango, where he discovered a valuable manuscript in the Quiche dialect about the early history of Guatemala, which is best known under the name of Popol-Vuh. He translated it into Spanish, and it has since been used by many historians. Ximenes was afterward provincial of the Dominican order for the province of San Vicente de Chiapa and Guatemala, which post he retained till his death. He was very proficient in Quiche, Zutuhil, and Cakchiquel, and wrote sermons and several religious works in these languages, his manuscripts being preserved in the library of the Dominican convent in the city of Guatemala, and a manuscript copy, made and signed by Father Antonio García, of Ximenes's "Vocabulario de la Lengua Cakchiquel" was recently sold in Paris for 200 francs. His works include also the manuscripts "Historia de la provincia de San Vicente de Chiapa" (4 vols.) and "De las cosas maravillosas de esta América." His translation of the Popol-Vuh, under the title of "Empiezan las Historias del Origen de los Indios de esta Provincia de Guatemala, traducidas de la lengua Quiché" was also kept in the convent, and a copy was published under the title of "Historia del Origen de los Indios en la provincia de Guatemala" (Vienna, 1857). It was until recently considered the only original document on the early history of Guatemala, and was mentioned as such by Ferdinand Denis, Henry Ternaux-Compans, and Brasseur de Bourbourg, but the latter discovered in 1860 a Quiche copy of the Popol-Vuh, and published the text with a French translation (Paris, 1861).

XIMÉNEZ, Francisco (hee-may'-nayth), Spanish missionary, b. in Estremadura in the latter half of the 15th century; d. in Mexico, 31 July, 1537. He studied in the University of Salamanca, where he was graduated in theology, and entered the Franciscan order in the convent of San Gabriel in Estremadura. He was one of the twelve missionaries that accompanied Fray Martin de Valencia in 1523 to Mexico, and became thoroughly acquainted with the Mexican language, in which he was the first to write a grammar and a catechism. He was a successful missionary among the natives and founder of the convent of Quaunahac (now Cuernavaca), of which he became superior. He wrote a life of Fray Martin de Valencia and "Arte y Vocabulario en lengua Mexicana," which is still in manuscript.

XIUHTEMOC I. (see-oo'-ta-mock), first king of Culhuacan, lived in the 12th century. After the destruction of the empire of Tollan some of the scattered tribes settled at Culhuacan, and about 1104 elected their leader, Xiuhtemoc, king. He was succeeded in 1129 by his son, Nauhyotl.—**Xiuhtemoc II.** was eighth king of Culhuacan and second of Mexico. He succeeded his father, Acamapictli I., who had dethroned the former king, Cocox, two years before, in 1303, and in 1318, after the death of Huitzilihuitl I., he was elected by the Mexicans king, but gradually drew them to Culhuacan, while those that did not wish to follow him settled in Tlaltelolco and formed there a separate monarchy. He was succeeded in 1352 by his grandson, Acamapictli II.

XIUTLALTZIN (see-oot-lahl-tzeen'), queen of Tollan, daughter of the 6th king, Mitl, whom she succeeded in 1038. She was the only woman that reigned over the Toltecs, Acolhuas, or Aztecs, but it seems that her husband, whose name is not even recorded, was either not entitled by his family to sovereign dignity, or that he died before Mitl's decease. After a short reign, which is eulogized as beneficial to the country, she was succeeded by her son, Tepancaltzin (*q. v.*), in 1042.

XOCHITL (soh-cheetl'), queen of Tollan, lived in the 11th century. She was the daughter of Papantzin, one of the principal nobles of King Tepancaltzin's court. Reports differ as to whether the latter or his beautiful daughter, whose name signifies "the flower," was the inventor of pulque, the Mexican fermented drink made from the juice of the aloe-plant. All authors agree that in 1049 her father sent her with a jar of the newly invented liquor to the palace, and the king was so pleased with the drink that he ordered her to bring it daily. Charmed by her beauty, he took her to his palace at Palpan, where she gave birth to a son, Topiltzin. When her father learned her situation, he upbraided the king, but was quieted by the promise that Xochitl should be acknowledged queen after the death of Tepancaltzin's legitimate consort, and that Topiltzin should be successor to the throne. This was done, but after the resignation of Tepancaltzin, in 1094, in his son's favor, the other Toltec princes rebelled, and in one of the battles both Xochitl and her husband were killed, and the Toltec monarchy was destroyed, as Topiltzin, with many of his followers, emigrated to the south, where, according to some historians, he settled in Yucatan; according to others, in Chiapas or Guatemala.

XOLOTL (soh-lotl'), "the vigilant," also surnamed "the great," founder of the Mexican dynasty of Tenayucan, or Texcoco, lived in the 12th century. He was chief of the Chichimec tribes that invaded Anahuac after the destruction of the Toltec monarchy, and, settling on the lake of Texcoco, he proclaimed himself king, about 1160. He recognized that the subjugated Toltecs, as well as the tribes of Aculhuas and Tecpanecs that arrived afterward in the valley were far superior to his own wild and warlike nation, and he therefore treated them kindly, so that they soon transformed the Chichimecs into a civilized race. To equalize the different tribes and dialects, he ordered the Nahuatl, or instructed, dialect, a form of the Toltec, to be adopted as the official language, which in time superseded all others, and is the equivalent of what is now generally called Aztec. King Xolotl constructed in Texcoco a temple to the sun, a palace, and gardens, and made that city the centre of the civilization of Anahuac. He married his daughters to the two principal chiefs of the Aculhuas, who became founders of the empire of Atzcapotzalco, and was succeeded about 1220 by his son, Nopaltzin.

XUÁREZ, Pedro, Indian cacique, b. in Mexico about the beginning of the 17th century. He was liberally educated, and was sexton of the church of San Pablo. He is chiefly known as the author of a manuscript work in the Aztec language, under the Spanish title of "Memorial en Lengua Mexicana sobre cosas memorables." It gives very valuable notes of historical events, and is frequently cited by Carlos de Sigüenza in his works.

Y

YALE, Cyrus, clergyman, b. in Lee, Mass., 17 May, 1786; d. in New Hartford, Conn., 21 May, 1854. He was graduated at Williams in 1811, was licensed to preach by the Hartford north association, and was ordained pastor of the church in New Hartford, Conn., 12 Oct., 1814. He remained there till 24 Dec., 1834, when he resigned and was pastor at Ware, Mass., till 1837, after which he returned to his old congregation in New Hartford, and ministered there till his death. He published "Life of Rev. Jeremiah Halleck" (Hartford, 1828); "Miniature of the Life of the Rev. Alvan Hyde, D. D." (1852); "Biographical Sketches of the Ministers of Litchfield County after the Year 1800" (1852); and single sermons and addresses.

YALE, Elihu, philanthropist, b. in or near Boston, Mass., 5 April, 1649; d. in England, 8 July, 1721. His father, David, came to New Haven from England in 1638, but returned in 1651, and was followed in 1652 by his family, including Elihu, who never revisited this country. The son went to the East Indies about 1678, and in 1687–'92 was governor of Fort St. George, Madras. Gov. Yale acquired great wealth in India. On 22 May, 1711, Jeremiah Dummer wrote from London to Rev. John Pierpont, then a trustee of the Collegiate school of Connecticut: "Here is Mr. Yale, formerly governor of Fort George in the Indies, who has got a prodigious estate, and, having no son, now sends for a relation of his from Connecticut to make him his heir. He told me lately that he intended to bestow a charity upon some college in Oxford under certain restrictions which he mentioned. But I think he should much rather do it to your college, seeing he is a New England and, I think, a Connecticut man. If, therefore, when his kinsman comes over, you will write him a proper letter on that subject, I will take care to press it home." The result was that between 1714 and 1721 Gov. Yale gave to the Collegiate school books and money whose total value was estimated at £800. The timeliness of these gifts, rather than their intrinsic value, made them a great aid to the struggling college, and in 1718, after its removal from Saybrook to New Haven, its trustees named the new collegiate building in the latter place Yale college. This name, applied at first only to the edifice, was given formally to the institution in the charter of 1745. President Thomas Clap says that Yale "was a gentleman who greatly abounded in good humor and generosity, as well as in wealth." He is buried in Wrexham, Wales, the ancient seat of his family. On his tomb is engraved an epitaph which contains the well-known couplet:

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric travelled, and in Asia wed."

A full-length portrait of Gov. Yale hangs in Alumni hall, Yale college. The accompanying illustration represents the completed corner of the quadrangle of buildings that is to inclose the college grounds. The original "Yale college" is not now standing, the oldest building on the grounds having been erected in 1752.

YALE, Elisha, clergyman, b. in Lee, Mass., 15 June, 1780; d. in Kingsborough, N. Y., 9 Jan., 1853. He was brought up on a farm, taught school in Richmond, Mass., in 1798–'9, and in Lenox in 1800, studied theology, and in 1803 was licensed to preach by the North association of Hartford county. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kingsborough, N. Y., in 1804, and retained this charge till his resignation, 23 June, 1852. He published "Select Verse System, for the Use of Individuals, Families, and Schools" (Rochester, 1853), and single sermons and articles in periodicals, and left in manuscript a "Review of a Pastorate of Forty-eight Years" and "Helps to cultivate the Conscience."

YALE, Leroy Milton, physician, b. in Holmes' Hole (now Vineyard Haven), Mass., 12 Feb., 1841. He was graduated at Columbia in 1862, and at Bellevue hospital medical college in 1866, settled in New York city, and has since followed his profession there. In 1870 he was lecturer on obstetrics in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and since 1871 he has been instructor and lecturer on various branches—chiefly orthopedic surgery and diseases of children—in the Bellevue hospital medical college. He was surgeon to the Charity hospital from 1871 till 1877, when he was transferred to Bellevue hospital and continued there until 1882. During 1880–'5 he was similarly connected with the Presbyterian hospital. Dr. Yale is a member of the New York county medical society, the New York academy of medicine, and other professional bodies. His contributions to medical science consist of various articles to medical journals, but his principal literary work has been editorial contributions. He had charge of "The Medical Gazette" in 1867–'8, and has edited the medical part of "Babyhood" since its beginning in 1884.

YALE, Linus, inventor, b. in Salisbury, N. Y., 4 April, 1821; d. in New York city, 24 Dec., 1868. His ancestors were of the same family as Elihu Yale, and his father, Linus, was a successful inventor. The son devoted himself for a time to portrait-painting, but, having considerable mechanical skill and ingenuity, began in 1850 to study mechanical problems. He devised in that year a plan by which the key to locks for the protection of bankers' safes and vaults should be so constructed that, when its essential portion was doing its work within the lock, it should be at some distance removed from the key-hole through which it had entered, and at the same time isolated from the exterior of the door by a hardened steel plate, which automatically covered the key-hole behind it. This device he patented in 1851, and thereafter until his death he was a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to locks and safes. His first patent was followed by others for bankers' safes, and for bankers' flat-key and common locks. He patented in 1858 a device for adjusting at a right angle the joiners' square, in 1865 one for reversing the motion of screw-taps, and in 1868 two for improvements in mechanics' vises, and he also obtained patents abroad for certain of his inventions. In the course of his experience he became convinced of the necessity of abandoning the use of a key-hole,

as it afforded an easy introduction for gunpowder or other explosive. This led to the adoption of the permanent dial and shaft as used in the so-called "combination locks," and subsequently to the perfection of the mechanism that is known as the clock lock. His most radical invention was the double lock, which consisted in practically placing two within one case, to be operated by the same or different combinations so that the unlocking of either allowed the bolt to be withdrawn. His improvements in locks and boxes for post-office use are of recognized utility and world-wide adoption. He was an exhibitor at the world's fairs of this and other countries, and was the recipient of gold, silver, and bronze medals as first awards at these exhibitions.

YANCEY, Bartlett, member of congress, b. in Caswell county, N. C., about 1780; d. there, 30 Aug., 1828. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, was a tutor in that institution, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, becoming eminent in his profession. He was a representative in congress from North Carolina in 1813–'17, was elected a state senator in 1817, was annually re-elected till his death, and generally presided as speaker. With John L. Taylor and Henry Potter he published "Laws of the State of North Carolina" (2 vols., Raleigh, 1821).

YANCEY, William Lowndes, statesman, b. in Ogeechee Shoals, Ga., 10 Aug., 1814; d. near Montgomery, Ala., 28 July, 1863. He was the son of Benjamin C. Yancey, a lawyer of Abbeville, S. C., was educated at Williams college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Abbeville. In 1836 he removed to Alabama, and was admitted to the bar. He edited the "Cahawba Democrat" and the "Wetumpka Argus." He served in both branches of the legislature, and was elected to congress in 1844 to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1845, but resigned in 1847 to devote his entire attention to law. In 1845 he was challenged to a duel by Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, but neither was injured in the encounter that ensued. He was a member of the National Democratic convention that met at Baltimore in May, 1848, a zealous opponent of the compromise measures of 1850, a presidential elector in 1856, and one of the leaders of the extreme party in the south. In a letter written in June, 1858, and published in 1860, he advised the organization of committees of safety in all the cotton states to "fire the southern heart," and ultimately to precipitate those states into revolution; and in 1859 he urged the calling of a convention by the state of Alabama, in the event of the election of the Republican candidate for president in 1860. He was a member of the Democratic convention at Charleston, 23 April, 1860, and withdrew with other southern extremists. During the presidential canvass he made a tour through the north and west, speaking at Faneuil hall, Boston, Cooper institute, New York, and elsewhere, urging the rejection of the Republican candidate on the ground that the platform adopted by that party would make the south hopeless of justice on the slavery question. In the Alabama convention, which met at Montgomery, 7 Jan., 1861, he reported the ordnance of secession, which was passed on 14 Jan. On 27 Feb. he was appointed a commissioner to the governments of Europe to obtain a recognition of the Confederate states, and left New York in March. He returned in February, 1862, and was a member of the Confederate senate at Richmond until the time of his death.

W. L. Yancey.

YANDELL, David Wendell, physician, b. in Murfreesborough, Tenn., in 1826. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1846, was in Europe in 1846–'7, and began practice in Louisville in 1848. He became a professor in the University of Louisville in 1859, and was a medical director in the Confederate army in 1861–'6. Dr. Yandell was elected president of the American medical association in 1871, and appointed professor of surgery in the Indiana medical college in 1874. In 1870 he established the "American Practitioner."

YANDELL, Lunsford Pitts, physician, b. near Hartsville, Tenn., 4 July, 1805; d. in Louisville, Ky., 4 Feb., 1878. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1825, and in 1826 settled in Murfreesboro', Tenn. In 1830 he removed to Nashville and in 1831 to Lexington, Ky., thence in 1837 to Louisville. He was elected professor of chemistry in Transylvania university in 1831, and in 1837 to the same chair in the medical department of the University of Louisville. In 1849 he was transferred to the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy, and in 1859 became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Memphis medical college. He held the presidency of the Louisville, Lexington, and Kentucky medical societies, and of the Louisville college of physicians and surgeons. For six years he edited the "Transylvania Journal of Medicine," and in 1840–'56 the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery." He was the author of a prize essay on "Fever"; a report on "The Medical Sciences" (1849); one on "American Medical Literature" (1873); also one on the same subject before the International medical congress held in Philadelphia in 1876; and other medical papers and addresses.

YAÑEZ, Plácido (yahn'-yayth), Bolivian soldier, b. in Cochabamba about 1820; d. in La Paz, 23 Nov., 1861. He had served from early life in the army, and by his frequent participation in revolutions rose rapidly in rank, being promoted brigadier in 1861 by President José María Acha. Soon he became infamous by his ferocity and the cruel slaughter of the most noteworthy citizens of the republic. During the absence of Gen. Acha from the capital Yañez was the military commandant and minister of war, and on 23 Oct., 1861, under pretext of having discovered a conspiracy against the government, he attacked the defenceless city with his troops, and, driving the principal persons into the square of Loreto, shot down and slowly murdered in cold blood more than fifty, among them Gens. Cordoba and Hermosa. But on 23 Nov. of the same year a popular revolt began, and an infuriated multitude demanded his head. Knowing his peril, he took refuge in the government palace with a few sharp-shooters, and, failing to obtain relief from the garrison of the citadel, which fraternized with the populace, he tried to escape over the roofs, but was discovered. Falling from the roof of the palace, he was crushed on the pavement, and his body was torn to pieces by the infuriated people.

YANGUAS, Manuel (yahn'-gooahs), Spanish missionary, b. in Guadalajara in 1620; d. in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1689. He entered the order of St. Francis in Madrid, became professor of literature in the principal convent of his order in that city, and was afterward sent to the missions in Porto Rico. Thence he was ordered by the bishop to found missions in Cumana, where he labored for many years among the Piritu and Cumanagoto Indians, and finally became superior of the convent in Caracas. He wrote "Arte de la Lengua de Cumaná" (Burgos, 1683), and a catechism and sundry religious poems in Cumana dialect. The manuscripts of these latter works were preserved in the convent of St. Francis in Caracas, but lost after the revolution of independence.

YARD, Edward Madison, naval officer, b. in Hunterdon, N. J., 24 Nov., 1809. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Nov., 1827, became a passed midshipman, 10 June, 1833, was commissioned a lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1838, and during the Mexican war was part of the time executive of the "Dale," and for several months in command. He rendered distinguished services at the capture of Guaymas, in the blockade and other ôperations on the west coast of Mexico. He was promoted to commander, 14 Sept., 1855, was light-house inspector in 1856–'9, and when the civil war began was assigned to the sloop "Dale" on the blockade, but by act of 21 Dec., 1861, he was placed on the retired list because he was more than sixty-two years of age. His services being no longer available by law, he resigned, 3 May, 1866.

YARROW, Henry Crécy, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Nov., 1840. He studied in Pennsylvania and in Switzerland and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. During the civil war he served as assistant surgeon in the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, and subsequently he was surgeon and naturalist to the expedition for the exploration of the territory west of the 100th meridian, under Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the U. S. engineers. Dr. Yarrow is a member of the faculty of the medical department of the Columbian university, and is curator of the department of reptiles in the U. S. National museum in Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Philosophical, Anthropological, Biological, and Geographical societies of Washington, and of other scientific bodies in this country and abroad, to whose proceedings he has contributed papers. Dr. Yarrow was associated with Dr. Elliott Coues in the publication of various papers on the natural history of North Carolina, his latest work giving the results of his experiments with serpent-venom and so-called antidotes. His writings include articles in the annual volumes of the U. S. National museum and the Bureau of ethnology; in part, vol. v., on "Zoölogy," of the "Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys west of the 100th Meridian" (Washington, 1875); and "Study of the Mortuary Customs of the North American Indians" (1881); also the article on venomous serpents in "Handbook of the Medical Sciences" (New York, 1888).

YATES, Abraham, member of the Continental congress, b. in Albany, N. Y., 23 Aug., 1724; d. there, 30 June, 1796. He was an active patriot in the Revolution, and wrote a series of spirited articles under the signature of "Sidney" and other pen-names. He was state senator in 1777 and 1779–'90 of New York, and president of the Provincial congress in 1775–'6, also a member of the Continental congress in 1788–'9. He was receiver of Albany in 1778–'9 and its mayor in 1790–'6.—His grandnephew, **Joseph Christopher,** governor of New York, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 9 Nov., 1768; d. there, 19 March, 1837, was a son of Christopher Yates (1737–1785), who was a land-surveyor and served during the Revolutionary war as colonel of a regiment of engineers, and was quartermaster-general under Gen. Philip Schuyler. Yates studied and practised law at Schenectady, and was one of the founders of Union college in 1795. He served as mayor of Schenectady in 1798–1808, as state senator in 1806–'7, and as judge of the supreme court in 1808–'22, and was governor of the state of New York in 1823–'5. A county in New York state is named in his honor.—His brother, **Andrew,** clergyman, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 17 Jan., 1773; d. in Day, N. Y., 14 Oct., 1844, was graduated at Yale in 1793, and then studied theology with John H. Livingston. In 1797 he became professor of Latin and Greek in the first faculty of Union college, which chair he held until 1801. He then accepted the pastorate of the East Hartford Congregational church until 1814, when he returned to Union as professor of mental and moral philosophy. In 1825 he became principal of the Polytechnic at Chittenango, where he continued until 1836. The degree of S. T. D., was conferred upon him by Middlebury in 1814.—Another brother, **John Barentse,** soldier, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 1 Feb., 1784; d. in Chittenango, N. Y., 11 July, 1836, was graduated at Union in 1802 and studied law with his brother Henry. During the war of 1812 he served under Gen. Wade Hampton on the northern frontier of the state of New York, and later was appointed aide to Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins. Subsequently he was elected as a Democrat to congress, and served from 4 Dec., 1815, till 3 March, 1817. Gov. Tompkins made him senior manager of the "literature lotteries" during the last years of their existence. Through his personal influence in New York and England, he aided largely in the building of the Welland canal, receiving from the Duke of Wellington $10,000 toward the scheme. He was for many years judge of the county of Madison, and its member of the assembly at the time of his death.—Andrew Yates's grandson, **John Barentse,** engineer, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1833, was graduated at Union in 1852, and served during the civil war as colonel of the 1st Michigan engineers under Gen. William T. Sherman. Subsequently he became a division engineer on the New York state canals.—Another grandson, **Austin Andrew,** lawyer, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 24 March, 1836, was graduated at Union in 1854. He served during the civil war as captain in the 134th New York volunteers, and subsequently was assistant to Judge-Advocate-General Joseph Holt. In 1868 he was elected district attorney of Schenectady county, and he was judge from 1873 till 1876. He has a large law-practice in Schenectady, and has been twice a member of the New York assembly.—Another grandson, **Arthur Reid,** naval officer, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 20 Oct., 1838, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1857, and served during the civil war. He was an aide to Admiral Farragut in the battle of Mobile Bay, and was commended in that officer's report to congress. Since 9 Feb., 1884, he has been captain, and he now has command of the steamer "Pensacola."

YATES, Richard, governor of Illinois, b. in Warsaw, Ky., 18 Jan., 1818; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 27 Nov., 1873. At thirteen years of age he went with his father's family to reside in Springfield, Ill. He was graduated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1838, studied law, and practised his profession in Springfield. From 1842 till 1849 he

was a member of the legislature, and in 1850 he was elected to congress. He was the youngest member of the 32d congress, and was re-elected in 1852. In 1860 he was elected governor, and he was chosen again in 1862. Gov. Yates had been an outspoken opponent of slavery, and at the opening of the civil war was very active in raising volunteers. He convened the legislature in extra session on 12 April, 1861, the day after the attack on Fort Sumter, and took military possession of Cairo, garrisoning it with regular troops. In Gov. Yates's office Gen. Ulysses S. Grant received his first distinct recognition as a soldier in the civil war, being appointed by him mustering officer for the state, and afterward colonel of the 21st Illinois regiment. At the expiration of his term of office as governor he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he served from 1865 till 1871. His death occurred while he was returning from a visit to Arkansas, where he had been examining a railroad as U. S. commissioner.

Rich. Yates

YATES, Robert, jurist, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 17 March, 1738; d. in Albany, N. Y., 9 Sept., 1801. He received a classical education in New York city, where he also studied law under William Livingston, and, having been admitted to the bar in 1760, established himself in practice in Albany, and soon attained eminence in his profession. He espoused the cause of the colonies from the beginning of the difficulty with Great Britain, and wrote several essays under the signature of "The Rough Hewer," which attracted much attention. He was a member of the New York provincial congress of 1775, 1776, 1777, and in 1776 was chosen one of the council of safety. In August, 1776, he served on the committee that drafted the first constitution of the state, and in the same year became one of the judges of the supreme court, of which he was chief justice from 1790 till 1798. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States, whose adoption he opposed in the State convention. Soon after this period he was commissioned to treat with the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut on the subject of territory, and to settle the claims of New York against the state of Vermont. He was noted for his moderation and impartiality as a jurist.—His kinsman, **Peter W.,** member of the Continental congress, b. in Albany, N. Y., was a lawyer by profession, and well known in the courts of Albany both before and after the Revolution. He was a member of the committee on correspondence in 1775, but resigned, having angered his colleagues by a letter ridiculing a public reception that was given to Gen. Philip Schuyler. His popularity was so great that he was re-elected, but he declined to serve. He represented New York in the general congress from 1785 till 1787.—Robert's son, **John Van Ness,** lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 18 Dec., 1779; d. there, 10 Jan., 1839, was educated for the bar, and engaged in practice at Albany. He was made a master in chancery in 1808, and became involved in a legal contest with Chancellor John Lansing, who had adjudged him guilty of malpractice and contempt of court. Though the full bench of the supreme court sustained the chancellor, the arrest was finally declared illegal by the court of errors; yet a subsequent suit for damages failed, because Lansing had committed the act in the discharge of his judicial functions. Yates was recorder of the city of Albany in 1808 and again in 1811–'16, and in 1818–'26 was secretary of state. He also held other offices, and was appointed by the legislature to add notes and references to the revised laws of New York, performing the task with ability and success. He published also "Select Cases Adjudged in the Courts of the State of New York, Containing the Case of John V. N. Yates and the Case of the Journeymen Cordwainers" (New York, 1811); "A Collection of Pleadings and Practical Precedents, with Notes thereon" (2d ed., 1837); a continuation of Chief-Justice William Smith's "History of the Province of New York" (Albany, 1814); with Joseph W. Moulton, a "History of the State of New York" (1824–'6); and, in conjunction with John L. Tillinghast, a "Treatise on the Principles and Practice, Process, Pleadings, and Entries in Cases of Writs of Error" (2 vols., Albany, 1840).

YATES, William, philanthropist, b. in Sapperton, near Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1767; d. in Morris, Otsego co., N. Y., 7 March, 1857. He studied medicine under Sir James Earle and Dr. John Abernethy, was surgeon in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, and in 1790, having inherited an ample fortune, returned to his home. With the purpose of treating and curing lunatics, he built, at Burton-on-Trent, a house which he conducted for several years at his own expense, where he treated with great success a large number of insane paupers. This benevolent effort cost him about $35,000. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1799, and immediately on his arrival engaged with great zeal in the dissemination of the knowledge of Dr. Edward Jenner's discovery of vaccination. He purchased an estate in Butternuts, Otsego co., N. Y., and resided there till his death.

YEAMAN, George Helm, lawyer, b. in Hardin county, Ky., 1 Nov., 1829. He was educated at an academy, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began to practise at Owensborough, Ky. In 1854 he was elected a judge of Daviess county. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the legislature, and in 1862 he recruited a regiment for the National army. The same year he was sent to congress as a Unionist to fill a vacancy, and, being re-elected, he served from 1 Dec., 1862, till 3 March, 1865. In the latter year he was appointed by President Johnson minister to Denmark, which office he held till 7 Nov., 1870, since which time he has practised law in New York. Besides pamphlets on "Naturalization" (1867) and "Privateering" (1868), Mr. Yeaman has published "A Study of Government" (Boston, 1870). He has also written for periodicals on the labor and currency questions.

YEAMANS, Sir **John,** governor of South Carolina, b. in Bristol, England, about 1605; d. in Barbadoes, W. I., about 1676. He was the son of a cavalier, and, not being in good circumstances, emigrated to Barbadoes and became a planter. In 1663 several residents of that island, not being satisfied with their condition, and desiring to establish a colony of their own, sent a vessel to examine the country extending from the 36th degree of north latitude to the river San Mateo, which had already been erected into a territory in Lon-

don under the name of Carolina. The report being favorable, the planters purchased of the Indians a tract of land thirty-two miles square on Cape Fear river, and begged of the proprietaries a confirmation of the purchase and a separate charter of government. Not all their request was granted, but Sir John was appointed their governor, with a jurisdiction that extended from Cape Fear to San Mateo. The country was called "Clarendon." In the autumn of 1665 he arrived from Barbadoes with a band of emigrants and founded a town on the south bank of Cape Fear river that proved so utter a failure that even its site is now in dispute. Yet the settlement flourished for a time, and exported boards, staves, and shingles to the parent colony. The traffic proved profitable, emigration increased, and in 1666 the plantation is said to have contained 800 souls. Yeamans seems to have managed affairs satisfactorily, but after a time he returned to the West Indies. In 1670 three ship-loads of emigrants that had arrived from England sailed up Ashley river and began a town on "the first high land convenient for tillage and pasturing." In the copy of the original fundamental constitutions given them before leaving London, John Lock, Sir John Yeamans, and James Carteret were created landgraves. The following year the colony was increased by Dutch emigrants from New York and others from Holland, and by the arrival of Sir John from Barbadoes with African slaves, the first that were landed on this continent. The governor soon sunk under the climate and the hardships to which all the settlers were exposed, and Sir John Yeamans was appointed his successor. He proved, however, to be "a sordid calculator," bent only on acquiring a fortune. He encouraged expense, and enriched himself, but without gaining either respect or hatred. The proprietaries complained that "it must be a bad soil" if industrious men could not get a living out of it, and protested that they did not propose to maintain the idle. In 1674 Yeamans was removed from office, and at once sailed for Barbadoes, where he soon afterward died.

YEARDLEY, Sir **George,** governor of Virginia, b. in England about 1580; d. there in November, 1627. He was among the early emigrants to Virginia, and on the return of Sir Thomas Dale to England in 1616, was appointed deputy governor by that official. The appointment did not please the friends of Sir Thomas Smythe, the chairman of the London company, and they succeeded in electing in his stead Samuel Argall, who had made several voyages to Virginia as Smythe's trading agent. Argall arrived in the colony in 1617, and proving himself from the first "arrogant, self-willed, and greedy of gain," he was displaced after the death of Lord Delaware, and the "mild and popular" Yeardley was re-elected governor. On 22 Nov. the king gave Yeardley audience, knighted him, and held a long conversation with him on the religion of the natives. On 19 April, 1619, Sir George entered on his office. From the moment of his arrival dates the real life of Virginia. Commissions and instructions from the company "for the better establishinge of a commonwealth" were brought over by him, in accordance with which he made proclamation that the cruel laws by which the planters had so long been governed were now abrogated. It was also "graunted that a generall assemblie shoulde be helde yearly once." Yeardley remained in office until 1621, but, not proving as energetic as the company in London desired that he should be, he was superseded by Sir Francis Wyatt, who was the bearer of a written constitution for the colony. A year after the accession of Charles I. Wyatt retired, and Yeardley was again made governor, his appointment being considered a guarantee that representative government would be maintained as it had been introduced by him. From this time Virginia rose rapidly in public esteem; in 1627, 1,000 emigrants arrived, and there was an increasing demand for the products of the soil. In November of that year Yeardley's career was closed by death. Posterity retains a grateful recollection of the man who first convened a representative assembly in the western hemisphere, while the colonists, in a letter to the privy council, pronounced a glowing eulogy on his character.

YEATES, Jasper, merchant, b. in Yorkshire, England; d. near New Castle, Del., in 1720. He emigrated to the West Indies, and afterward removed to Chester, Pa., where he built and resided in a venerable mansion that is still standing, and was afterward Mrs. Deborah Logan's. He also erected extensive granaries on the creek. In 1701 he was constituted by William Penn one of the four burgesses of Chester, and in 1703 was elected chief burgess. In 1694 he was appointed justice of the court for Chester county, and from 1704 till 1710 and from 1717 till his death he was associate-justice of the supreme courts of the province of Pennsylvania and the lower counties on the Delaware. In 1696 he was admitted to a seat in the provincial council of Pennsylvania. In 1700 he was elected a representative of New Castle county in the general assembly of the province, and, after the separation of the lower counties on the Delaware, was chosen a representative and speaker of their assembly.—His grandson, **Jasper,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 April, 1745; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 14 March, 1817, was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1761, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1765, and in 1774 was chosen a member of the Lancaster county committee of correspondence, of which he became chairman in 1776. Fourteen years afterward he sat in the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. From 1791 until his death he was an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In 1794 President Washington appointed him a commissioner to confer with the inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, for the settlement of the whisky insurrection. Judge Yeates preserved notes of judicial proceedings in which he took part, and prepared them for the press. They were issued, after his death, as "Reports of Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, with some Select Cases at Nisi Prius, and in the Circuit Courts, from 1791 till 1808" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1817–'19).—His daughter, **Catharine,** benefactor, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1783; d. there, 7 June, 1866, devoted a legacy of $26,000 to founding the Yeates institute for the education of young men for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and also contributed to its maintenance the sum of $800 yearly.

YELL, Archibald, lawyer, b. in Kentucky in 1797; d. in Buena Vista, Mexico, 23 Feb., 1847. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, removed to the territory of Arkansas, settled at Fayetteville, and was appointed one of the U. S. territorial judges. He was elected to the 24th congress, re-elected to the 25th, and served from 5 Dec., 1836, till 3 March, 1839. He was subsequently chosen governor of Arkansas, and held the office from 1840 till 1844. The following year he was again elected to congress, and he served from 1 Dec., 1845, till 1 July, 1846, when he resigned to join

the army in Mexico. He was mustered into the service as colonel of the 1st Arkansas volunteer cavalry, and was killed by a Mexican lancer while leading his men at the battle of Buena Vista.

YELLAND, Raymond D., artist, b. in London, England, 2 Feb., 1848. He came to this country, studied at the National academy and under James R. Brevoort and William Page in 1869–'71, and under Luc, Olivier Merson, in Paris, in 1886–'7. He was elected a member of the San Francisco art association in 1874, and during 1877–'8 was assistant director of the California school of design, of which he was elected director in 1888. Among his works are "Half-Moon Beach," "The Lonely Sea," "Sunlight and Shadow," "The Golden Gate at Even," "Mount Tacoma," "Mount Hood," "Columbia River," "Golden Gate," "Near Dordrecht," and "Faringford, Isle of Wight."

YEO, James, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Porthill, Prince Edward island, 31 Oct., 1832. He is the son of James, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1827, and who was a member of the Prince Edward island assembly for thirty years. The son is a merchant, ship-builder, and ship-owner; was a representative in the Prince Edward island assembly and a member of the executive council for several years previous to 1872, when the province entered the confederation. He was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, 1878, 1882, and 1887.

YEO, Sir **James Lucas,** British naval officer, b. in Southampton, England, in 1782; d. off the coast of Africa in 1819. He entered the navy at an early age under Admiral Cosby. In 1797 he was promoted lieutenant, and assigned to "La Loire," under Capt. Frederick L. Maitland. While off the Spanish coast he was sent to capture the enemy's vessels in the port of El Muros. Storming the fort, he succeeded in bringing out of the port every vessel, armed and unarmed. For this achievement he was made commander, and given the "Confiance," one of the vessels he had taken. In 1809 he captured Cayenne, in conjunction with the Portuguese, and was in consequence made post-captain, and received from the prince regent of Portugal a knight's commandery of St. Benito d'Avis, being the only Protestant ever so honored. Sir James was placed in command of the British naval forces on Lake Ontario, and on 27 May, 1813, appeared off Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the "Wolf," twenty-four guns, with a squadron of five war-vessels, and about forty bateaux, containing 1,200 troops under command of Sir George Prevost. In May, 1814, he again sailed out of Kingston harbor with an effective force of cruising-vessels, and 1,000 troops under Gen. Sir George Gordon Drummond. The capture of Oswego was the first fruits of the expedition. Subsequently he was blockaded for six weeks in Kingston harbor by Capt. Isaac Chauncey, of the American navy, who had previously defeated him and his squadron in York bay. On 15 Oct. Sir James once more sailed, on board the "St. Lawrence," pierced for 112 guns, and carrying over a thousand men, accompanied by four ships, two brigs, and a schooner, and henceforth was "lord of the lake." He did not deem it prudent, however, to attack Capt. Chauncey, who had retired to Sackett's Harbor, where a force of 6,000 men had been gathered. The lake being closed soon afterward by ice, no further hostilities followed, as the treaty of peace was signed in the following December. After the return of Sir James to England he was ordered to duty off the west coast of Africa. His health having been already impaired by arduous service, he was unable to withstand the climate, and died while on the voyage home.

YEOMANS, John William, clergyman, b. in Hinsdale, Berkshire co., Mass., 7 Jan., 1800; d. in Danville, Montour co., Pa., 22 June, 1863. He was graduated at Williams in 1824, and, after holding the office of tutor there for a year, resigned to study theology at Andover seminary. In 1828 he was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at North Adams, Mass., where he remained until 1832, when he took charge of the 1st Congregational church at Pittsfield, Mass., whence he was called in 1834 to the 1st Presbyterian church at Trenton, N. J. In 1841 he became president of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., but he resigned in 1845 to become pastor of the Mahoning church at Danville, Pa., where he remained until his death. In 1860 he was moderator of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church. As president of Lafayette, Dr. Yeomans proved himself a ripe scholar and an able teacher. He was regarded as one of the chief theologians of his denomination, and as a metaphysician probably had but few equals among his contemporaries. He received the degree of D. D. from Miami university in 1841. Among his publications are "Election Sermon" (Boston, 1834); "Dedication Sermon" (Trenton, 1840); and "Address on the Author's Inauguration as President of Lafayette College" (Easton, 1841). He was also a frequent contributor to the "Princeton Review," and was co-author of a "History of the County of Berkshire, Mass., in Two Parts" (Pittsfield, 1829).—His son, **Edward Dorr,** clergyman, b. in North Adams, Berkshire co., Mass., 27 Sept., 1829; d. in Orange, Essex co., N. J., 25 Aug., 1868, was educated chiefly by his father, and passed through the Junior year at Lafayette college before he was fifteen years old. On account of his youth he was not graduated, but he received from Princeton the honorary degree of A. M. in 1849 and that of D. D. in 1864. After studying theology at Princeton, he was licensed to preach, 21 April, 1847, when only seventeen years and a half old. After preaching from 1847 till 1849 at New Columbia, Pa., and serving as principal of an academy at Danville, Pa., in 1847–'50, he was pastor successively of several churches, including Rochester, N. Y., from 1847 until his death. That event was supposed to have been hastened by his energetic work at Orange, which resulted in doubling the church membership within a year, while he was undergoing the strain of severe literary labor. Dr. Yeomans will probably be longest remembered as a translator from the German. His English versions of Dr. Philip Schaff's "History of the Apostolic Church" (New York, 1853), of "Lectures on America" (1855), and "History of the Christian Church" (1859), have the idiomatic character of original compositions. He was engaged at the time of his death in translating the large volume of Lange's "Commentary on John."

YERGER, George Shall, lawyer, b. in Hagerstown, Md., 23 Aug., 1801; d. in Bolivar county, Miss., 20 April, 1860. His father, who was of German origin, emigrated to the neighborhood of Lebanon, Tenn., in 1816. There George obtained a fair education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He settled in Nashville, was for many years reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Tennessee, and was elected attorney-general of the state. After attaining a wide reputation he removed to Vicksburg, Miss., in 1839, and took rank among the chief lawyers of that locality. In 1844 he changed his residence to Jackson, Miss., where he practised his profession until

his death. In the latter city he appeared chiefly in the high court, confining himself to cases arising out of the violations of commercial law, and the discussion of questions of equity. An exception to this rule was his defence of Gen. Daniel Adams, who killed his antagonist in a personal encounter in the streets of Vicksburg in 1844. In politics Mr. Yerger was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Whig party, and in the canvasses of 1840–'4 took an active part in support of its candidates for the presidency, but never sought nor filled any public office. While engaged in a deer-hunt, Mr. Yerger shot a large buck, and had just run up to secure him, when he fell dead, from heart-disease, upon the dying stag. He published "Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, December, 1818, to December, 1837" (10 vols., Nashville, 1832–'8).

YEWELL, George Henry, artist, b. in Havre de Grace, Md., 20 Jan., 1830. He studied at the National academy and under Thomas Hicks, and in 1856 became the pupil of Thomas Couture in Paris. During 1867–'78 he lived in Italy, excepting one winter spent in Egypt. His works include "Children on the Sea-Shore" (1861); "The Wounded Drummer-Boy"; "Roman Shepherd-Boy"; some Venetian subjects, including interior views of the Church of St. Mark; "Santa Maria della Salute" (Louisville art-gallery); "In the Church of San Pietro, Perugia" (1877); and "In the Carpet Bazaar, Cairo," and "Mosque of Kait-Bey, Cairo" (1878). He has of late been engaged principally on portraits, among which are those of Isaac Davis, Alexander Mitchell, Frederick Layton (Layton art-gallery, Milwaukee), John Chambers and Ralph P. Lowe (capitol at Des Moines, Iowa), Robert Lucas, and Charles Mason, his earliest patron, through whose aid he began his art studies. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1862, and an academician in 1880.

YOAKUM, Henderson K., lawyer, b. in Claiborne county, Tenn., in 1810; d. in Houston, Tex., 29 Nov., 1856. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1832, brevetted 2d lieutenant, and served in the Black Hawk expedition the same year, but was not at the seat of war. He resigned from the army, 31 March, 1833, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Tennessee from 1835 till 1845. In 1839 he was elected a member of the state senate. He removed to Texas in 1845, and continued to practise his profession at Huntsville from 1846 till 1856. From June till September of the former year he served in the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant of Texas mounted rifle volunteers. In 1850–'6 he was colonel of Texas militia. Col. Yoakum was a contributor to various periodicals, and published "A History of Texas from its First Settlement under La Salle in 1685 to its Annexation to the United States in 1845" (New York, 1855).

YODER, Jacob, pioneer, b. in Reading, Pa., 11 Aug., 1758; d. in Spencer county, Ky., 7 April, 1832. He was of Swiss descent. After serving through the Revolutionary war in the Pennsylvania line, he built a large boat at Fort Red Stone (now Brownsville), on Monongahela river, which he freighted with flour and carried to New Orleans in May, 1782. With the profits of this venture he bought peltries which he sold in Havana, investing the proceeds in sugar for the Philadelphia market. This was the first attempt to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for commercial purposes. Subsequently he settled in Spencer county, Ky., and took part in equipping and keeping in the field the military forces in the northwest territory.

YOU, Dominique, soldier, b. in Hayti in 1775; d. in New Orleans, La., in 1830. Little is known of his early life, but he is supposed to have followed the sea at first. Subsequently he served in the artillery corps during the wars of the French republic, and in 1802 accompanied Gen. Victor Leclerc to Santo Domingo. Afterward he found his way to New Orleans, where he was employed by the brothers Jean and Pierre Lafitte, and soon became the pirates' principal captain. He was nicknamed "Captain Dominique" by the French and "Johnness" by the Americans, and won reputation for boldness and daring. When Venezuela declared her independence, Capt. Dominique procured letters of marque from the patriots and did much damage to Spanish commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. During the following years he took part in the unlawful operations of the Lafittes in the bayous, and in July, 1814, was indicted by a grand jury for piracies in the Gulf; but could not be apprehended. At the subsequent raid on the pirates' establishments in Barataria he escaped to the swamps of the interior; but when the English invaded Louisiana he offered his services to the American authorities, and was appointed commander of a company of artillery, which he formed with the best gunners of the pirates' ships and which did such good service in the battle of New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815, that they were mentioned in Gen. Andrew Jackson's general order of 21 Jan. as "having shown uncommon gallantry and skill in the field." On the strength of this, all proceedings against Dominique You were dropped, and he settled quietly in New Orleans, where he enjoyed great popularity as a politician and afterward strongly supported Gen. Jackson. You's example did much to pacify Louisiana and secure the good-will of the lawless population, and when he died he was given a military funeral at the public expense. See Charles Gayarré's "Histoire de la Louisiane" (New Orleans, 1847).

YOUMANS, Edward Livingston, scientist, b. in Coeymans, N. Y., 3 June, 1821; d. in New York city, 18 Jan., 1887. In childhood his parents removed to Saratoga county, where his youth was passed. He attended the common school, and was an insatiable reader, but at thirteen years of age was attacked with ophthalmia. In 1840 he went to New York for treatment, and the city became his home. His blindness lasted several years, but he finally recovered partially. During these years of suffering and deprivation he was a constant worker and an assiduous student of books and events. He studied elementary chemistry and physics with the aid of his sister, and when he was left to himself his leisure was spent in writing with a pocket-machine of his own contrivance. In 1851, while studying agricultural chemistry, he prepared a chemical chart that made clear by means of colored diagrams the laws of chemical science as they were then expounded (revised and enlarged, 1856). He studied medicine during this period and received

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the degree of M. D. from the University of Vermont. In 1852 he began to lecture upon science, and for the next seventeen years he gave courses of lectures in connection with the lyceum system in many towns and cities, awakening deep interest in scientific subjects. In his lectures on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam" and the "Dynamics of Life" he was the first to expound popularly the doctrines of the conservation of energy and the mutual relation of forces. He early became deeply interested in the diffusion in this country of standard scientific works, and particularly those bearing upon the evolution philosophy, procuring their republication here, and doing all he could through the newspaper and periodical press to make them known to the public. Herbert Spencer's books alone, in behalf of which he spared no effort, have reached a sale of 132,000 copies, and the foreign authors, whose works were in his charge, have for years enjoyed, by voluntary arrangement with the Messrs. Appleton, the benefits of international copyright, of the justice and need of which Mr. Youmans was from the beginning of his literary life an ardent advocate. The "International Scientific Series" was planned by him in 1871, and arrangements were made for the publication of the works in New York, London, Paris, and Leipsic, and afterward in St. Petersburg and Milan. The project was based on the idea of payment to authors from the sale in all countries. The series has reached (1888) its sixty-fourth volume. In 1872 he established the "Popular Science Monthly," and thenceforward the editorial duties of the magazine absorbed his chief attention. The twenty-eight volumes issued under his care show the same devotion to the spread of scientific thought upon the chief topics of the time. His enthusiastic nature led to constant overdoing, and the strain told upon his strength years before his death. From 1882 his lungs were seriously affected, but he worked on persistently until early in 1886. He published "Alcohol and the Constitution of Man" (New York, 1853); "The Chemical Atlas," an extension of method of the chemical chart that has been mentioned (1854); "Handbook of Household Science" (1857); "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces," a compilation with an able introduction setting forth America's contribution to the modern doctrine of forces (1864); and "The Culture demanded by Modern Life," a compilation from various authors, presenting the claims of their special sciences as suited for the best culture (1868). His introduction to the volume is perhaps his most finished literary work. He also contributed to the body of the book an original lecture given in London on "The Scientific Study of Human Nature."—His brother, **William Jay,** editor, b. in Saratoga, N. Y., 14 Oct., 1838, worked on his father's farm and attended the district-school until his seventeenth year. He studied chemistry under his brother, and in the Yale scientific school, and natural history under Dr. Asa Fitch, was graduated at the medical department of the New York university in 1865, and then went abroad in the same year to continue his studies in natural history under Prof. Thomas H. Huxley. He practised medicine three years in Minnesota, but abandoned it to assist in establishing the "Popular Science Monthly," the management of which he shared until the death of his brother, when he became its sole editor. He has contributed occasionally to its pages under his own name, and for many years has prepared the articles on chemistry, metallurgy, and physiology for Appletons' "Annual Cyclopædia." He is a member of several scientific associations. He has edited Huxley's "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," to which he added a second part on "Elementary Hygiene" (New York, 1867).—Their sister, **Eliza Ann,** author, b. in Saratoga, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1826, became interested in the scientific studies which she aided her brother to pursue, and her fondness for children led her to apply them to early education. She has published "First Book of Botany, designed to Cultivate the Observing Powers of Children" (New York, 1870) and "Second Book of Botany" (1873). These were intended to promote the systematic study of plants as objects in place of the object lessons in general use. She has prepared an enlarged edition of Henslow's "Botanical Charts" (1873), translated from the French Quatrefage's "Natural History of Man" (1875), and contributed to the "Popular Science Monthly" and other periodicals. Miss Youmans also published "Descriptive Botany, a Guide to the Classification of Plants, with a Popular Flora" (1885), and an abridgment of Bently's "Physiological Botany," as a sequel (1886).

YOUMANS, Letitia Creighton, Canadian reformer, b. in Cobourg, Ont., in 1827. She was educated at the Cobourg ladies' academy and at Burlington academy, Hamilton, and was for a short time teacher in a ladies' academy at Pictou. In 1850 she married Arthur Youmans, and soon afterward she became well known as a lecturer on temperance. She was superintendent of the juvenile work of the Good Templar organization and a member of the editorial staff of the "Temperance Union," organized a Women's Christian temperance union in Toronto, and was president of the Ontario temperance union from 1878 till 1883, when she became president of the Dominion organization. She was re-elected in 1885. Mrs. Youmans was one of the Canadian delegates to the World's temperance congress at Philadelphia in 1876, and in May, 1882, visited the British women's temperance association at London, and afterward lectured in various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. She is also well known as a lecturer on temperance throughout this country.

YOUNG, Alexander, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 Sept., 1800; d. there, 16 March, 1854. He was the son of Alexander Young, a printer, who, with Samuel Etherege, established the "Massachusetts Chronicle," afterward also called the "New England Palladium," an organ of the Federalist party. He was graduated at Harvard in 1820 and at the divinity-school in 1824. On leaving college he taught a year in the Boston Latin-school, where he had been a pupil, and in 1825 was ordained pastor of the New South Unitarian church in Boston, which office he held until his death. He was also a member of the board of overseers of Harvard from 1837 till 1853, and secretary from 1849 till 1853, and corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts historical society from 1849 till 1854. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1846. He was noted for his felicity in the delineation of character, and his discourses in memory of distinguished citizens of Massachusetts ran through several editions and were widely circulated. Of these the most notable were the discourses on Nathaniel Bowditch (Boston, 1838), President John T. Kirkland, of Harvard (1840), and Judge William Prescott, father of the historian (1844). Dr. Young also rendered essential service to American history by the publication of "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth from 1602 to 1625" (Boston, 1841) and "Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts

Bay from 1623 to 1636" (1846). He also edited "Library of Old English Prose Writers," the first publication of the kind in this country (9 vols., 1831–'4). There is a memoir of Dr. Young by Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D., published in the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society."—His son, **Alexander,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 May, 1836, was educated in the Boston public schools, and for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1862 he was graduated at the Harvard law-school, and at once began the practice of law in Boston. He also became associate editor of the "Globe" of that city soon after its establishment in 1872. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and is now editorially connected with the Boston "Post." His "History of the Netherlands" (Boston, 1884; London, 1886) is based on original authorities, important additions having been made to the period that is covered by Motley's works, and the history brought down to the present time.

YOUNG, Alfred, clergyman, b. in Bristol, England, 21 Jan., 1831. He was graduated at Princeton in 1848, and at the medical department of the University of New York in 1852, after which he practised medicine for a year. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and after ecclesiastical studies at the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, France, he was ordained a priest of that church on 24 Aug., 1856. He was vice-president of Seton Hall college in 1856–'7, rector of the Roman Catholic church in Princeton, N. J., in 1857–'60, and of the church in Trenton, N. J., in 1860–'1. Father Young then entered the community of the Paulists in New York city. His name has been particularly associated with the reformation of church music, and the beginning in the United States of an effort toward the restoration of the Gregorian chant for the entire services of his church. This practice was introduced in the Paulist church in 1870, and has since continued to be a feature in its services. He has both written and lectured in favor of it, and it is being gradually adopted elsewhere. At present he is engaged in the advocacy of a further reform tending toward congregational singing. Besides magazine articles on sundry religious topics, and a series of epigrammatic poems on scriptural texts in the "Catholic World," he has published "The Complete Sodality Hymn-Book" (New York, 1863); new ed., entitled "Catholic Hymns and Canticles" (1888); "The Office of Vespers" (1869); "The Catholic Hymnal" (1884); and "Carols for a Merry Christmas and a Joyous Easter" (2 vols., 1885–'6). — His brother, EDWARD (1818–1870), was a jeweler, and published in 1859 "The Ladye Lillian and other Poems."

YOUNG, Sir **Allen William,** British explorer, b. in Twickenham, Middlesex, England, in 1830. He was a captain in the merchant service at the time of the Crimean war, and rendered useful service as master of a transport to the British forces at Balaklava. Afterward he volunteered for the Franklin search expedition of Capt. Francis L. McClintock, in 1857–'60, and was sailing-master of the "Fox" during the voyage. In command of a sledge party, between February and July, 1859, he discovered 400 miles of new coast. In 1862 he commanded an expedition to survey a route for a cable telegraph under the Atlantic ocean by way of Iceland and Greenland. He was one of the organizers of the Chinese navy, and captain of a man-of-war during the Taiping rebellion. In 1875 he attempted the northwest passage, and endeavored to find the records of the lost Franklin expedition on King William's Land, in his yacht "Pandora"; and in 1876 he refitted her for a second voyage with the same object, but changed his destination to Smith sound at the request of the British admiralty, which desired to communicate with the depots of the government expedition. He accomplished his mission with success, and for his services was knighted, 12 March, 1877. An account of the "Two Voyages of the 'Pandora' in 1875 and 1876" has been published (London, 1879).

YOUNG, Andrew White, author, b. in Carlisle, Schoharie co., N. Y., 2 March, 1802; d. in Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., 17 Feb., 1877. He removed to Warsaw in 1816, received a common-school education, taught for several years, then engaged in mercantile business, and in 1830 established the Warsaw "Sentinel," changing the name in 1832 to the "Republican Advocate." In 1836 he published and edited a paper called the "American Citizen." Mr. Young represented Wyoming county in the legislature in 1845–'6 and in the Constitutional convention of 1846. He published "Introduction to the Science of Government," which obtained an extensive circulation (Warsaw, 1835; revised ed., 1839); "First Lessons in Civil Government" (1843; revised ed., 1847); "Citizen's Manual of Government and Law" (1851; revised ed., 1858); "The American Statesman: a Political History of the United States" (1855; new ed., with an appendix written just before his death, New York, 1888); and "National Economy: a History of the American Protective System" (1860).

YOUNG, Sir **Aretas William,** British soldier, b. about 1778; d. 1 Dec., 1835. He entered the army in 1795 as ensign, was captain in the 13th foot in 1796, and served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798. In 1801 he was on duty in Egypt, and in 1807 he was advanced to the rank of major in the 47th regiment. Subsequently he was engaged in many battles of the Peninsular war, and from 1813 he served in the West Indies as lieutenant-colonel, chiefly at Trinidad. In 1815 he was sent to join the expedition against Guadaloupe, and received one of the badges of the Order of Merit from Louis XVIII. He was next placed in command of the troops in Grenada, and, on his being ordered back to Trinidad, the council of assembly presented him with a sword valued at 100 guineas. From this time to the final disbandment of the 3d West Indian regiment in 1825, he administered the government at various times during the absence of Sir Ralph Woodford, and was rewarded for the "candor, integrity, and impartiality which had marked his administration" by 150 guineas for a sword, and plate valued at £250. In 1826 he was appointed protector of slaves in Demerara, and in 1831 was made lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward island. In 1834 he was knighted.

YOUNG, Augustus, author, b. in Arlington, Vt., 20 March, 1785; d. in St. Albans, Vt., 17 June, 1857. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began practice at Stow. In 1812 he removed to Craftsbury. He was a member of the state assembly during twelve successive sessions and of the state senate for three terms, and was state's attorney for Orleans county and judge of probate. He was a member of congress from Vermont from 31 May, 1841, till 3 March, 1843, and declined a re-election. He then resumed the practice of law, removed to St. Albans in 1847, was for several years judge of the county court there, and in 1856 was appointed state naturalist. He published "On the Quadrature of the Circle" (St. Albans, 1852) and "Preliminary Report on the Natural History of the State of Vermont" (Burlington, 1856).

YOUNG, Brigham, president of the Mormon church, b. in Whitingham, Vt., 1 June, 1801; d. in Salt Lake City, 29 Aug., 1877. His father, John, a farmer, served in the Revolutionary war. In 1804 Brigham went with his parents to Sherburne, N. Y., where, until he was sixteen, he received only eleven days' schooling. He then engaged in business and was a carpenter, joiner, painter, and glazier in Mendon, N. Y. In 1830 he first saw the "Book of Mormon," and a year later he was converted by Samuel H. Smith, the "prophet's" brother. On 14 April, 1832, he was baptized and began to preach in the vicinity of Mendon. In the autumn of 1832 he went to Kirtland, Ohio, where he became the close friend of Joseph Smith. He was ordained an elder, and in the winter of 1832–'3 was engaged in Canada, preaching, baptizing, and organizing missions. His advancement in the church was rapid, and on 14 Feb., 1835, he was chosen one of the twelve apostles, becoming their president a year later. Meanwhile much of his time was spent in Kirtland, where he was occupied in working on the Temple and in studying Hebrew, also in travelling, preaching, and making converts. During 1836–'7 an effort was made to depose the prophet Joseph and appoint David Whitmer president of the church. A council was held for this purpose, at which Young made an earnest plea for Smith, and the meeting terminated unpleasantly. On 22 Dec., 1837, Brigham Young left Kirtland. He purchased land in Far West, Mo., in 1838, and settled there; but, in pursuance of the order of Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs, he and his family left their home and much of their personal property on 14 Feb., 1839, and returned to Quincy, Ill. Later he was one of the twelve that founded Nauvoo, and in September of that year set out on a mission to England. His experience there is given in his own words: "We landed in the spring of 1840 as strangers in a strange land and penniless, but through the mercy of God we have printed . . . 5,000 'Books of Mormon,' 3,000 hymn-books, 2,500 volumes of the 'Millennial Star,' and 50,000 tracts, . . . emigrated to Zion 1,000 souls, yet we have lacked nothing to eat, drink, or wear." The death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail was announced to him by letter while he was on a mission in Peterborough, N. H., and he returned to Nauvoo on 6 Aug. Sidney Rigdon was then claiming leadership in the church, but two days later Young was chosen successor to Smith. In the autumn the people of Hancock and adjacent counties clamored for the removal of the Mormons from the state. In reply to such a demand, Young said, on 1 Oct., 1845, that it was the intention of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons to leave Nauvoo early in 1846 to seek a home in the wilderness. Subsequently the charter of Nauvoo was revoked, and the Mormons suffered house-burnings, plunderings, whippings, murders, and the fury of mob violence. In pursuance of his promise, many of the Mormons crossed Mississippi river early in February, 1846,

Brigham Young

and on the 15th of that month President Young and his family set out. On 1 March, while there was still several inches of snow on the ground, the exodus began with about 400 wagons in line. Brigham Young was chosen president in "Camp of Israel" on 27 March, and captains of hundreds, of fifties, and of tens were appointed to conduct the march. By command of Col. Stephen W. Kearny, a call was made on President Young, on 26 June, 1846, to furnish 500 men for one year's service during the Mexican war. "You shall have your battalion at once," he replied, and the quota of what was known as "the Mormon battalion" was filled within three days. On their arrival near what is now Florence, Neb., on 21 July, the Omaha and Pottawattamie Indians received them kindly, and urged the fugitives to establish a camp in their midst. President Young accepted this offer, after obtaining the consent of President Polk, and made his winter-quarters there. They laid the settlement out in streets and blocks, on which comfortable log-houses were built and a grist-mill was erected. On 7 April, 1847, Young, with 142 men, set out in search of a suitable place for a settlement. They entered Salt Lake valley on 24 July, 1847, and, after a survey had been made of the locality and the first house erected, Young returned to winter-quarters on 31 Oct., 1847, and on 5 Dec. was elected president by the "twelve apostles," with Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as counsellors. On 26 May, 1848, he set out again, accompanied by his family and 2,000 followers, for Salt Lake City, and arrived there on 20 Sept. A provisional government being requisite until congress should otherwise provide, he was elected on 12 March, 1849, governor of "Deseret," which is understood by the Mormons to signify "the land of the honey-bee." The territory of Utah was established on 9 Sept., 1850, and on 3 Feb., 1851, Young took the oath of office as its governor, commander-in-chief of the militia, and superintendent of Indian affairs, to which places he had been appointed by President Fillmore. Under his administration extensive tracts of land were brought under cultivation and large numbers of converts were brought from Europe. On 29 Aug., 1852, the doctrine of polygamy was first announced as a tenet of the Mormon church by Brigham Young. He claimed that a revelation commanding it had been made to Joseph Smith; but the widow and four sons of Smith denied ever having seen or heard of any such revelation. Polygamy is strictly forbidden in the "Book of Mormon," the "Doctrine and Covenants," and all Mormon publications that were issued before Smith's death, and many left the church on this question. Subsequently they formed an independent organization under the leadership of one of the sons of Smith. To sustain the new dogma, papers and periodicals were established in various parts of the world. Meanwhile the Federal judges were forced by threats of violence to leave Utah, and the laws of the United States were defied and subverted as early as 1850. Col. Edward J. Steptoe was sent in 1854 to Utah as governor, with a battalion of soldiers; but he did not deem it prudent to assume the office, and, after wintering in Salt Lake City, he formally resigned his post and went with his command to California. Most of the civil officers that were commissioned about the same time with Col. Steptoe arrived in Utah a few months after he had departed, and were harassed and terrified like their predecessors. In February, 1856, a mob of armed Mormons, instigated by sermons from the heads of the church, broke into the court-room of the U. S. district

judge and compelled him to adjourn his court. Soon afterward all the U. S. officers, with the exception of the Indian agent, were forced to flee from the territory. These and other outrages determined President Buchanan to supersede Brigham Young in the office of governor, and to send to Utah a military force to protect the Federal officers. (See CUMMING, ALFRED, and JOHNSTON, ALBERT SIDNEY.) The affair terminated with the acceptance of a pardon by the Mormons, who on their part promised to submit to the Federal authority. Throughout his life Young encouraged agriculture and manufactures, the opening of roads and the construction of bridges and public edifices, and pursued a conciliatory policy with the Indians. He successfully completed a contract to grade more than 100 miles of the Union Pacific railroad, was the prime mover in the construction of the Utah Central railroad, aided in building the Utah Northern and Utah Western narrow-gauge roads, introduced and fostered co-operation in all branches of business, and extended telegraph-wires to most of the towns of Utah. Young took to himself a large number of wives, most of whom resided in a building that was known as the "Lion house," from a huge lion carved in stone that stands upon the portico. In 1871 he was indicted for polygamy but not convicted. At the time of his death he left seventeen wives, sixteen sons, and twenty-eight daughters, and had been the father of fifty-six children. Besides his office of president of the church, Young was grand archer of the order of Danites, a secret organization within the church, which was one of the chief sources of his absolute power, and whose members, it is claimed, committed many murders and other outrages by his orders. By organizing and directing the trade and industry of the community, he accumulated great wealth. His funeral was celebrated with impressive ceremonies, in which more than 30,000 persons participated. See "The Mormons," by Charles Mackay (London, 1851); "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake," by Lieut. John W. Gunnison (Philadelphia, 1852); "Utah and the Mormons," by Benjamin G. Ferris (New York, 1856); "Mormonism: its Leaders and Designs," by John Hyde, Jr., formerly a Mormon elder (New York, 1857); "New America," by William Hepworth Dixon (London, 1867); "The Rocky Mountain Saints," by Thomas B. H. Stenhouse (New York, 1873); "History of Salt Lake City" (Salt Lake City, 1887); and "Early Days of Mormonism," by James Harrison Kennedy (New York, 1888).

YOUNG, Charles Augustus, astronomer, b. in Hanover, N. H., 15 Dec., 1834. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1853, and then taught classics at Phillips Andover academy for three years, during one year of which he studied at the theological seminary. In 1856 he was called to fill the chair of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy at Western reserve college, Ohio. During the civil war he was captain of a company in the 85th Ohio volunteers for three months in 1862. He was chosen professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Dartmouth in 1865, which post had been held by his father, Ira Young, in 1838–'58, and remained there until 1877, when he accepted the chair of astronomy at Princeton. Prof. Young was a member of the astronomical party that was sent to observe the total solar eclipse of 7 Aug., 1869, at Burlington, Iowa., and was given charge of the spectroscopic observations of the party. On this occasion he discovered the green line of the coronal spectrum, and identified it with the line 1,474 of the solar spectrum. He was also a member of the expedition under Prof. Joseph Winlock to observe the eclipse of 1870, at Jerez, Spain, and then discovered that the so-called "reversing layer" of the solar atmosphere produces a bright-line spectrum correlative to the ordinary dark-line spectrum of sunlight. In August, 1872, he was stationed at Sherman, Wyoming, to make solar spectroscopic observations. He went to Pekin as assistant astronomer under Prof. James C. Watson to observe the transit of Venus on 8 Dec., 1874, and in 1878 he had charge of the astronomical expedition that was organized by Princeton to observe the eclipse of 29 July of that year. He devised a form of automatic spectroscope, which has been very generally adopted, and has made a great number of new observations on solar prominences. He has also verified experimentally what is known as Doppler's principle as applied to light, showing that the lines of the spectrum are slightly shifted to one direction or the other according as the source of light is moving toward the earth or away from it. By this means he has been enabled to measure the velocity of the sun's rotation. Prof. Young has given popular lectures at the Peabody institute in Baltimore and the Lowell institute in Boston, and courses at Williams college, and elsewhere. The degree of Ph. D. was given him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and that of LL. D. by Wesleyan university in 1876. He was elected an associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1871, and in 1872 a foreign associate of the Royal astronomical society of Great Britain. In 1872 he was chosen to the National academy of sciences, and in 1876 served as vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, of which organization he was president in 1883. Besides large contributions to astronomical journals, scientific addresses, and magazine articles, he has published "The Sun," in the "International Scientific Series" (New York, 1882), and "A Text-Book of General Astronomy" (Boston, 1888).

YOUNG, David, clergyman, b. in Alleghany county, Pa., 19 March, 1776; d. in Harrisburg, Ohio, 15 Sept., 1859. He emigrated to Ohio, was converted to Methodism by Bishop William McKendree, was licensed to preach in 1801, and continued in the active ministry at various places till 1856. He published "Autobiography of a Pioneer" (Cincinnati, 1857).

YOUNG, George Paxton, Canadian educator, b. in Berwick-on-Tweed, 28 Nov., 1818. He was ordained as a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and removed to Canada in 1848. The same year he was installed as pastor of Knox church, Hamilton, and in 1851 he became professor of mental and moral philosophy in Knox college, Toronto, which post he resigned, together with his office in the ministry, in 1861. In 1865 he was appointed inspector of grammar-schools for Upper Canada, and in 1871 he became professor of metaphysics and ethics in University college, Toronto. He received the degree of LL. D. in 1882, and is the author of "Miscellaneous Discourses and Expositions of Scripture" (Edinburgh, 1854), and also of "The Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion" (1862).

YOUNG, James, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Galt, Ont., 24 May, 1835. He was educated in his native place, and owned and edited the "Dumfries Reformer" from 1853 till 1863. Mr. Young was elected to represent South Waterloo in the Dominion parliament in 1867, and re-elected by acclamation in 1872 and 1874, but was an unsuccessful candidate for the same constitu-

ency in 1878. He was elected to the Ontario legislature for North Hastings in 1879, re-elected by acclamation in 1883, and on 2 June, 1882, became provincial treasurer, which post he resigned on 29 Oct., in consequence of feeble health, but continued to represent Riding till December, 1886, when he declined a renomination. In the Dominion parliament he secured the abolition of the office of queen's printer, in 1873 submitted a bill in favor of the ballot, proposed a committee and report in 1874, which resulted in the publication of the "Hansard," containing the house of commons debates, and was the author of other important measures. He was elected president of the Reform association of Ontario in 1878, has been president of the Sabbath-school association of that province, a member of the Agriculture and arts association of Ontario, and is connected with various industrial and financial associations. He has published two prize essays —"The Agricultural Resources of Canada" (1857) and "The Reciprocity Treaty" (1865)—"Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries" (1880), and "The National Future of Canada" (1887), a collected series of letters published originally in the Toronto "Globe," and in opposition to a commercial union with the United States and to imperial federation.

YOUNG, John, governor of Hawaii, b. in Massachusetts about 1755; d. in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1835. He shipped about 1789 as boatswain of the "Eleanor," which called at Hawaii a year later. In revenge for the murder of a sailor, the captain killed about 100 natives with grapeshot, and sailed away, accidentally leaving Young on shore. The latter was doomed to death, but was saved through the intercession of the king's niece, Kaoanaeha, who had fallen in love with him. They were soon afterward married, and King Kamehameha made him his chief counsellor, benefited by his instructions in establishing his empire over all the islands, and appointed him governor of the island of Hawaii. Young was the grandfather of Queen Emma Kaleleonalani. (See KALAKAUA.)

YOUNG, John, agricultural writer, b. in Falkirk, Scotland, in September, 1773; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 6 Oct., 1837. He was educated in Glasgow, became a merchant, emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1814, and was the representative of Sydney in the provincial assembly from 1825 till his death. He also filled the office of secretary of the Nova Scotia board of agriculture, having awakened a wide-spread interest in agricultural economy by a series of letters that were published under the signature of "Agricola" in the Halifax "Recorder" in 1818, and taken an active part in the formation of agricultural societies, to which the first impetus was given by his letters, which were published in book-form under the title of "Letters of Agricola on the Principles of Vegetation and Tillage" (Halifax, 1822). He also prepared a "Report of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Halifax" (Halifax, 1823–'4).—His son, **George R.,** author, b. in Scotland; d. in Halifax, N. S., was a member of parliament, and the author of several important works, the chief of which was a sketch of "Colonial Literature, Science, and Education" He was also the founder of the "Nova Scotian," a paper which in after years, under the editorship of Joseph Howe, exerted wide influence. He also published "Letters to E. G. S. Stanley, M. P., upon the Existing Treaties with France and America as regards their Rights of Fishery" (London, 1834), and "History, Principles, and Prospects of the Bank of British North America and of the Colonial Bank" (1838).—Another son, Sir **William,** Canadian jurist, b. in Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland, 29 July, 1799; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 8 May, 1887, was educated at Glasgow university, went to Nova Scotia with his family in 1814, and aided his father in business until 1820, when he entered a law-office. In 1826 he was admitted a barrister, and in 1843 he became queen's counsel. He entered into partnership with his brothers, and in 1832 was elected to the Prince Edward island house of assembly. Later, when the island was divided, he sat for Inverness from 1837 till 1859. In 1838 Mr. Young was sent as one of a delegation to Quebec to meet Lord Durham to discuss matters affecting the prosperity of the province. During the session of 1839 Mr. Young was appointed a delegate to represent to the imperial government the views of Nova Scotia regarding certain reforms, which were accomplished. In 1840 he was active in the demonstrations against Sir Colin Campbell, then lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, which resulted in his recall, and he was equally hostile to his successor, the Viscount Falkland. In 1843 Young was elected speaker of the house of assembly by a majority of two votes. On 8 Feb., 1844, the new house met, when Young, who had been elevated to a seat in the executive council, but had resigned on his appointment to the speakership, was re-elected speaker. In 1847 Sir John Harvey, who succeeded Lord Falkland, proposed a coalition; but Young opposed the suggestion with his accustomed vigor. A new election was determined upon, in which the reformers were victors, and Young was a third time elected speaker. In the session of 1850 he was appointed on a commission to consolidate and simplify the laws. This is said to have been the first time that an attempt of the sort was ever made in a British colony. In 1854 Mr. Young assumed the office of attorney-general, and formed a ministry, that was defeated shortly afterward, but in 1860 Mr. Young and his party again assumed control of affairs. He became premier and president of the council, and on the death of Chief-Justice Sir Brenton Haliburton in the same year, was appointed to that post. Soon afterward he was created judge of the vice-admiralty, an imperial appointment, and in 1868 he was knighted by the queen. For many years Sir William he was a member of the board of governors of Dalhousie university, Halifax, and chairman of that body. He declined the lieutenant-governorship of Nova Scotia. On 4 May, 1881, he resigned his seat on the bench, and at his death he left the greater part of his wealth to charitable and educational institutions.—Another son, **Charles,** Canadian jurist, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 30 April, 1812, studied in Dalhousie college, Halifax, where he took honors, and entered the law-office of his brothers, George and William. In 1838 he was called to the bars of Nova Scotia and of Prince Edward island, and, forming a copartnership with his brothers, practised for several years. On 23 Nov., 1847, he was the first barrister in Prince Edward island to be appointed queen's counsel. At the age of twenty-eight he entered the island house of assembly, and was soon transferred to the legislative council, where he sat for twenty-three years, during ten of which he was its president. In 1851–'2 and 1858–'9 he was attorney-general, and he was also administrator of the government of Prince Edward island for four years. Like his brother William, he was a warm supporter of the policy of responsible government, and he was the first public man in the island to espouse that principle. In 1852 he received his appointment as judge of probate, and

sixteen years later he became judge in bankruptcy. In March, 1875, he retired from the latter post. As a barrister he had a very large and lucrative practice, hardly a case of importance occurring in which he was not retained. In tenantry cases he was almost invariably retained by the tenants, and the peculiar land laws of the island found always in him a ready and logical interpreter. He frequently delivered public lectures, and the Mechanics' institute of Charlottetown owes to him its foundation. Since 1845 he has been a warm temperance advocate, and he has been a local preacher of the Methodist church for many years. In 1858 the queen offered him the dignity of knighthood, which he declined.

YOUNG, John, governor of New York, b. in Chelsea, Vt., 12 June, 1802; d. in New York city, 23 April, 1852. He was taken in early life to Conesus, Livingston co., N. Y., received a common-school education, taught himself the classics, was a teacher for several years, studied law in Geneseo, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and attained a high reputation, especially as a jury lawyer. Early in life he engaged in politics, supporting Andrew Jackson in 1828, and in the following year attaching himself to the anti-Masonic party, by which he was elected to the legislature in 1832. He was elected to congress as a Whig in 1836, and served from 4 Dec. of that year till 3 March, 1837. He declined a re-election for the following term, but was again put in nomination in 1840, and was elected, took his seat when congress was called together in extra session on 31 May, 1841, and served till 3 March, 1843. He was elected to the legislature in 1844, became leader of the Whigs, and carried through the bill for a constitutional convention, with the aid of the Hunker or Radical Democratic vote. He was re-elected in 1845, acquired great popularity as the champion of the anti-renters, received the Whig nomination for governor in 1846, and was elected. He condemned the Mexican war in his messages, and sanctioned resolutions of the legislature in favor of excluding slavery from the territory that had been acquired from Mexico. He supported Henry Clay's candidacy in the Whig national convention of 1848. In July, 1849, he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States in New York city.

YOUNG, Sir **John,** Baron Lisgar, governor-general of Canada, b. in the presidency of Bombay, British India, 31 Aug., 1807; d. in Ireland, 6 Oct., 1876. His father, Sir William Young, bart., was a director of the East India company. In his childhood the son left India for England, and he was graduated at Oxford in 1829. He studied law, and in 1834 was called to the bar. He sat in the house of commons as a conservative from 1831 till 1855, from 1841 till 1844 was a lord of the treasury, and during the next two years secretary of the treasury. From 1852 till 1855, during the premiership of the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir John Young was sent to Ireland as chief secretary.

In 1855 he was transferred to the Ionian islands as lord high commissioner. On the death of his father in 1848 he had succeeded to the baronetcy, and for his services in connection with the Ionian islands mission he was decorated by the queen with the grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1860 he was sent to New South Wales as governor. His administration of that colony lasted nearly seven years, when he returned to England, and in 1868 received the appointment of governor-general of Canada, and governor and commander-in-chief of Prince Edward island, which had not then entered the union, in succession to Viscount Monck. He arrived in November, and was sworn as governor-general on 29 Dec. He remained in office until June, 1872, when he was succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin. In 1870 his long public services were rewarded with a peerage, when he took the title of Baron Lisgar, and in the year following he was constituted lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Cavan. As governor-general of Canada, Lord Lisgar proved a capable and dignified ruler. He was not a man given to much social display, but he was a constitutional student and a hard-working official. He had been trained in a severe school, and during his career in the Dominion he had opportunity for the exercise of his talent and knowledge of public affairs. While governor he had to deal with the Red river rebellion, Louis Riel's first insurrection in the northwest; the Washington treaty was signed, Nova Scotia secured "better terms," Manitoba and British Columbia joined in the confederation, and the terms for building the Canadian Pacific railway were agreed upon. He was in feeble health most of the time that he was in Canada, but he contrived to do his duty in an exceptionably able manner, and he won many friends. At the close of his term he retired to his estates in Ireland, and passed the remainder of his days quietly. The title expired with him, and, as he had no children, the estate passed to his nephew, the present baronet, Sir William Muston Need Young.

YOUNG, John, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Ayr, Scotland, 4 March, 1811; d. in Montreal, Canada, 12 April, 1878. He emigrated to Canada in 1826, became a clerk in the establishment of John Torrance at Montreal, and in 1835 he entered into partnership with David Torrance at Quebec. During the rebellion of 1837 he served as a captain of volunteers. Mr. Young returned to Montreal in 1840 and joined Harrison Stephens in business. In 1845 he was one of the originators of the project for the construction of the railway to Portland, Me., and he also advocated the construction of a railway from Montreal to the west and became president of the projected line. About the same time he suggested and advocated the necessity of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and advanced the funds for the survey, the route being adopted for the Victoria bridge. In 1851 Mr. Young was appointed commissioner of public works in the Hincks-Morin cabinet, was elected to represent the city of Montreal, and continued its representative till his health compelled him to retire in 1857. In 1851 he resigned the commissionership of public works in consequence of the determination of the government to charge differential tolls on American vessels passing through Welland canal. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Montreal, west, in 1863, was elected in 1872, and retired in 1874.

YOUNG, John Clarke, educator, b. in Greencastle, Pa., 12 Aug., 1803; d. in Danville, Ky., 23

June, 1857. He was the son of an eminent clergyman of the Associate Reformed church, studied at Columbia for three years, then went to Dickinson college, where he was graduated in 1823, spent two years at Princeton seminary, and, while acting as a tutor in Princeton college during the next two years, was licensed to preach by the New York presbytery on 7 March, 1827. He was installed as pastor of a Presbyterian church in Louisville, Ky., in 1828, and two years later was chosen president of Centre college, which office he filled until his death, officiating also after 1834 as pastor of a Presbyterian church in Danville. In a controversy with the Rev. Samuel Crothers and William Steele he upheld the views of the Kentucky emancipationists and deprecated the aims of the Abolitionists. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1839, and in 1853 was moderator of the general assembly. His first wife was a sister of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge and his second a daughter of John J. Crittenden. His publications include a "Speech before the Kentucky Colonization Society" (1832), and an "Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, proposing a Plan for the Instruction and Emancipation of their Slaves," which he prepared in 1834 for the committee of the Kentucky synod that had passed resolutions in favor of gradual emancipation. Of the address 100,000 copies were circulated. It elicited the strictures of the Ohio Abolitionists, to whom Dr. Young replied in a letter entitled "The Doctrine of Immediate Emancipation Unsound," which first appeared in the newspapers in 1835.

YOUNG, John Freeman, P. E. bishop, b. in Pittston, Kennebec co., Me., 30 Oct., 1820; d. in New York city, 15 Nov., 1885. He began a scientific course at Wesleyan university in 1841, but left that institution during freshman year. He then became a student in the Virginia theological seminary at Alexandria, where he was graduated in 1845. He was at once ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and preached successively in Florida, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In 1860–'7 he was assistant minister of Trinity church, New York. Having been elected the second bishop of Florida, he was consecrated, 25 July, 1867, and held the office until the time of his death. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia college in 1865. Bishop Young has published in pamphlet-form a series of twenty-five hymns in the Spanish language, with tunes, also "Great Hymns of the Church" (New York, 1887).

YOUNG, John Russell, journalist, b. in Downington, Chester co., Pa., 20 Nov., 1841. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and the New Orleans high-school. He entered the employment of the Philadelphia "Press" in 1857 as copy-boy, and was promoted to other duties till at the beginning of the civil war he was sent to Virginia as war-correspondent. He remained with the Army of the Potomac from the battle of Bull Run till the end of the Chickahominy campaign. In 1864 he accompanied Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks on his Red river expedition, after which he returned to Philadelphia to assume editorial charge of the "Press." He resigned in 1865 and attempted to establish a new paper in Philadelphia, which he called the "Morning Post," and after its failure began the publication of one in New York city named the "Standard," with which he had no better success. He then connected himself with the New York "Tribune," of which he was managing editor from 1866 till 1869. Having studied law for the prescribed term, he obtained admission to the bar in 1867. In 1871 he went to Europe as a correspondent of the New York "Herald," and was engaged in collecting news in Great Britain and on the continent till 1877, when, as commissioner of the "Herald," he accompanied ex-President Grant around the world. After his return to New York city in 1879 he resumed his place on the editorial staff. On 15 March, 1882, he was appointed U. S. minister to China. He filled that post until the accession of President Cleveland, and then returned to New York and engaged in his former occupation. He has published "Around the World with General Grant" (2 vols., New York, 1879).—His brother, **James Rankin,** journalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 March, 1847, enlisted in the emergency campaign of 1863, and then entered the volunteer army in 1864, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," was its Washington correspondent until 1871, when he became executive clerk of the U. S. senate, which place he has since held. He is one of the owners of the Philadelphia "Evening Star," to which he has contributed the "S. M." correspondence.

YOUNG, Jonathan, naval officer, b. in Ohio, 27 Nov., 1825; d. in New London, Conn., 17 May, 1885. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 19 Oct., 1841, and served in the West Indies, where he participated in an engagement with pirates on the Isle of Pines off the south coast of Cuba, and captured a slaver with 500 slaves on board. He cruised in the ship-of-the-line "Columbus" around the world, 1845–'8, and at Yeddo, Japan, succeeded in forcibly delivering a letter to the Japanese government. He became a passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1847, was commissioned a master, 14 Sept., 1855, and a lieutenant the next day, while on a cruise in the steamer "Massachusetts," of the Pacific station. In this cruise he participated in engagements with Indians in Puget sound. He commanded the steamer "Westernport" in the Paraguay expedition of 1859, and when the civil war began was serving in the steamer "Susquehanna" in the Mediterranean, in which he returned, 6 June, 1861, and participated in the capture of the forts at Hatteras inlet, 28 Aug., 1861, and of Port Royal, S. C., 7 Nov., 1861. He was executive in the steamer "Powhatan" in chase of the Confederate privateer "Sumter" to Brazil and Gibraltar in 1861–'2, commanded the steamer "Pembina," of the Western Gulf squadron, a short time in 1863, and was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and to commander, 25 July, 1866, commanded the receiving-ship at Portsmouth, N. H., 1866–'7, and steamer "Mahaska," North Atlantic squadron, 1868–'9, served at the naval observatory in Washington, 1869, and navy-yard, Portsouth, 1869–'72. He was chief of staff on the flag-ship "Lancaster," of the Brazil squadron, in 1873, was commissioned a captain, 8 Nov., 1873, commanded the steamer "Tennessee," of the Asiatic squadron, in 1876–'8, and served at the navy-yard, Portsmouth, in 1879–'81. He was promoted to commodore, 19 June, 1882, and commanded the naval station at New London in 1882–'5.

YOUNG, Josué Marie, R. C. bishop, b. in the part of Acton that is now called Shapleigh, Me., 29 Oct., 1808; d. in Erie, Pa., 18 Sept., 1866. His father, Jonathan, a graduate of Harvard, was a Universalist in religion, and the son was educated in the Congregational faith by a maternal uncle, who was a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Moody. He was apprenticed to a printer at Portland in 1823, adopted Universalist views for a time, and then became a convert to Catholicism. For a year after his apprenticeship he edited the "Maine

Democrat" at Saco, and then emigrated to the west, working at his trade in Kentucky and afterward in Cincinnati, Ohio. His religious zeal and his talents attracted the notice of Bishop John B. Purcell, who sent him to Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, to prepare for the ministry. He adopted a new middle name in the place of his original one of Moody, was ordained priest in 1837, and labored for seven years as a missionary in the west and afterward as parish priest at Lancaster, Ohio. When the diocese of Erie was formed in 1853 by the division of the former diocese of Pittsburg, he was nominated as the successor of Bishop Michael O'Connor, who was translated to the new see at his own suggestion. Dr. Young, however, was reluctant to take the place of the older bishop at Pittsburg, but agreed to accept an appointment as bishop of Erie. He was consecrated on 23 April, 1854. His administration of the diocese was distinguished for zeal and energy, and resulted in an increase of churches from 28 to more than 50, and of clergymen from 14 to 51. He established academies and schools, orphan asylums, and an infirmary and hospital, was rigid in religious exercises, laborious in his episcopal visitations, assiduous in preparing young men for the spiritual office, and active in the promotion of temperance, and was an earnest preacher, attracting many Protestant hearers.

YOUNG, Loyal, clergyman, b. in Charlemont, Mass., 1 July, 1806. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1828, and at the Western theological seminary, Alleghany City, Pa., in 1832, was licensed to preach by the Ohio presbytery on 21 July of that year, and installed at the same time as pastor of the church at Butler, Pa. He remained in this relation till 1868, then was pastor of the church at French Creek, W. Va., for eight years, and for five years had charge of one at Parkersburg, W. Va., after which he labored as a missionary for four years in Winfield, W. Va. The degree of D. D. was given him by Washington college in 1858. He has been a trustee of Washington college and of the Western theological seminary. Dr. Young is the author of "Interviews with Inspired Men" (Pittsburg, 1857); "Commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes" (Philadelphia, 1866); "From Dawn to Dusk, a Pastor's Panorama" (Claremont, N. H., 1884); and "Ecce Diluvium, or Noah's Account of the Flood" (Washington, Pa., 1887).

YOUNG, Pierce Manning Butler, soldier, b. in Spartanburg, S. C., 15 Nov., 1839. He was taken to Georgia when he was a year old, was educated at the military institute in that state, began the study of law, and then entered the U. S. military academy in 1857. Within two months of the time for graduation he resigned on account of the secession of the southern states, and joined the Confederate army as a 2d lieutenant. He was successively promoted through all the grades of the service to that of major-general on 12 Dec., 1864, when he was assigned to the command of a cavalry division. He resided in Cartersville, Ga., after the war, and was the only Democrat who was elected to congress when representation was restored under the reconstruction acts, taking his seat on 25 July, 1868. He was re-elected for the three succeeding terms, serving till 3 March, 1875. Gen. Young has been a delegate to every National Democratic convention since 1868. In 1877 he was appointed one of the commissioners from the United States to the World's fair held in Paris. He was appointed consul-general to St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1885, but, owing to the severe climate, resigned a year later, and has since resided on his plantation near Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, senator, b. in Kentucky in 1796; d. in Washington, D. C., about 1852. He removed to Jonesboro', Ill., and was admitted to the bar, 28 Sept., 1817. He was a member of the general assembly in 1820–'2, became judge of the 3d judicial district of Illinois, 19 July, 1825, and in 1828 was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. On 23 Jan., 1829, he was commissioned judge of the 5th circuit, which included what is now Cook county. In 1836 he was elected U. S. senator, and in 1839 he was appointed a state agent to negotiate the state internal improvement bonds, and went to Europe for that purpose. He was commissioned associate justice of the supreme court on 4 Feb., 1843, and held the post till he resigned, 25 Jan., 1847. In 1847 he was appointed commissioner of the general land office, and in 1850–'1 he was clerk of the house of representatives at Washington.

YOUNG, Thomas John, clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 22 Oct., 1803; d. there, 11 Oct., 1852. He was graduated at Yale in 1823, ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1827, was pastor of the united parishes of St. Luke and Prince William in 1828–'36, of St John's church, John's island, in 1836–'47, and assistant rector of St. Michael's church, Charleston, from 1847 till his death. In the diocesan convention of 1838 he was elected a delegate to the general convention at Philadelphia, and he was re-elected till 1850, when, owing to impaired health, he declined to serve any longer. In the diocesan convention of 1841 he was appointed one of the committee of three to revise the constitution, canons, and the rules of order of the church, and of this committee he was the one selected to do the work. He was one of the originators of the Church home in Charleston, and delivered the address at its opening in 1851. In 1849 he visited Europe. He published sermons and addresses.

YOUNG, Thomas Lowry, soldier, b. in Killyleagh, Ireland, 14 Dec., 1832; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 July, 1888. He came to this country at an early age, served in the U. S. army during the last year of the war with Mexico, and afterward taught in Cincinnati. He entered the National army at the beginning of the civil war, and was promoted colonel, but, having contracted disease in the Atlanta campaign, he was honorably discharged in September, 1864, and brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. He was graduated at the Cincinnati law-school, admitted to the bar in 1865, the same year was appointed assistant city auditor of Cincinnati, and was elected a member of the state house of representatives for a term of two years. He was elected recorder of Hamilton county in 1867, appointed a supervisor of internal revenue in 1868, and was a delegate to the National Republican convention the same year. He was elected state senator in 1871, lieutenant-governor in 1875, and in 1877 became governor after Ruther-

ford B. Hayes was chosen president. He served in congress in 1878–'82, and in 1886 was appointed a member of the board of public affairs of Cincinnati, which office he held at his death.

YOUNG, William, journalist, b. in Deptford, England, in 1809; d. in Paris, France, 15 April, 1888. His father was an admiral in the royal navy. He married an American lady in 1839, and came to this country, where, from 1848 till 1867, he edited in New York city "The Albion," a paper devoted to British news and interests. In 1868 he established "Every Afternoon," which was discontinued in four weeks with heavy loss. He then removed to Paris, where he afterward resided. Mr. Young published "Two Hundred Lyrical Poems of Béranger, done into English Verse" (New York, 1850); "Carmina Collegensia" (1868); "Mathieu Ropars, etc., by an Ex-Editor" (1868); and "The Man who Laughs," from the French of Victor Hugo (1869). He also wrote the letter-press for a collection of photographs entitled "Lights and Shades of New York Picture Galleries" (1863), and adapted several plays from the French.

YOUNG, William Henry Harrison Hutchinson, journalist, b. in Amherst, Erie co., N. Y., 4 May, 1819. He was educated at Fredonia academy, N. Y., admitted to the bar, and practised in Buffalo, but removed to the south, took part in the Texan revolution and the Mexican war, and also edited the Savannah "Georgian" and "Young's Spirit of the South" at Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. He has also been connected editorially with several papers at the north, including the "Spirit of the Times," the "Democratic Review," and the Cincinnati "Sunday Despatch." He married a wealthy southern lady, and together they aided in establishing the "Kinney Colony" in Nicaragua, publishing there the "Central American." At the opening of the civil war they raised and equipped at their own expense Young's Kentucky light cavalry (afterward the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry), which was the first cavalry regiment to take the field, and of which Mr. Young became colonel. Since the war Col. Young has practised law in Washington, and has been interested in establishing a colony of veteran soldiers in Florida. He and his wife also founded the New York volunteer institute, a school in which they educated 900 soldiers' orphans at their own expense. Col. Young has invented and patented an artificial stone.

YSABEAU, Alphonse Paul (ee-zah-bo), French naval officer, b. in Dunkirk in 1811; d. in Fort de France, Martinique, in December, 1848. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1826, was promoted ensign in 1832 and lieutenant in 1837, sailed in the fleet that under Admiral De Mackau blockaded Buenos Ayres in 1840–'3, and was employed in hydrographic service in the river Plate. He made also a survey of the lower basin of the Parana. After a short sojourn in France he was attached to the station of Martinique, and died in Fort de France of yellow fever. He wrote "Rapport sur le bassin inférieur du Parana" (Paris, 1845); "Journal d'un témoin du siège de Buenos Ayres" (2 vols., 1846); and "Études sur les révolutions et les guerres civiles dans l'Amérique du Sud" (3 vols., Fort de France, 1848).

YSAMBERT, Gustave (ee-zahm-bair), French naval officer, b. in Brittany in 1667; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 18 March, 1711. After commanding a privateer in the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, he entered the royal navy about 1700, with the rank of commander. In 1710 he sailed as chief-of-staff of Jean Baptiste Duclerc in the latter's expedition to Brazil. On 6 Aug. they sighted Rio Janeiro, which they could have then carried by a speedy attack, but, Duclerc's intention being opposed by Ysambert and the council of war, they anchored on 17 Aug. at a point near Tejuco and landed 900 marines. The Portuguese meanwhile had prepared for resistance, and when the French arrived at Novo Engenho dos Padres da Companhia, six miles from Rio Janeiro, they met a Portuguese division which they defeated. Failing to receive co-operation from the fleet, which had been dispersed by a tempest, they were attacked, on 18 Sept., by the viceroy, Francisco de Castro Moraes, with superior forces, but routed him and followed the fugitives into the city. Being received there by a cross-fire from fortified buildings, Ysambert with a small party barricaded himself in the city-hall, while Duclerc took shelter in the custom-house. After a heavy loss, Duclerc agreed to capitulate on condition that his forces should be returned to France; but Ysambert, whose position was stronger, was reluctant to trust the Portuguese, and continued resistance till he received peremptory orders from Duclerc to comply with the terms of the capitulation. The leaders were well treated, but a few days later the French fleet, unaware of the surrender, made an attack on the city. The viceroy proclaimed the capitulation violated, and the officers were thereafter kept in close confinement. Duclerc and Ysambert were killed by the guard in an attempt to escape, or murdered, according to other historians, on 18 March, 1711. Their death was avenged a few months later by Dugay-Trouin, who released the surviving French prisoners.

YSAMBERT, Jules Henri d', French administrator, b. in Nancy, Lorraine, in 1739; d. there in 1795. He entered the quartermaster's department of the French army and came to this country in 1780 with Count de Rochambeau, serving afterward in Santo Domingo till 1792, when he was recalled to France, and afterward imprisoned during the reign of terror. He published "Mémoire sur les opérations des intendants pendant la campagne de M. le Comte de Rochambeau aux États-Unis de l'Amérique en 1780–'82," written in answer to charges of dishonesty and fraud against the quartermaster's department of Rochambeau's army (Brest, 1785); "Journal d'un témoin de la guerre d'Amérique" (1786); and "Le dernier boucanier," a historical novel, containing interesting information about the West Indies and the life of a privateer (Nancy, 1788).

YSOART, Sigismond (ee-zo-ar), Flemish author, b. in Ypres in 1604; d. in Amsterdam in 1652. He was a mariner, made voyages to South America and Cape Horn, and, entering the service of the West Indian company in 1641, was employed for several years in Guiana, and commanded the fleet that devastated the southern coast of Brazil in 1647. In 1649 he made a chart of the Caribbean sea and the coast of Guiana, and, being promoted in the following year a director of the West Indian company, settled in Amsterdam, where he died. He wrote a narrative of his expedition entitled "Diarum nauticum itineris Bavatorum in Indias Occidentales" (Amsterdam, 1650), and contributed to the second edition of the "Histoire du commencement et des progrès de la compagnie des Indes Occidentales des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, contenant les principaux voyages" (3 vols., Amsterdam, 1655–'6).

YULEE, David Levy, senator, b. in the West Indies in 1811; d. in New York city, 10 Oct., 1886. His father, whose name was Levy, was of Hebrew

extraction. The son removed with him to Virginia when quite young, and there received the rudiments of a classical education. In 1824 he went to Florida, studied law, and engaged in planting. He was elected a delegate to congress from that territory, and served from 31 March, 1841, till 3 March, 1845, under the name of David Levy, but afterward changed it to David Levy Yulee, under which designation he was subsequently known. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention, was elected a U. S. senator from Florida as a Democrat, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1851, and was again in the senate from 3 Dec., 1855, till 21 Jan., 1861, when he retired to join the southern Confederacy. During the civil war he served as a member of the Confederate congress, and at its termination was confined as a prisoner of state at Fort Pulaski until he was pardoned. At one time he was president of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad in Florida. Mr. Yulee was interested in the development of Fernandina and Cedar Keys, and was one of the corporators of the railroad between those two places.

YUNG WING, diplomatist, b. in Nan Ping, province of Kwang Tung, China, 17 Nov., 1828. He became a pupil of Samuel R. Brown, D. D., who was then a teacher in China under the auspices of the Morrison education society, and accompanied Dr. Brown to the United States in April, 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1854, and was engaged in the tea and silk business until 1864, when he entered the service of the Chinese government, and was commissioned to purchase machinery in the United States for what is now the Kiang Nan arsenal. In 1870, at Tientsin, he submitted four propositions to the high commissioners that had been appointed to settle the affair of the massacre of Christians at that place. The first was the transportation of the tribute rice in steamers by sea, freight to be paid by the government as subsidy to a Chinese stock company to create a fleet of ocean and river steamers, This company is now the well-known China merchant steam navigation company. Secondly, he proposed the education of Chinese youths abroad, to facilitate intercourse with foreigners, and develop the resources of the empire. The third proposal was the opening of the rivers of China, and the fourth to terminate the pretensions of the Roman Catholic church in her claim to exercise jurisdiction over native proselytes. The first and second propositions were carried out in 1872, and within the next two years 120 youth were sent to the United States in charge of commissioners, one of whom was Yung Wing, who was made a mandarin of the third rank by brevet. In 1874 he went to Peru to investigate the affairs of the Chinese laborers there. In 1878 he was appointed assistant minister resident of China at Washington, with privilege of wearing the button of the second rank by brevet. In 1881 the Chinese students were recalled, and the educational scheme was abandoned. In 1882 he returned to China, and was appointed expectant intendant of Kiang Su province; but on account of the health of his wife he returned to Hartford, Conn. He was made a citizen of the United States on 30 Oct., 1852, and in 1875, married Miss Mary Kellogg, of Avon, Conn., who died on 29 May, 1886.

YVER DE CHAZELLES, Jean Pierre (ēe-vair), French navigator, b. in St. Aubin du Cormier in 1709; d. there in 1786. In 1750 he obtained the command of an expedition to search for the northwest passage, and, after visiting Iceland, anchored in June at Vagna-fjord, on the coast of Greenland, where he built barracks. He undertook an expedition to the interior, and discovered a chain of high mountains, which were seen again in 1869 by the Austrian scientific expedition of Karl Koldewey. Resuming his journey, he coasted Greenland, prepared a valuable chart of all its inlets and fjords, and anchored at Vorland island, 81° north latitude. He was the first navigator to reach 81° 30′ north latitude, where he was imprisoned by icebergs from December, 1750, till March, 1751, and then drifted to the south, visiting Spitzbergen on the homeward journey. He related the results of his expedition in "Voyage à la recherche du passage du Nord-Ouest" (4 vols., Rennes, 1752–'3). Yver was promoted brigadier-general of the naval forces, and fought with credit in the West Indies, twice relieving Tobago, raising the blockade of Cape Français in Santo Domingo, and defending St. Vincent and Grenada. From 1764 till 1766 he was occupied in making a chart of the Caribbean sea, and in 1766–'8 he visited Mexico. He made in 1769 an expedition to the coast of Patagonia and the Strait of Lemaire, and retired in 1772, but re-entered active service when France joined in the war for American independence, and was employed in the West Indies and the Indian and Pacific oceans. Yver's works include "Atlas de la mer des Antilles" (Rennes, 1773); "Instructions aux navigateurs sur le débouquement de Saint Domingue" (1774); "De Mexico à Acapulco dans le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne, avec un aperçu sur l'état politique et la condition sociale des Indiens" (2 vols., 1778); and "Histoire de la marine Française au dixseptième siècle" (4 vols., 1784–'6).

YVES D'ÉVREUX, Pierre (eev-day-vrö), French missionary, b. in Normandy about 1570; d. in Évreux about 1630. He entered the Capuchin order and was prior of the convent at Évreux in 1611, when he was named one of the three missionaries to accompany Claude d'Abbeville to Brazil. They anchored opposite Marajo island, at the mouth of the Amazon, built houses and a chapel on the island, and were soon on friendly terms with the Indians. Father Claude returned to France in 1612, and Yves led an expedition through the interior of Brazil, collecting medicinal plants and specimens in natural history. Early in 1613 Razilly sailed for La Rochelle, leaving about twenty soldiers to guard the fort, and promised reenforcements and supplies; but they never came, and Father Claude freighted a schooner, which carried the settlers and missionaries to the West Indies. Yves wrote an account of his voyage to Brazil which was published at the end of Claude d'Abbeville's narrative, "Histoire de la mission des P. P. Capucins, à l'île de Maragnon et terres circonvoisines" (Paris, 1615), and was reprinted with notes and an introduction by Ferdinand Denis, from the only known copy, which is preserved in the national library at Paris. It is entitled "Voyage dans le nord du Brésil, fait pendant les années 1611 à 1614" (Paris, 1864).

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ZABRISKIE, Abraham Oothout, jurist, b. in Greenbush (now East Albany), N. Y., 10 June, 1807; d. in Truckee, Cal., 27 June, 1873. He was graduated at Princeton in 1825, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He practised for two years in Newark, and then removed to Hackensack, N. J., where he remained till 1849. He was reporter of the supreme court of New Jersey from 1848 till 1856. Removing to Jersey City from Hackensack, he was elected to the state senate, and took an important part in framing the city charter of 1851 and in other legislation. He became chancellor of New Jersey in 1866, and died while he was on a journey soon after the completion of his term.

ZACHOS, John Celivergos (zak'-os), educator, b. in Constantinople, Turkey, 20 Dec., 1820. He is of Greek parentage, and came to this country when he was ten years old with Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He was graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1840, and in 1842–'5 studied at the medical school of Miami university, but did not take his degree. He was associate principal in Cooper female seminary, Dayton, Ohio, in 1851–'4, and principal of the grammar-school of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1855–'7. During the civil war he served in the army as an assistant surgeon, and in 1865, having studied theology privately, he was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church in West Newton, Mass. In 1866–'7 he was pastor at Meadville, Pa., and professor of rhetoric in the theological school in that place. Since 1871 he has been curator of the Cooper union, New York city. Dr. Zachos invented and patented in 1876 the stenotype, for printing a legible text from the English alphabet at a reporting speed. In this machine the types are fixed on eighteen shuttle-bars, two or more of which may be simultaneously placed in position, and the impression is given by a plunger common to all the bars. Improvements were patented in 1883 and 1886. He edited the "Ohio Journal of Education" in 1852, and is the author of "New American Speaker" (New York, 1852); "Analytical Elocution" (1861); "New System of Phonic Reading without changing the Orthography," a pamphlet (Boston, 1863); and a "Phonic Primer and Reader" (1864).

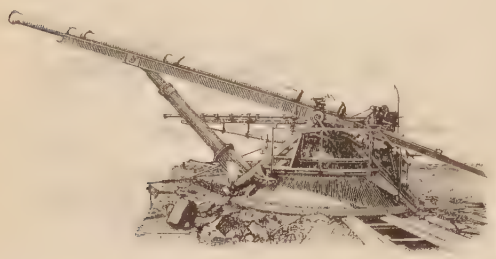
ZAKRZEWSKA, Maria Elizabeth (sakrzhev'-skah), physician, b. in Berlin, Prussia, 6 Sept., 1829. She is of Polish descent. After studying medicine and serving as an assistant and afterward as a teacher in the college in which she had studied, she came to this country in 1853, and was graduated at Cleveland medical college. With Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell she established the New York infirmary, which she superintended two years, as resident physician and manager. After her removal to Boston in 1863 she founded the New England hospital for women and children.

ZALDIVAR, Rafael, Central American statesman, b. about 1830. He studied law, taking part also in politics, and when in 1876 the government of Andres Valle was defeated by the Guatemalan army under Gen. Rufino Barrios, the Salvador junta de notables assembled in accordance with the capitulation of 25 April, and nominated Zaldivar as provisional president, and in May he was elected constitutionally. His administration was enlightened and progressive; he fostered the planting of cacoa, rubber-trees, and the maguey or American agave for the fibre industry, and founded an agricultural college and a model experimental farm. In 1883 he was re-elected, in the next year made an extended trip through the United States, England, France, and Spain, and on his return held an interview in September, 1884, with the presidents of Guatemala and Honduras regarding the proposed union of the five Central American republics. When Barrios suddenly issued, on 18 Feb., 1885, his famous decree proclaiming himself provisional chief of the restored Central American union, Zaldivar seemed to accept the idea enthusiastically, and nearly forced President Bogran, of Honduras, to subscribe to it, but when he saw the opposition in his own country and the formal protest of the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, he opened negotiations with Mexico, and finally concluded a secret treaty with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in the mean time arming apparently to assist Barrios. Finally, when the latter prepared to join the Salvador army, Zaldivar threw aside the mask and on 9 March telegraphed Barrios, declaring against him, and advanced his army of nearly 10,000 men, under Gen. Monterosa, toward the frontier. After the indecisive fight of Chalchualpa on 30 March, Monterosa retreated to San Lorenzo, after Barrios's death the Guatemalan congress proposed an armistice, and on 14 April peace was concluded. On the 21st of that month Zaldivar proposed to the provisional president of Guatemala, Barillas, a Central American union, with a congress of delegates from the five republics to meet on 15 May at Santa Rosa; but the proposal was not accepted, and he delivered the executive to Gen. Figueroa, and in May sailed for France, where he has since lived.

ZALDIVAR MENDOZA, Vicente (thal'-deevar), Mexican soldier, b. in Zacatecas in 1565; d. there about 1625. He entered the military service, and in 1600 went with his uncle, Juan de Oñate, as second commander of the expedition that was sent by the viceroy, Count de Monterey, to the conquest of New Mexico. Although they penetrated to 37° north latitude, and established there a fort and mission, under the name of San Gabriel, affairs were mismanaged, for which some writers blame Oñate and others Zaldivar, and the station was abandoned in 1604. On his return, Zaldivar retired from military service and settled in his native city, where he endowed in 1616 a Jesuit college. He wrote "Relación dirigida al Rey, Nuestro Señor, sobre la expedición y pacificación del Nuevo Mexico," which is preserved in manuscript in the archives of the Indies, and is to be published in the government collection.

ZALINSKI, Edmund Louis Gray, soldier, b. in Kurnick, Prussian Poland, 13 Dec., 1849. He came to the United States in 1853, attended school at Seneca Falls, N. Y., until 1861, and subsequently was at the high-school in Syracuse, N. Y., until 1863. At the age of fifteen he entered the army, serving at first as volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles from October, 1864, till February, 1865. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 2d New York heavy artillery in February, 1865, having been recommended for the appointment by his superior officers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va. After being commissioned he continued on Gen. Miles's staff until after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, participating in all of the engagements up to that date. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1865, and

recommended for an appointment in the regular army, where he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 5th U. S. artillery, 23 Feb., 1866, and by regular promotion became 1st lieutenant in January, 1867, and captain, 9 Dec., 1887. From 1872 till 1876 he was on duty at the Massachusetts institute of technology as professor of military science. He was graduated at the Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., 1 May, 1880, and at the school of submarine mining, Willet's point, N. Y., in July of the same year. Capt. Zalinski's name is widely known in



connection with the development of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo-gun. (See vignette.) He has invented the electrical fuse and other devices for the practical application of the weapon, and has also devised a method for the exact sight-allowance to be made for deviation due to wind in the use of rifled artillery and small-arms. His other inventions include an intrenching-tool, a ramrod-bayonet, and a telescopic sight for artillery.

ZAMBRANA, Ramón (thahm-brah'-nah), Cuban physician, b. in Havana in 1817; d. there in 1866. He studied medicine in the university of his native city, where he was graduated as licentiate in surgery in 1839, in 1843 as licentiate in medicine, and in 1846 as doctor. He filled successively in the University of Havana and the San Carlos seminary the chairs of chemistry, natural philosophy, anatomy, physiology, legal medicine, and toxicology. He was a member of several scientific and literary bodies, one of the founders of the Academy of medicine and natural sciences of Havana, and, took part in several scientific commissions. He divided his time between the duties of his profession, his chair in the university, and literary and scientific pursuits. In 1841 he founded the "Repertorio Médico Habanero," the first publication of its kind in Cuba, and in 1848 he founded the "Repertorio de Medicina Farmacia y Ciencias Naturales." He published "Prontuario Médico Quirúrgico" (Havana, 1850); "Revista Médica de la Isla de Cuba" (1851); "Obras Literarias y Científicas" (1858); "Diversas épocas de la poesía en Cuba" (1861); "Tratado de Historia Natural" (1863); "Mis Creencias" (1864); "Trabajos Académicos" (1865); and "Soliloquio" (1686). Dr. Zambrana left a manuscript history of philosophy, which has never been published.

ZAMNÁ, IZAMNÁ, or **IZAMNAT-UL,** founder of the empire of Mayapan. He seems to have been of Asiatic extraction, according to many authorities, who claim that the empires of Xibalbay and Mayapan owed their civilization to the Philistines, driven from Palestine by Joshua, who, under the conduct of Gucumatz, trusted to the sea, and were cast on the shores of Cuba. Thence they migrated to Yucatan and Guatemala, where they conquered the natives, who named them Olmecos and Xicalancos. Such is the theory of Brasseur de Bourbourg in his "Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et du Guatemala" (Paris, 1858); of Las Casas in his "Historia Apolog. de las Indias Occidentales" (manuscript); of Ramon de Ordoñes y Aguilar in his "Historia del cielo y de la tierra" (manuscript); of Diego Lopez Cogolludo in his "Historia de Yucatán" (Madrid, 1688), and others. Zamna arrived in Yucatan about the time that Balum-Votan reigned in Xibalbay, heading the emigration of a great people, according to the historians. The natives of Yucatan opposed his progress, but were defeated, and, "having subdued the whole country in a few years, Zamna built Mayapan at the foot of the Mani mountains," according to John L. Stephens in his "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan" (New York, 1858). He next promulgated a code of laws, divided his empire into fifteen provinces, which he made hereditary fiefs for his generals and the members of his family, each holding his province in fee-simple, but sustaining an army for the defence of the empire, and being compelled to own a palace in Mayapan and live there three months every year on penalty of forfeiture. Zamna's reign was a long and glorious one, and he died at a great age. It is believed that he invented the phonetic signs that constituted the Maya system of writing. He was buried in a magnificent temple built for that purpose, underground, between two rocks, which was a resort for pilgrims, and around which was erected a spacious city. This became famous under the name of Izamal, the sacred city; a part of it still exists and is inhabited, while its magnificent ruins are the admiration of the traveller. Zamna was surnamed in the aboriginal language "Itzen-caan," or "Itzenmayal," which means "The Rose of Heaven." Bernardo Lizana has written the "Historia de Nuestra Señora de Izamal, de la Provincia de Yucatán" (Valladolid, 1633).

ZAMORA, Alonso de (thah-mo'-rah), Colombian historian, b. in Bogota in 1660; d. there about 1725. He entered the Dominican order in early life, and, after finishing his studies in the College of Santo Tomas, passed several years in the southeastern missions, laboring among the Indians of the head-waters of Meta and Guaviare rivers. On his return to Bogota he acquired great fame as a theologian and littérateur, and was appointed examiner of the synod. In this post he made a specialty of the study of Granadan history, and collected numerous rare documents. In 1690 he was appointed historian of his order, and began to write his great work, which was concluded in 1696, under the title "Historia del Nuevo Reino de Granada y de la provincia de San Antonio en la religion de Santo Domingo" (Barcelona, 1701).

ZAMORA, Cristobal de, Spanish missionary, b. about 1500; d. in Tula, Mexico, 16 March, 1566. He entered the Franciscan order, and went in 1530 to Mexico, where he was attached to the missions of the province of Santo Evangelio. He learned the Indian dialects, preached in Toltec and Aztec after 1535, founded several missions, built churches, established schools for the Indians, and founded the convent of Tula, for the support of which he obtained a grant of twelve Indian villages, and established a model farm for their benefit. He held the office of prior of the convent at Tula till his death. He wrote in Toltec a catechism, a manual of prayers, and a history of Christ, which are preserved in the archives at Simancas, and are considered among the best existing monuments of the Toltec language, being remarkable for purity and elegance of style. The state publication, "Cartas de Indias" (Madrid, 1872), contains also several interesting memorials of Zamora on the condition of the Indians in Mexico.

ZANE, Ebenezer, pioneer, b. in Berkeley county, Va., 7 Oct., 1747; d. in Wheeling, Va., in 1811. He was of Danish descent. Zane made the first permanent establishment on Ohio river in 1770, on the present site of Wheeling, and built there a block-house called Fort Henry, from which he repelled several attacks that were made by the Indians during the Revolution, the last assault being in 1781. He was a disbursing officer under Lord Dunmore, held several other civil and military posts, and attained the rank of colonel. He owned the land where the city of Zanesville now stands, on Muskingum river.—His sister, **Elizabeth,** b. in Berkeley county, Va., about 1759; d. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, about 1847, had returned from Philadelphia, where she had completed her education, to Fort Henry a short time before its siege by the Indians in September, 1777. Among its defenders were her brothers, Ebenezer and Silas. The ammunition in the fort having been exhausted, Ebenezer Zane remembered that there was a keg of powder in his house, sixty yards distant, but the person that should endeavor to secure it would be exposed to the fire of the Indians. Every man in the fort offered to perform the perilous service but at this juncture Elizabeth Zane came forward and asked permission to go for the powder, giving as a reason that her life was of less value to the garrison than that of a man. She was so importunate that a reluctant consent was finally given. She went out of the gate of the fort, fearlessly passed the open space to her brother's house, which she entered, and, having secured the powder, retraced her steps amid a shower of Indian bullets, entering the fort in safety with her valuable prize. She was twice married, and resided at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

ZAPATA, Juan Ortiz de (thah-pah'-tah), Mexican author, b. in Castile about 1620; d. in Chihuahua about 1690. He became a Jesuit, and was attached to the missions of northern Mexico. After learning the Indian dialects he was vicar of the parish of Santa Rosa de Cusihuiriachic, where he labored for about thirty years. He wrote in 1678 a valuable "Relación de las Misiones que la Compañía de Jesus tiene en el Reino y la Provincia de la Nueva Vizcaya," which has appeared in the state publication, "Documentos para la Historia Mexicana" (6 vols., Madrid, 1860). Zapata's work is also mentioned in Father Bernard of Bologne's "Bibliotheca Societatis Jesus" (1715): in the "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesus" (Pisa, 1729–'45); and in Bancroft's "Native Races" (San Francisco, 1883).

ZAPATA-MENDOZA, Juan Ventura, Mexican author, lived in the 16th century. He belonged to the nobility of the former republic of Tlaxcala, and was cacique of the village of Quiahuitzlan of that state, but in early life had been baptized, and submitted to Spanish rule. He was a man of great learning, and wrote in Aztec a curious chronicle relating the history of his people since their immigration to the plateau of Mexico, under the title of "Crónica de Tlaxcala en Lengua Mexicana, que contiene todos los succesos de los Tlaxcaltecos desde su arribo al Pais de Anahuac hasta el año 1589." The original manuscript has not been found in the National library of Mexico, and may perhaps exist in the archives of the Indies in Simancas. Lorenzo Boturini and Francisco J. Clavigero have published extracts from it.

ZAPATA Y SANDOVAL, Juan, Mexican R. C. bishop, b. in the city of Mexico in 1545; d. in Guatemala, 9 Jan., 1630. He entered the order of St. Austin in 1563, was several years professor of philosophy and theology, and in 1602 was called to Spain as director of studies of the College of San Gabriel de Valladolid. In 1613 he was nominated bishop of Chiapa, where he founded a seminary, and in 1621 he was promoted bishop of Guatemala. In that city he laid the foundation for the Monastery of the Conception, and instituted the literary university, and was so prodigal in charities that he died in debt. He wrote "De Justitia distributiva et acceptione personarum ei opposita; Diceptatio pro Novi Indiarum Orbis rerum moderatoribus, summisque regalibus" (Madrid, 1609); "Cartas al Conde de Gomera, Presidente de Guatemala, sobre los Indios de Chiapa"; and "Cartas al Rey sobre la Visita y Estado de la Diócesis de Chiapa." The last two, in manuscript, were used by Father Antonio Remesal in his "Historia de Chiapa y Guatemala" (Madrid, 1619), are now in the archives of the Indies in Simancas, and are to be published in the government collection.

ZAPIOLA, José (thah-pe-o'-lah), Chilian musician, b. in Santiago in 1802; d. there in 1885. He early showed great talent for music, and was sent by his parents in 1824 to Buenos Ayres to study harmony and composition. On his return in 1826 he participated in the campaign of Chiloe as band-master of the 7th regiment, and in 1830, on the arrival of the first operatic company in Chili, whose orchestra-leader had died, Zapiola was called to occupy his place, and soon acquired fame, so that he was called repeatedly to Lima to lead the orchestra of the opera there. In 1852 he was appointed director of the newly founded conservatory of music at Santiago, where he educated many artists, and he may be called the creator of the musical art in Chili. He founded in 1853 the weekly "El Semanario Musical," was co-editor of the "Estrella de Chile," and in 1864 was appointed director of the choir of the cathedral, which post he held till his death. His best musical compositions are "Domine ad adjuvandum me" (1835); a "Requiem" (1836); "Himno al triunfo de Yungay" (1840); and "Himno á San Martin" (1842); and he wrote also a book of historical incidents and sketches of Chilian customs, "Recuerdos de treinta años" (2 vols., Santiago, 1872–'6).

ZARAGOZA, Ignacio (thah-rah-go'-thah), Mexican soldier, b. on the Bay of Espiritu Santo, Tex., 24 March, 1829; d. in Puebla, Mexico, 8 Sept., 1862. His ancestors were Indians, and he received his primary education in Matamoros, completing his studies in the Seminary of Monterey. He devoted himself for some time to commerce in that city, then entered the national guard, in which he was elected sergeant, and when Santa-Anna created an active militia in 1853, marched to Tamaulipas as captain of a company. He pronounced in favor of the Liberal party in May, 1855, assisted in the victory of Saltillo over Santa-Anna's forces, and was promoted colonel. After the fall of Ignacio Comonfort, Zaragoza joined the forces that opposed the reactionary government of Zuloaga and Miramon, took part in the whole campaign, being promoted brigadier, and during the absence of the general-in-chief, Gonzalez Ortega, commanded the defence of Guadalajara in November, 1860, taking a principal part in the final victory of Calpulalpam, 23 Dec., 1860. Under the government of Juarez he was secretary of war from April till October, 1861, and during the French intervention he volunteered for active service, joining the eastern army under Gen. Uraga, of which soon afterward he was appointed commander, with rank of major-general. He first met the French army at Acultzingo, 28 April, 1862, and retired before superior forces to Puebla, where he fortified the hills of Guadalupe and Loreto temporarily,

and with 5,000 raw soldiers awaited the attack of the disciplined French army under Gen. Laurencez. On 5 May the French commander, despising the small and badly equipped Mexican force, tried to carry the hills by storm, but was thrice repelled, and with a shattered army retired to Orizava. Zaragoza afterward marched against Orizava, in combination with Gonzalez Ortega, but the surprise of the latter's division at Cerro del Borrego forced him to retire to Puebla, where he was preparing his army for defence against French re-enforcements, when he died of typhus fever. The anniversary of his defence of Puebla is celebrated as a national holiday; his name was inscribed in gold letters in the chamber of congress, and the full pay of his grade was voted to his family, while the city that he defended bears officially the name of Puebla de Zaragoza.

ZÁRATE, Agostin de (thah'-rah-tay), Spanish historian, b. in Andalusia about 1493; d. in Madrid about 1460. He was appointed in 1528 secretary of the council of Castile and comptroller of the province, and in 1543 was promoted treasurer-general of the Indies and Tierra firme, and sent to Peru to examine the accounts of the viceroyalty, and to endeavor to restore the revenues of Spain, which had greatly fallen off since the rebellion of the younger Almagro. Sailing from San Lucar, 3 Nov., 1543, with the newly appointed viceroy, Blasco Nuñez de Vela, he took an important part in the civil war that raged in Peru, and after Nuñez's deposition was despatched by the audiencia with Antonio de Rivera on an embassy to Gonzalo Pizarro, who was marching against Lima. Zarate urged the latter to dismiss his troops, and before Pizarro's council pleaded for the safety of Lima, which most of the officers were talking openly of pillaging. He was sent back to the audiencia with Pizarro's propositions, and throughout the difficult negotiations that followed displayed remarkable ability and acuteness. He employed the remainder of his sojourn in Peru in collecting documents about the history of the conquest and civil war, but met with difficulties, as some of Pizarro's lieutenants had an interest in the suppression of all such papers. On his return to Europe he became treasurer of the government of the low countries at Brussels, which office he filled till shortly before his death. He wrote "Historia del Descubrimiento y Conquista del Perú" (Antwerp, 1555; Seville, 1577), which was translated into French (2 vols., Paris and Amsterdam, 1700), and into Italian (2 vols., Verona, 1698), etc. It extends from the discovery of Peru till the government of Pedro de la Gasca.

ZÁRATE, Gerónimo, Mexican historian, lived in the 17th century. He entered the Franciscan order in the city of Mexico, and accompanied as chaplain the various expeditions to New Mexico that were sent by the viceroys Luis de Velasco and Count de Monterey. He wrote "Relación de un Viaje al Nuevo México," dated 1617; "Relación de las Expediciones al Nuevo México, remitida al General del Orden de San Francisco en 1624"; and "Relación de todas las cosas que se han visto y sabido en el Nuevo México, así por mar como por tierra, desde el año 1538 hasta 1626" (13 small volumes). The manuscripts of all these works were in the Franciscan archives in Mexico, but have been transferred to the National library. The last-mentioned is specially noteworthy, as it gives an account of all the expeditions that had been sent to the north before the author's time.

ZÁRATE, Miguel, Spanish educator, b. in the province of Alava in the beginning of the 16th century; d. in Puebla, Mexico, in 1583. He entered the Franciscan order in his native province, and about 1525 went to Mexico, where he was professor of philosophy and theology in the College of Santa Cruz de Tlaltelolco. In a short time he became so proficient in Aztec that he was appointed professor of that language, and taught many scholars, among whom was the famous Father Juan Bautista. He was also an efficient missionary, greatly beloved by the natives, and became superior of the convent of Puebla, in which post he died, leaving many interesting manuscripts, which were first preserved in the archives of the College of San Buenaventura, but are now in the National library in the city of Mexico. They include "Noticias interesantes á la Historia civil y ecclesisástica de Mexico" and "Opúsculos doctrinales y morales en Lengua Mexicana." Agustin Betancourt and Leon Pinelo mention them and give frequent extracts from his history.

ZÁRATE, Pedro Ortiz de, Spanish judge, b. in Segovia about 1490; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1545. He was grand provost of Segovia, when he was appointed, in 1543, one of the four auditors to found the audiencia of Lima, and accompanied the new viceroy, Blasco Nuñez de Vela, but soon came in collision with the latter, who solicited Zarate's recall on the ground that he was a poor Latin scholar. When Nuñez gave orders to seize and carry on board a man-of-war the nephews of Gonzalo Pizarro, Zarate opposed the measure, urging that the people disapproved it, as they feared Pizarro's resentment. Nevertheless, when Nuñez was imprisoned by the audiencia, 18 Sept., 1543, Zarate refused to take part in the proceedings, but remained in Lima, and at the entry of Pizarro, 21 Oct., by his influence saved the city from pillage, signing the commission of governor for Pizarro under the protest that he yielded only to force and to the wish to prevent bloodshed. He continued in office after the audiencia was reorganized to the great displeasure of Gonzalo, and checked many abuses. It is said that he was poisoned by some powders that were sent to him by Pizarro, and, though this fact is disputed, it is conceded that the latter showed unmistakable signs of relief when he heard of Zarate's death.

ZARCO, Francisco (thar'-co), Mexican journalist, b. in Durango, 4 Dec., 1829; d. in the city of Mexico, 29 Dec., 1869. He studied in his native city, and after the occupation of the capital by the American forces, 16 Sept., 1847, Luis de la Rosa, the general minister of the Mexican government in Queretaro, appointed him chief clerk. On the evacuation of the capital by the American forces, Zarco became a member of the staff of the paper "El Siglo XIX," and shortly afterward he took the direction of the weekly "La Ilustración," in which he published a series of notable articles on customs, literature, history, and criticism under the pen-name of "Fortun." From 1849 till 1853 he was editor-in-chief of "El Siglo XIX." He also edited a satirical paper, "La Cosquilla," which at-

Francisco Zarco

tacked the administration, and contributed to the fall of the government of Gen. Arista. He was elected a member of congress in 1855, and in the session of 1856 defended the reform laws with enthusiasm. On the accession of Zuloaga he was persecuted by the government, and for more than two years remained concealed, but published "El Boletin Clandestino" and "Los asesinatos de Tacubaya," which were distributed broadcast. Being discovered by the police, 13 May, 1860, he was imprisoned till the fall of the reactionary government, 25 Dec., 1860. Juarez, on his return to the capital, appointed him secretary of state and president of the council. But when congress assembled and the votes of five states, electing him to that body, were declared illegal, he resigned, and returned to the direction of "El Siglo XIX." On the departure of the republican government from Mexico, he followed Juarez, publishing "La Independencia Mexicana" in San Luis Potosi, and "La Acción" in Saltillo. He then went to the United States. After the return of the republican government he was elected to congress for the Federal district. He died poor, notwithstanding he had been financial agent of the government without restriction during the residence of Juarez in Vera Cruz. Congress voted a pension to his family, and inscribed his name in the legislative hall.

ZARCO, Giulio, Italian missionary, b. in Naples in 1490; d. in Jalisco, Mexico, in 1549. He was educated in Spain, entered the Franciscan order, and was among the twelve friars that came to Mexico in 1524 with Martin de Valencia. He learned the Indian languages, and in 1525 was sent to the province of Michoacan with another missionary and the king Catzonzi, whom he had just baptized, and labored there with success, establishing schools for the Indians, and building chapels, churches, hospitals, and a college for the new converts. He became afterward provincial of Jalisco, and met with remarkable success. Zarco was very proficient in Indian dialects, and wrote numerous hymns and prayers in Aztec. He also translated several passages of scripture and composed in Tarasco "Doctrina Cristiana," which is preserved in manuscript in the Vatican library at Rome, and mentioned with praise by several authors. He wrote also "Arte de la lengua Tarasca," which is cited by Ramusio and Ternaux Compans. The manuscript is lost, but an abridged copy of it is in the National library of Paris.

ZAVALA, Lorenzo de (thah-vah'-lah), Mexican statesman, b. in Merida, Yucatan, 3 Oct., 1788; d. in Harrisburg, Tex., 16 Nov., 1836. He studied in the Seminary of San Ildefonso, in his native city. In 1812 he participated in the revolutionary movement of Yucatan, supporting the junta de San Juan, and founding the first newspaper in the peninsula that defended Liberal principles. In May, 1814, he was arrested and sent to the castle of San Juan de Ulua, where he remained a prisoner for three years, employing his time in studying medicine and English. In 1820 he was sent as deputy for Yucatan to the Spanish cortes. He returned to Mexico in 1822, was elected to the 1st congress, and soon became a leader. After the fall of the empire under Iturbide he was the chief defender of the Federal cause in the "Aguila Mexicana" and in congress, and as president of that body signed the Federal constitution, 4 Oct., 1824. In 1825 he was elected senator for Yucatan in the 1st Constitutional congress, joining the Federal party, and in 1827 he became governor of the state of Mexico. After the accession of Gen. Vicente Guerrero, he was called in 1829 to the portfolio of the treasury. When Guerrero's government was overthrown by Bustamante, Zavala travelled in the United States and Europe. In 1832, after the fall of Bustamante, he returned and was reinstated as governor of the state of Mexico, and toward the end of 1833 he was sent as minister to France, but, on the deposition of Vice-President Gomez Farias, he resigned and went to Texas, where he had extensive property. When the province rose against Mexico, in consequence of the prohibition against selling land to American citizens, Zavala joined the insurgents, who proclaimed the re-establishment of the Federal constitution of 1824, and was sent as deputy for Harrisburg to the convention of Austin, which on 7 Nov., 1835, declared war. He was also a member of the deputation that was sent to Washington which declared the independence of Texas, 2 March, 1836. He was the author of "Ensayo histórico de las Revoluciones de México, desde 1808 hasta 1830" (2 vols., Paris, 1831) and "Viaje á los Estados Unidos de Norte América" (1834).

ZEA, Francisco Antonio (thay-ah), Colombian statesman, b. in Medellin, 21 Oct., 1770; d. in Bath, England, 22 Nov., 1822. He acquired his primary education in the Seminary of Popayan, and in 1786 entered the College of San Bartolome of Bogota. There he wrote for the "Papel Periódico" his "Hebephilo," inviting young men to the study of nature, and in 1789, when Jose Celestino, sage Mutis, retired from the academy known as the Expedicion botanica, Zea was appointed his successor. In 1794, with Antonio Nariño, he was implicated in the circulation of the "Droits de l'homme," sent to Spain, and for two years kept prisoner in the fortress of Cadiz. Although absolved in 1799, he was sent to France on a scientific mission, as the government desired to keep him away from New Granada. On his return, in 1803, he was still prohibited from returning to his country, and was appointed director of the botanical cabinet of Madrid. He was elected member of several Spanish scientific societies, and was editor of the "Mercurio de España" and "Semanario de Agricultura." In 1808 he espoused the French cause, was appointed chief clerk of the secretary of the interior, and afterward prefect of Malaga. After the retreat of the French from Spain he went to England and by way of Jamaica joined Bolivar in Hayti in 1815. He accompanied the liberator in his expedition to Venezuela in March, 1816, and was appointed general intendant of the army. He was chosen by Bolivar in 1817 a member of the council of state in Angostura, founded with Dr. Roscio the "Correo de Orinoco," and in 1819, when the congress of Angostura met, he was elected its president. During the absence of Bolivar on his expedition to New Granada, Zea was in charge of the executive as vice-president till he resigned, 14 Sept., 1819, in consequence of the intrigues of Gen. Arismendi. After the proclamation of Colombia as a republic, Bolivar was elected president and Zea vice-president. In 1820 he went as minister to England and France; but his financial negotiations were unfortunate. He was the author of "Las Quinas de Nueva Granada" (Madrid, 1805); "Descripción del Salto de Tequendama" (1806); and "Historia de Colombia" (Paris, 1821).

ZEILIN, Jacob, officer of marines, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 July, 1806; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 Nov., 1880. He entered the marine corps and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant, 1 Oct., 1831, promoted to 1st lieutenant, 12 Sept., 1836, and cruised in the "Columbus" and "Congress" in 1845–'8 during the Mexican war. He participated in the operations on the Pacific coast and in de-

fence of Monterey, 15 July, 1846, was transferred to command the marines in the frigate "Congress," and took part with Com. Robert F. Stockton in the conquest of California. He was brevetted major for gallantry in the action at crossing San Gabriel river, 9 Jan., 1847, and took part in the capture of Los Angeles and in the battle of La Mesa. He was military commandant at San Diego in 1847, and participated in the capture of Guaymas in September, 1847, and in the action at San Jose, 30 Sept., 1847. During October, 1847, and till the end of the war, he was at Mazatlan, where he took part in frequent skirmishes with the Mexicans, who had been obliged to evacuate the city. He was commissioned captain, 14 Sept., 1847, and served at New York in 1849, and in Norfolk, Va., in 1849–'52. He was fleet marine-officer in the flag-ship "Mississippi," in Com. Matthew C. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1852–'4, and commanded the battalion of marines at the landing on 14 July, 1853. He was stationed at Norfolk in 1854–'7, and at Washington in 1857, and there commanded the first company of marines which quelled the riot of Baltimore roughs, 1 June, 1857. When the civil war began he took command of the right company in the marine battalion in co-operation with the army in 1861, participated in the battle of Bull Run on 21 July, and was slightly wounded. He was commissioned major in the marine corps, 26 July, 1861, was commandant at New York barracks in 1862–'3, and in August, 1863, had command of the marine battalion that sailed from New York and landed on Morris island, Charleston harbor, to participate in the operations of the South Atlantic blockading squadron under Admiral Dahlgren. In March, 1864, he returned to the north and took command of the marine barracks at Portsmouth, N. H. He was appointed colonel commandant of the marine corps, 10 June, 1864, and assumed control at headquarters at Washington, D. C. He was commissioned brigadier-general commandant, 2 March, 1867. Gen. Zeilin was retired on account of age and long and faithful service, 1 Nov., 1876.

J. Zeilin

ZEISBERGER, David, missionary, b. in Zauchtenthal, Moravia, 11 April, 1721; d. in Goshen, Ohio, 17 Nov., 1808. In 1740 he emigrated to Georgia, where his church was organizing a mission among the Creeks. Thence he was sent to Pennsylvania, where he assisted in the building of Nazareth and Bethlehem. Preparatory to entering the mission service in 1743, he became a student in the Indian school at Bethlehem, where he was instructed in the Delaware and Onondaga languages. Later, he continued the study of the latter at the capital of the Five Nations. In addition to these languages he was conversant with Mohican, Monsey-Delaware, and Chippewa. From 1745 till 1750 he was employed at Shamokin and Onondaga, and in the latter year he visited Europe in behalf of the mission. In 1752 he returned to Onondaga, but was compelled to retire to Bethlehem at the opening of the French and Indian war. Between 1755 and 1762 he visited North Carolina and the New England provinces, labored among the Indians of Connecticut, and also acted as interpreter for Pennsylvania in their treaty with Teedyuscung and his allies. During the Pontiac war he took charge of the Moravian Indians, and after the peace accompanied them to Wyalusing, Bradford co., Pa. In 1767 he established a mission among the Monsey-Delawares on Alleghany river, and three years later he began Friedenstadt, on the Beaver. His first visit to Ohio was made in 1771, and a year later he organized the mission on the Muskingum, where he was joined by the converts from Pennsylvania. Early in the Revolution the Delawares were accused of favoring the American side, and the converts were forced to leave their towns and come within the British lines. After being moved from place to place they were finally settled on Thames river in Canada. In 1798, Zeisberger, with a few converts, left Canada and founded Goshen, Ohio, where he passed the remaining ten years of his life. He published a "Delaware and English Spelling-Book" (Philadelphia, 1776); "A Collection of Hymns for the Christian Indians" (1803); and "Sermons for Children" (1803). Of his voluminous manuscripts there has been published "Dictionary in German and Delaware" (Cambridge, 1887), and "Essay toward an Onondaga Grammar" (Philadelphia, 1888). The most important unpublished manuscripts are "German and Onondaga Lexicon" (7 vols.), two Delaware Indian grammars, and collections of hymns and sermons. See "Life and Times of David Zeisberger," by Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz (Philadelphia, 1870), and "Diary of David Zeisberger, 1781–'98" (Cincinnati, 1888).

ZELL, Bernhard (thell), Flemish explorer, b. in Luxemburg in 1715; d. there in 1779. He was apprenticed at Bremen, and lived in New Orleans from 1740 till 1759, where he founded a German mercantile house, and, having acquired a fortune, he visited Florida. After the cession of Louisiana to Spain he obtained permission to travel through Mexico, and made an exploration of California and Texas among difficulties of all kinds. In studying the geology of California he came to the conclusion that the country possessed gold-mines, and addressed a memoir to the Marquis de Croix, viceroy of Mexico; but little attention was paid to it, as explorations sent in former centuries to search for gold in California had utterly failed. The viceroy gave him permission to organize an expedition; but, as he refused further support, Zell returned in 1770 to his native city, where he died. He wrote "Reisen im Innern von Neu Spanien und Californien," containing an analysis of the soil of several districts of Mexico and California, from which the author concluded that California is a mining country (2 vols., Luxemburg, 1771–'2), and "Land und Leute der Spanisch-Amerikanischen Colonien" (2 vols., 1778).

ZENDEJAS, Miguel Gerónimo (thaynday'-has), Mexican artist, b. in Puebla in 1724; d. there in 1816. He came of a poor family, and probably would have died in obscurity and ignorance notwithstanding his natural talent for drawing; but Bishop Antonio J. Perez, at that time secretary of Bishop Bienpica, saw a rough painting by Zendejas, and, discovering an extraordinary gift in the poor artist, caused him to receive lessons by well-known masters. He was then too old to acquire the rudimentary principles of drawing, and always adhered to his former custom of not making any outline sketch of his figures, but, unrolling the

cloth gradually, began his paintings from the top and finished every detail thoroughly before he painted the lower parts. Therefore some of his outlines are defective; but his genius gave him such facility of composition and such rich, soft coloring to his works, that his numerous paintings are esteemed highly among the artistic gems of Mexico. They are preserved for the greater part in his native city, which he never left. His best work is a "Calvary" in the cathedral of Puebla.

ZENDER, Joachim Denis Laurent, physician, b. in Paris, 22 Nov., 1805. He received his education in the College Louis-le-Grand, studied theology in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and in 1827 joining the order of the Foreign missions, came to this country as a missionary in 1828. After teaching humanities in several Roman Catholic colleges in Missouri and Maryland, he left the church in 1832, studied medicine in New York, obtained his diploma in 1842, and in 1844 was ordained in the latter city as a Protestant minister of the Congregational church, and gathered a small French congregation. Later he devoted himself to scientific works, and also travelled through the country, conducting revivals. He published "Anthroponomy, or Magneto-Physiognomico Craniology: A New System on the Magnetic Constitution of Man" (Philadelphia, 1843; revised ed., New York, 1850); "Abécédaire Français-Anglais illustré, suivi d'un vocabulaire pittoresque" (1853); and "Guide des États-Unis, pour les chemins de fer, la navigation, les lois et les constitutions de l'Amérique du Nord" (1858). From 1848 till 1868 Mr. Zender edited yearly the "Almanach et Directoire des Français aux États-Unis," a French business directory for the United States, and he also published at intervals between 1845 and 1865 several large phrenological charts in Spanish, English, and French.

ZENEA, Juan Clemente (thay-nay'-ah), Cuban author, b. in Bayamo in 1834; d. in Havana, 25 Aug., 1871. When he was very young he went to Havana, where he received his education, and then devoted himself to teaching and literary pursuits. His liberal ideas forced him to emigrate several times, fixing his residence alternately in the United States and Mexico, with short sojourns at Havana. In 1861 he founded the "Revista Habanera," which was suppressed by the government after two years of existence. When the Cuban insurrection began in 1868 he went to New York, where he published a newspaper in aid of the Cuban patriots. In 1870 he was sent to Cuba by the revolutionary committee of New York on a special mission to President Cespedes. When he was attempting to leave the island, after fulfilling his mission, he was made a prisoner by the Spanish forces, confined several months in Fort Cabañas, of Havana, and finally court-martialed and shot. Zenea enjoys a wide reputation as a lyrical poet in all Spanish-speaking countries, and his poems have been frequently reprinted. He published "Cantos de la Tarde" (Havana, 1860); "Lejos de la patria," a novel (1861); "En días de esclavitud" (New York, 1870); and "Diario de un Mártir," written in his prison. A complete edition of Zenea's poems was published in New York (1872).

ZENGER, John Peter, printer, b. in Germany about 1680; d. in New York city in 1746. He came to this country about 1700, and was an apprentice in the printing-office of William Bradford the elder. On 5 Nov., 1733, he began the publication of the "New York Weekly Journal." This paper was the organ of the party that was opposed to the governor of the province, and was powerfully supported by Chief-Justice Lewis Morris, Rip Van Dam, and James Alexander. It abounded in lampoons and pasquinades that attracted wide attention, and attacked the government with severity, contributing greatly toward loosening the bonds between England and the colonies. On 17 Nov., 1734, Zenger was arrested and imprisoned by virtue of a warrant from Gov. William Cosby and the council for "printing and publishing several seditious libels." The house of assembly refused to concur with the governor, and he ordered the mayor to burn the papers containing the alleged libels by aid of the hangman. The order was obeyed, but by the sheriff's servant, not the hangman, and the jury failing to find an indictment against Zenger, the attorney-general was directed to file an information against him for the said libels at the next term of the court. His political friends employed Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, to plead his cause, which proved at the same time to be the question of the liberty of the press in America, and all the central colonies regarded the controversy as their own. (See HAMILTON, ANDREW.) At the trial the publishing was confessed, but Hamilton justified the publication by asserting its truth. "You cannot be permitted," interrupted the chief justice, "to give the truth of a libel in evidence." "Then," said Hamilton to the jury, "we appeal to you for witnesses of the facts. The jury have a right to determine both the law and the fact, and they ought to do so. The question before you is not the cause of a poor printer, nor of New York alone; it is the cause of liberty . . . the liberty of opposing arbitrary power by speaking and writing truth." The jury gave their verdict "not guilty," and Zenger, released from his imprisonment of thirty-five weeks, was received with tumultuous applause by a concourse of people who had assembled to learn the result. This event has been termed "the morning-star of that liberty which subsequently revolutionized America." After his death Zenger's widow and his son John conducted the "Journal" until 1752. A narrative of the trial was published with that of William Owen (Boston, 1765).

ZENO, Nicolo, Venetian navigator, b. in Venice about 1340; d. in Newfoundland about 1391. He was a member of a patrician family in Venice, and about 1375 went at his own expense on a voyage to the northern seas, but was wrecked on what he describes as the island of Frislanda (probably in the Faroe group), and rescued by Zichmin, the chief of a neighboring island, into whose service he entered. He remained with Zichmin for some time, assisted in the conquest of Frislanda, and invited his brother Antonio to join him. They visited Greenland (which they named Engronelanda) and Newfoundland, and in company with fishermen navigated along the coast of North America as far, it is claimed, as Virginia. Nicolo died four years after Antonio's arrival, often sending to a third brother, Carlo, grand-admiral of Venice, accounts of his discoveries. Antonio remained ten years more in the service of Zichmin, and then returned to Venice, where he died about 1405. Zeno wrote an account of his voyages, which he showed to several persons, but his papers were partly burned by Antonio's young grandson, Caterino (b. in Venice in 1515). The latter, realizing afterward the value of his grand-uncle's papers, was able, with a few letters that had been sent from Frislanda to Carlo, to compile from them a narrative, which he published under the title "Scoprimento dellas isolas Frislanda, Eslanda, Engronelanda, Estotilanda, et Icaria" (Venice,

1558, with a map of North America dated 1390). The authenticity of the two brothers' discoveries was attacked during the following centuries, and even their existence was doubted, but later researches have proved that Marco Barbaro, in his "Discendenze Patrizie" (Venice, 1526), knew of the existence of Zeno's letters, narrative, and map thirty years before their publication. The Hakluyt society published an English translation, with an introduction and notes, entitled "The Voyages of the Venetian Brothers, Nicolo and Antonio Zeno, to the Northern Seas in the 14th Century, comprising the latest known Accounts of the Lost Colony of Greenland, and of the Northmen in America, before Columbus," translated by Richard Henry Major (London, 1873). Zeno's map of Greenland, Newfoundland, and the northern coast of America is remarkably accurate, and his narrative demonstrates also the existence, more than a century before the time of Columbus, of the remains of the Scandinavian colonies that are mentioned by Adam of Bremen in the 11th century, and by Odericus Vitalis in the 12th century, and whose history was recently written by Karl C. Rafn. See also Placido Zurla's "Dissertazione intorno ai viaggi e scoperte settentrionali di Nicolo ed Antonio, fratelli Zeni," which includes a copy of the original text and also a chart (Venice, 1808).

ZÉNON DE ROUVROY, Charles Albert (zay-nong), French author, b. in Dreux in 1698; d. in Paris in 1759. He was a member of the Academy of Caen, and frequented the literary *salons* of the time, among them that of Madame Doublet de Persau, of whom he was secretary for several years. He obtained later an office in the navy and colonial department, and wrote the instructions for the colonial governors. His books include "Lettre sur les colonies Françaises de l'Amérique," an anonymous work, which was widely read and caused much discussion, as the author predicted the capture of the colonies by the English (Amsterdam, 1732); "Mémoire sur la politique des Jésuites dans les pays de l'Amérique" (1735); "Histoire de la compagnie des Indes" (2 vols, 1738); and "Mémoire historique sur la Louisiane et la compagnie du Mississippi" (1743). The last is a very curious work, which contains interesting information about the operations of John Law and the policy of the Mississippi company. The latter caused all available copies of the work to be destroyed, and it is now extremely rare. Zénon also wrote "Discussion succinte sur les opérations de la compagnie des Indes Occidentales" (1751).

ZENTENO, Carlos de Tapia (thayn-tay'-no), Mexican author, b. in the city of Mexico in 1698; d. there about 1770. He studied in Trinity seminary of his native city, where he was graduated in theology and canonical law. After receiving holy orders he was appointed to the parish of Tampamolon, and later was made ecclesiastical judge of the district, but gave his leisure time to the study of the Aztec and Huastec dialects, in which he became proficient. Resigning his parish, he settled in Mexico, where he became secretary of the College of San Pedro and, by competitive examination, professor of Aztec in the university. He wrote "Arte Novísimo de la Lengua Mexicana" (Mexico, 1753); "Noticia de la Lengua Huasteca" (1767); "Apología de la Provincia de la Huasteca, desacreditada por su intemperie"; and dictionaries and catechisms in Aztec and Huastec, the manuscripts of which are preserved in the National library of Mexico. Hubert H. Bancroft, in his "Native Races" (San Francisco, 1883), often refers to Zenteno's works.

ZENTENO, José Ignacio, Chilian soldier, b. in Santiago in 1785; d. there in 1847. Having taken part in the movement for independence, he was forced in 1814, after the defeat of Rancagua, to emigrate to Mendoza, together with other patriots, where, soon after his arrival, he was appointed secretary of the treasury of that province. He formed part of the liberating army, and when Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins was elected supreme director, he appointed Zenteno minister of war, in which post he distinguished himself by his activity. He made the campaigns of 1817 and 1818, taking part in the battles of Cancha Rayada and Maypu. After the latter engagement the government intrusted him with the formation of a naval force, and he laid the foundation of the navy which, under Admiral Cochrane, obtained such glorious results. In 1821, after retiring from the ministry of war, he was appointed political and military governor of Valparaiso, and in 1822 was promoted brigadier. In 1831 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, and from 1833 till 1846 he filled several important offices in the war department. He was also a member of the supreme council of war, the Society of agriculture, and the University of Chili, and was several times elected to congress, serving as vice-president of the chamber of deputies. He was founder and first editor of the "Mercurio" of Valparaiso.

Jose J. Zenteno

ZEPEDA, Francisco (thay-pay'-dah), Spanish missionary, b. in La Roda, Mancha, about 1525; d. in Guatemala in 1602. He entered the Dominican order in Ocaña, and was soon transferred to the missions in the province of Chiapa, where he became a thorough student and expert in the Indian languages of that province and Guatemala. After being prior of different convents, he was elected provincial in the chapter of 1593, and in the following year became commissary of the Inquisition in Guatemala. To unify the teaching of the Indians in the province, he was commissioned to examine and correct the different grammars that had been written by missionaries in the popular dialects or languages, and from them compiled his "Arte de los Idiomas Chiapense, Zoquense, Caldulense, y Cinacontlano" (Mexico, 1560).

ZÉPHIRIN, Antoine (say-fee-reng), Spanish pilot, b. in Franche-Comté about 1475; d. in Nombre de Dios, Isthmus of Panama, about 1530. He followed the sea, and in early life went to Santo Domingo. Afterward he entered the service of Pedrarias Davila, and was chief pilot in Pascual de Andogoya's expedition in 1522, which discovered San Juan river and brought the first news of Peru. In the following year he sailed as chief pilot in Francisco de Becerra's expedition, which explored the Pacific coast. In 1525 he conducted Francisco Pizarro to Peru, and afterward he made expeditions to Guatemala and along the coast of the Isthmus of Darien, of which he prepared the first chart. Nothing is known of the remainder of his life, except that he died in Nombre de Dios, where

he owned extensive lands that had been granted to him by Pedrarias Davila.

ZEQUEIRA, Manuel de (thay-kay-ee'-rah), Cuban author, b. in Havana about 1760; d. there in 1846. He entered the army when very young and sailed to Santo Domingo in 1793, when he took part in the attempts to quell the revolt of the negroes in the French part of the island. In 1813 he went to New Grenada, in 1814 he was appointed governor of the province of Rio Hacha, and he was also governor of Santa Marta in 1815 and of Cartagena in 1816. He was brevetted colonel in 1817, and returned to Havana, where he fixed his residence. He lost his reason in 1821. His first poetical essays were published in 1795 in the "Papel Periódico," of Havana, the first newspaper in Cuba. "América y Apolo," an allegorical work, appeared in 1817, and "Batalla de Cortés en la Laguna," an epic, was published in 1820. The first edition of his "Poems" appeared in New York in 1829, and a larger one was published by his son (Havana, 1852).

ZERRAHN, Carl, musician, b. in Malchow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, 28 July, 1826. He began the study of music in Rostock at the age of twelve years, and completed his education in Hanover and Berlin. About 1848, with twenty-five others, he organized "The Germania Musical Society" and came to this country, giving concerts in London on their way. They reached New York in September, 1848, and gave successful concerts in New York and Brooklyn, which were followed by others in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New England. They appeared for five or six years with Jenny Lind, Madame Sonntag, Ole Bull, Thalberg, Alfred Jaell, Camilla Urso, and other artists, disbanding in 1854. In that year Zerrahn became musical director of the Handel and Haydn society of Boston, which post he now holds. From 1866 till 1882 he was conductor of the Harvard musical association. He has conducted the music festivals of the Worcester county musical association every year since 1865, with the exception of 1868, which he spent in Germany, and took part in the New York festivals of 1869 and 1873. He is a member of several musical societies, and has edited two books designed for musical organizations, "The Index" (Boston, 1881) and "The Apograph" (1885).

ZEUNER, Charles, musician, b. in Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, 20 Sept., 1795; d. near Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Nov., 1857. He was baptized as Heinrich Christopher, but seems to have changed his name when he came to the United States in 1824. He settled in Boston, where he became organist of Park street church and of the Handel and Haydn society (1830–'7). In 1854 he removed to Philadelphia, where he held various posts as organist. For several years he showed symptoms of insanity, which, however, were not thought to be serious. On 7 Nov., 1857, he left for West Philadelphia, and on the same day committed suicide. His oratorio, "The Feast of Tabernacles," was published in 1832. He issued also some collections of music, notably "The American Harp" (Boston, 1839) and "Ancient Lyre" (1848).

ZEVALLO Y BALBOA, Miguel (thay-val'-yo), Spanish missionary, d. in Quito about 1595. He joined early the army, and served in the Netherlands and Italy, but entered the Franciscan order and went to South America in 1566. In the convent of his order at Santa Fé de Bogota a lay friar, Juan de Orozco, communicated to him some documents relating to American antiquities, and he was induced to undertake their study. He was afterward attached to the missions of Nicaragua, and in 1576 became librarian of a convent in Quito. After that time he devoted himself to the study of ancient Indian monuments, receiving encouragement from Bishop Pedro de la Peña. In 1586 he finished his "Miscelánea Austral" and dedicated it to the Count de Villar, viceroy of Peru; but the work was not printed till Henry Ternaux-Compans translated it into French and published it in his collection under the title "Histoire du Perou" (Paris, 1840). Zevallo's narrative contradicts in several important particulars that of Garcilaso de la Vega, and contains many details about the early history of Peru which are not found elsewhere. The original manuscript is preserved in the archives at Seville, and a copy is in the National library at Paris.

ZIEGLER, Henry, theologian, b. near Old Fort, Centre co., Pa., 19 Aug., 1816. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1841, and at Gettysburg theological seminary in 1843, and in the latter year was licensed to preach. He was pastor at Selinsgrove, Pa., in 1843–'5, travelling missionary and missionary president of Pittsburg synod in 1845–'50, pastor at Williamsport, Pa., in 1850–'3, agent for the Parent education society, residing at Selinsgrove, Pa., in 1853–'5, pastor at Salona, Pa., in 1855–'8, and professor of theology in Missionary institute, Selinsgrove, Pa., in 1858–'81. Failing health then compelled him to retire from active duties. He received the degree of D. D. in 1860 from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio. Dr. Ziegler has a wide reputation as an author, and as a teacher of theology he has been eminently successful. Before his health failed he was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of his church, especially the "Evangelical Review and Lutheran Quarterly" and the "Lutheran Observer." Besides numerous baccalaureate and other addresses, he has published "Treatise on Natural Theology" (1860); "Treatise on Apologetic Theology" (1861); "Catechetics—Historical, Theoretical, and Practical" (Philadelphia, 1873); "The Pastor, his Relation to Christ and the Church" (1876); "The Preacher, his Relation to the Study and the Pulpit" (1876); "Dogmatic Theology" (Selinsgrove, Pa., 1878); and "The Value to the Lutheran Church of her Confessions: An Essay" (Philadelphia, 1878).

ZILLIOX, James, R. C. prelate, b. in Newark, N. J., 14 Oct., 1849. He was educated at St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland co., Pa. and on completing his course, entered the Benedictine order in 1865. After studying theology he was ordained priest on 27 July, 1873, and took the degree of D. D. at the university in Rome on 6 Aug., 1875. On his return to the United States he was called to fill the chair of theology in St. Vincent's college, which he held for several years, also filling the office of master of novices and that of prior of the monastery. In 1885 he was elected abbot of the newly established abbey at St. Mary's church in Newark, N. J., which place failing health compelled him to resign a year later. He is the author of "Album Benedictinum" (Beatty, 1880).

ZINZENDORF, Nicholas Lewis, Count of, b. in Dresden, Saxony, 26 May, 1700; d. in Herrnhut, 9 May, 1760. He was educated at Halle and Wittenberg. In 1722 he conceived the idea of a purer church discipline, marks of which he observed among the descendants of the Unitas Fratrum of Bohemia and Moravia, whom he permitted to settle on his estate, and Herrnhut was built for these refugees. He finally united with them, and in 1736 was consecrated one of their bishops. John Wesley was indebted to him both for his religious

organizations and his missionary plans. In behalf of his church, the count visited England and travelled extensively in Europe, and sent out missionaries to all parts of the world. His first visit to the Western continent was in 1739, to inspect the mission organized among the negroes in the West Indies. In December, 1741, he arrived at New York, and later went to Philadelphia. He visited the Moravian tract on the Lehigh, in Pennsylvania, and gave the name of Bethlehem to the new settlement. The first six months of 1742 cover the period of his most varied activity during his sojourn in Pennsylvania. Besides conducting the deliberations of seven religious convocations, he preached statedly in the Lutheran and Reformed churches, travelled through the rural districts, supplying destitute and isolated neighborhoods with the gospel and the means of education, organized churches, wrote many papers and essays—some theological, others controversial and apologetical—and carried on a large correspondence with friends in England and on the continent. During July and August, 1742, he visited among the Delawares of Pennsylvania and the Mohicans of New York and Connecticut, and in September among the Indians on the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, preaching the gospel and organizing missions. He returned to Europe in January, 1743. For a list of Zinzendorf's writings see "Verzeichniss der Schriften des Grafen Ludwig von Zinzendorf" (Stettin, 1824). See also August Gottlieb Spangenberg's "Life of Zinzendorf" (8 vols., Barby, 1772–'5; English translation, London, 1838); "Notices of Count Zinzendorf," by Abraham Ritter (Philadelphia, 1857); and "Moravian Life and Character," by James Henry (Philadelphia, 1859).

ZOGBAUM, Rufus Fairchild, artist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 28 Aug., 1849. He received his art education at the Art students' league, New York, in 1878–'9, and during 1880–'2 under Léon J. F. Bonnat in Paris. He has studied many of the great armies of Europe in field and garrison, and is known as a delineator of military subjects. He is a member of the American water-color society. In 1884 there appeared in "Harper's Monthly" the first of a series of military articles written and illustrated by himself, and he has since published "Horse, Foot, and Dragoons" (New York, 1887).

ZOLLICOFFER, Felix Kirk, soldier, b. in Maury county, Tenn., 19 May, 1812; d. near Mill Springs, Ky., 19 Jan., 1862. George, his grandfather, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. The family came to this country from Switzerland, and is of ancestry that was ennobled by Rodolphus II. in 1528. Felix K. received a common-school education, learned the printer's trade, and for about a year published a weekly newspaper at Paris, Tenn. He subsequently worked as a printer in Knoxville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. He began at this time to write for public journals, and one of his prose fancies may be found in Field's "Scrap-Book." From Huntsville he removed to Columbia, Tenn., and took editorial charge of the "Observer." He served as a soldier, and afterward as a commissioned officer, in the Seminole war, and, returning in 1837, resumed the "Observer" and edited it in the canvass of 1840 in the interest of the Whig candidate. He published and edited also a weekly agricultural paper. In 1841 he became associate editor of the Nashville "Banner," the organ of the Whig party in Tennessee. He was elected comptroller of the state in 1844, and resigned in 1849. In August of the latter year he was elected a state senator. He was chosen to congress in April, 1853, and served continuously for three terms, attaining reputation as an able debater. He retired from public life in 1859, but was chosen as a delegate to the peace conference of 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service with the rank of brigadier-general, 9 July, 1861. When the National army was about to enter east Tennessee by way of Cumberland Gap, Gen. Zollicoffer, with 2,000 men, went by way of Knoxville to the point of threatened attack. Soon after he had established his camp near Mill Springs, on Cumberland river, Gen. George B. Crittenden arrived and assumed command. In the battle that ensued (see Thomas, George H.), Gen Zollicoffer, having ordered an advance, rode forward with several of his staff officers to inspect the enemy's position, and passed by mistake beyond their lines. He endeavored to retrace his route, and was soon in front of the 4th Kentucky regiment, commanded by Col. Speed S. Fry, with whom he exchanged salutes, and rode off undetected (as he wore an oil-cloth overcoat). But one of his staff fired a pistol toward the National line, which was at once answered by a volley that killed Gen. Zollicoffer and two other officers. Another account represents that Gen. Zollicoffer was shot by Col. Speed S. Fry.

F. K. Zollicoffer

ZOOK, Samuel Kosciuzko, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1823; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July, 1863. He learned the telegraph business early in life, and made several discoveries in electric science that gave him reputation. He settled in New York about 1848, became connected with several military organizations, and in 1857 lieutenant-colonel of the 6th New York militia. His health had failed, but at the beginning of the civil war he accompanied his regiment to the seat of hostilities, and was appointed military governor of Annapolis, Md. After his return he recruited the 57th regiment of New York volunteers, was commissioned colonel, and led it to the Virginia peninsula. During that campaign he generally commanded a brigade, and on 29 Nov., 1862, he became brigadier-general of volunteers. He led the 57th New York regiment at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was killed in the latter battle.

ZORRILLA, Francisco (thor-ril'-yah), Spanish administrator, b. in Murcia about 1490; d. in Santiago, Guatemala, in 1546. He was a knight of the order of Santiago, and, after serving as chief clerk in the office of the council of the Indies, was promoted treasurer of the city of Santiago de Guatemala, and sailed with Pedro de Alvarado, arriving in 1530. He became regidor of Santiago in 1534, and, during the absence of Alvarado, in 1540 was appointed a member of the council of government, which elected Beatriz de la Cueva regent. After the death of the latter, 11 Sept., 1541, Zorrilla assisted Bishop Francisco Marroquin in the government of Santiago and in rebuilding the city, which had been totally destroyed by volcanic eruptions, in which Doña Beatriz perished. Zorrilla left a valuable manuscript, which is preserved in the archives of the Indies at Seville and which is

soon to be published by the Spanish government. It is entitled "Historia del descubrimiento, de la conquista, y de la administración de la provincia de Santiago de Guatemala." The recent state publication, "Cartas de Indias" (Madrid, 1872), contains also several interesting memoirs of Zorrilla upon the administration of Pedro de Alvarado, the Indians of Guatemala, and the intestine divisions among the early conquerors.

ZORRILLA Y MORAL, José, Spanish poet, b. in Valladolid, 21 Feb., 1817. He studied law in Toledo and Valladolid, and became clerk to a justice of the peace in the latter city; but he soon devoted himself exclusively to literature. His father, an attorney of reputation, being displeased with his occupation, sent him home; but young Jose made his way to Madrid, where he remained hidden for several weeks. On 15 Feb., 1837, at the funeral of the noted poet Larra, he repeated an elegy which was universally praised, and this was the means of effecting a reconciliation with his father. Zorrilla published, a few months later, his first volume of poetry, which increased his reputation. After 1845 he resided partly in Paris and partly in Brussels till about 1851, when he went to Mexico and was director of the theatre in the city of Mexico in 1853–'5. He wrote several comedies there, which were represented in Mexico and in South America with great success. In 1863 he returned to Mexico, was given an employment in Emperor Maximilian's household, and published several poems in praise of the emperor and his wife, which were severely criticised by the patriots and engaged their author in a controversy with a Mexican poet. He left Mexico in 1865 for Spain, where he has since partly resided. Zorrilla's works include "Cantos del travador, colección de leyendas y tradiciones históricas" (3 vols., Madrid, 1841); "Flores Perdidas" (1843); "El Zapatero y el rey," which is considered his best comedy (1844); "Granada," a long romantic poem, imitated from Victor Hugo, which is considered his masterpiece (2 vols., Paris, 1853–'4); "Album de un loco" (Madrid, 1867); and "Poema religioso" (1869). Complete editions of his works have been published several times (2 vols., Paris, 1847; 3 vols., 1853; 6 vols., Madrid, 1877).

ZUAZO, Alonso (thoo-ah'-tho), Spanish jurist, b. in Olmedo in 1466; d. in Santo Domingo in 1527. He was canon of Valladolid and well known for his erudition, when he was attached as jurist to the commission that was sent by Cardinal Ximenes to the New World at the solicitation of Bishop Las Casas. Zuazo's instructions gave him the power of organizing justice in the West Indies, and appointing judges at his own discretion. After liberating the Indians in Santo Domingo that had been reduced to slavery by the Spanish officials, Zuazo advised the commissioners to oppose Las Casas's schemes of prohibiting forced labor entirely, and thus won the support of the settlers, while Las Casas denounced him to the court. Zuazo befriended both the Indians and settlers, while he was opposed by the officials. After Ximenes had surrendered the regency to Charles V., Zuazo was sent to Cuba in 1518 to organize the administration of justice there. At Diego Velazquez's advice, he went afterward to Mexico to settle the quarrel between Garay and Cortes concerning the government of Panuco, and was well received by Cortes. In 1523 he returned to Cuba, and two years later was appointed auditor of the audiencia of Santo Domingo, which post he retained till his death. An interesting memoir of Zuazo on the condition of the Indians in Santo Domingo and Cuba, written from Cuba in 1521, was published by Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta in his "Colección de Documentos para la Historia de México" (Mexico, 1858–'66), and another in which Zuazo recounts the cruelties of the Spaniards in Santo Domingo and Cuba, is mentioned by Icazbalceta.

ZUBLY, John Joachim, clergyman, b. in St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1725; d. in Savannah, Ga., 23 July, 1781. It is not known when he came to this country, but in the early records of the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah the following entry appears: "On the 25th of April, 1758, Mr. Zubly was called to Savannah from Wando Neck, S. C., and accepted the call, preaching his farewell sermon, 28 Jan., 1759, in the Independent Presbyterian church in Charles Town [*sic*]. He took charge of the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah the following year, 1760, being the first regular pastor." He was a man of marked ability and learning, and in 1770 received from Princeton the degree of D. D. In 1774 he was a delegate to the Continental congress, and was there selected to prepare a petition to the king "upon the present unhappy situation of affairs." He served also as member of the committee of correspondence for Georgia. He wrote an emphatic letter to Lord Dartmouth, 3 Sept., 1775, with reference to Lord Dunmore's attempt to incite the negroes in Virginia to insurrection. He co-operated zealously with the popular party until it became evident that congress was about to declare the independence of the United States. He declared in congress that "a republic was little better than a government of devils." Presently he opened a correspondence with Sir James Wright, royal governor of Georgia, in which he betrayed the plans of the popular party. His conduct and language exciting suspicion, he was closely watched, and one of his letters was seized. These facts were mentioned in congress by Samuel Chase, whereat Dr. Zubly fled from Philadelphia and returned to Georgia, where he threw off all disguise and made common cause with the Tories. In 1777 he was banished from Savannah with the loss of half his estate. He then remained with Tory friends in South Carolina until Sir James Wright was reinstated in the government of Georgia. Dr. Zubly then returned to his pastoral work in Savannah, and remained there until his death. He has left his name upon Joachim street and Zubly street in Savannah, and upon the hamlet of St. Gall. See William B. Stevens's "History of Georgia" (vol. ii., p. 121, New York, 1859), and Charles C. Jones's "History of Georgia" (vol. ii., pp. 188–204, Boston, 1883). The letter to Lord Dartmouth was published, at the request of Gen. James Oglethorpe, in the "London Magazine" for January, 1776.

ZULOAGA, Félix, president of Mexico, b. in Alamos, Chihuahua, in 1814; d. in the city of Mexico in 1876. In his twentieth year he entered the national guard as lieutenant, and served until 1837 on the frontier against the Apaches, entering the engineer corps the same year. He served during the riots of July, 1840, and against the secessionists of Yucatan in 1842–'3, and in the latter year was promoted lieutenant-colonel. During the preparations for the war against the United States he directed the construction of the defences of Monterey and Saltillo, and in 1847 fortified the southern approaches to the capital. In 1848 he retired to Chihuahua, but in 1853 was recalled to active service, promoted colonel, made president of the perpetual court-martial, and sent to the south against the revolution of Ayutla in 1854, as commander of a brigade. He was forced to capitulate

at Nuxco in 1855, but Comonfort saved him from being shot, keeping him on his staff, and after the triumph of the Liberal party Zuloaga was sent to pacify the mountaineers of Queretaro, and served in the two sieges of Puebla. His former affiliation with the Conservative and Church party caused him to conspire against the Liberal government, and on 17 Dec., 1857, he pronounced with his brigade in Tacubaya against the new constitution, and for investing Comonfort with extraordinary powers. The latter wavered for a long time between the two parties, and on 11 Jan., 1858, Zuloaga's brigade, under command of Gen. Parra, occupied the principal points of the capital, proclaiming that Comonfort was deposed and that Zuloaga was president in his stead. He took possession of the executive on 23 Jan., all the reactionary chiefs flocked round him, and the bloody so-called "war of reform" soon began, the Liberals under Juarez opposing the Church party, which proclaimed, under the banner of "religion and special legislation for the church and military," the abolishment of the reform laws, and received secret but strong support from the Spanish government. Zuloaga despatched forces under Miramon, Osollo, and other chiefs against the former; but he found opposition in his own party. In December, 1858, the garrison rose against him, and on the 23d of that month he was deposed and took refuge in the British legation. The provisional president that was elected by the representative junta, Gen. Miramon, on his return from the campaign of the interior, 21 Jan., 1859, declared the deposition of Zuloaga illegal, and reinstated him; but the latter resigned and appointed Miramon his substitute, delivering the executive on 2 Feb. Several times afterward he seemed inclined to resume his place at the head of the government, and he was forced to accompany Miramon nominally as chief of engineers, but in reality as a prisoner. On Miramon's march to Jalisco, Zuloaga escaped from Leon in July, 1860, and immediately issued a manifesto, revoking his resignation of 2 Feb., 1859, and declaring himself constitutional president, and, although he did not find followers, Miramon went to the capital, resigned as substitute, and caused himself to be appointed provisional president by the representative junta. Shortly before the final defeat of the reactionary party, Zuloaga made his peace with Miramon, and was with him in Mexico the day after the battle of Calpulalpam, when the funds in the treasury were divided. Zuloaga then made his way to the mountains to raise partisans, and shortly reappeared at the head of a force to oppose the Liberal government, together with Marquez, Mejia, Negrete, Taboada, and other chiefs. The ex-minister, Melchor Ocampo, was delivered by the guerilla chief, Cajigas, to him and Marquez, and shot at Tepeji, by the orders of one of the two, for which cruel act they were declared outlaws by congress, and a price of $10,000 was set on their heads. On the invasion of the French in 1862, unlike Marquez, Almonte and other reactionary chiefs, he refused to serve the foreigners and retired to Europe, but in August, 1864, he returned and made his submission to the empire without taking any further part in politics.

Felix Zuloaga

ZUMÁRRAGA, Juan de (thoo-mar'-rah-gah), first bishop of Mexico, b. in Durango, Biscay, in 1468; d. in Mexico city in 1548. He entered the Franciscan order at Aranzazu, and was superior of several convents till Charles V. appointed him inquisitor of Biscay. In 1527 he was named first bishop of New Spain, and in 1528 sailed for Mexico as visitor of his order and protector of the Indians. He had difficulties with the first audiencia under Nuño de Guzman, whose cruel measures against the Indians he opposed. After the second audiencia, under the presidency of Sebastian Ramirez de Fuenleal, took charge of the government in 1531, Zumarraga returned to Spain, was consecrated bishop in September, 1534, and sailed soon afterward to Mexico, where he continued to befriend the Indians. He began the construction of the first cathedral, founded the hospitals of Amor de Dios in Mexico and Vera Cruz, and established also a hospital for Franciscan monks. The image of Our Lady of Guadalupe, painted on the Indian cloak, was first seen by him. In 1538 he assembled the first Mexican council, and in 1545 Pope Paul III. raised him to the dignity of metropolitan archbishop of New Spain. He is probably the author of a "Doctrina Cristiana," or catechism (Seville, 1532), which still exists in the Franciscan convent of Texcoco, with his autograph dedication to Friar Toribio Motolinia, who translated it into Aztec. It was the first book that was printed in the New World, on a press and material furnished by the famous printer Juan Cromberger, of Seville, and brought to Mexico by the first viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza (Mexico, 1540). He also wrote several catechisms and other religious works, which were translated into Aztec (Mexico, 1543–'6); "Varias Cartas al Emperador Carlos V."; and "Memorias de la Nueva España," giving noteworthy details about the condition of Mexico soon after the conquest. The letters and history are preserved in manuscript in the archives of the Indies, and will appear in the continuation of the state publication, "Cartas de Indias."

ZUMAYA, Manuel (thoo-mah'-yah), Mexican clergyman, b. in the city of Mexico about 1670; d. in Oaxaca about 1740. He studied theology in the College of San Ildefonso, but early showed a proclivity for music, and was appointed director of the choir of the cathedral in his native city. On account of his dramatic and musical talent, he was a favorite of the viceroys, Dukes of Albuquerque and of Linares, and he translated several Italian operas for representation in the viceregal palace. In 1737 he followed the bishop-elect of Oaxaca to his diocese, where he became rector of the cathedral and devoted himself thenceforth exclusively to his clerical duties. Besides the operas translated from the Italian, he is the author of "El Rodrigo," a drama represented in the viceregal palace to celebrate the birth of the crown-prince Luis (Mexico, 1708), and "La Partenope," an opera, text and music by Zumaya (1711).

ZUNDEL, John, musician, b. in Hochdorf, near Stuttgart, Germany, in 1815; d. in Cannstadt, Germany, in July, 1882. He studied at the Royal academy of Esslingen, Germany, during 1829–'31, and began the study of the violin, but relinquished that instrument for the organ. In 1840 he went to St. Petersburg, and in 1847 came to the United

States. He held various posts as organist, notably in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, where he was almost uninterruptedly from 1850 till 1865. In 1865 he went to Europe, remaining two years. After his return he resumed his duties at Plymouth church, but in 1878 went again to Europe. He composed a large number of pieces for the organ, as well as some sacred and vocal music, and published "Modern Organ-School" (Boston, 1860); "The Amateur Organist" (1854); a "Treatise on Harmony and Modulation"; and other books.

ZÚÑIGA, Álvaro Manrique de (thoon'-yegah), Marquis de Villa-Manrique, seventh viceroy of Mexico, b. in Seville, Spain, about 1530; d. in Madrid about 1600. He entered Mexico, 18 Oct., 1585, and one of his first measures was to send reenforcements to Acapulco and fortify that city against English corsairs. He also ordered the arming of a fleet to attack their vessels; but the Licenciado Palacios, who was in command, hearing that Sir Francis Drake had sailed for the East Indies, remained in port and allowed a privateer that was lying in wait at Cape San Lucas to capture the galleon "Santa Ana," with a rich cargo of treasure and silk from Manila. Zuñiga was well liked, both by Spaniards and Indians, whom he treated humanely, but although, according to Torquemada, he was wise and prudent, his hasty temper led him, in a dispute about jurisdiction with the audiencia of Guadalajara, to resort to force, and, as the audiencia armed also, the colony was on the eve of a civil war. His enemies meanwhile spread calumnies at court, and Philip II. in 1589 ordered his relief by Luis de Velasco, and commanded the bishop of Tlaxcala, Pedro Romano, to investigate Zuñiga's government. Romano, who had an old grudge against the viceroy, arrived in Mexico before Velasco, and on 17 Jan., 1590, relieved Zuñiga, going so far, in his enmity toward the latter, as to attach even the clothes of his wife in the seizure of his property. For six years Zuñiga continued in Texcoco, the object of Romano's persecution, till in 1596 he sailed for Spain to seek justice, and obtained at last the reversal of the sentence of confiscation, but he died before he could recover his property.

ZÚÑIGA, Baltasar de, Marquis de Valero, thirty-sixth viceroy of Mexico, b. in Andalusia about 1670; d. in Madrid about 1730. He was appointed in 1716, and on 16 Aug. received the government from his predecessor, the Duke of Linares. Shortly afterward the governor of Texas, Capt. Diego Ramon, sent information that for want of provisions he would have to abandon the territory and retire to Coahuila unless relieved, and Zuñiga at once hurried forward provisions, ammunition, troops, and artisan settlers to teach the Indians. In 1717 a Florida chief, Tixjanaque, who had manifested to the governor of Pensacola a desire to visit the viceroy, arrived in Mexico, and was so well treated by Zuñiga that he accepted baptism and offered the perpetual friendship of his tribe. In the next year the English wood-cutters in Laguna de Terminos, and French settlers in Texas, not having complied with an order of evacuation, were forcibly expelled, and several colonies were founded in Texas. In 1719 the viceroy received the visit of Toniatuh, a chief of the Cora Indians of the Nayarit mountains, upon whom he prevailed to receive a Spanish force in his mountains, which had been the refuge of criminals from New Galicia and New Vizcaya. When the chief afterward refused compliance with the treaty, Zuñiga sent a large force, which, after long warfare, conquered the tribe and established in their territory a town, which was called San Francisco de Valero. In 1719 war began with the French, and on 19 May they captured Pensacola, which was restored in 1720. On account of feeble health, the viceroy repeatedly resigned, and when, on 15 Oct., 1722, his successor arrived, he returned to Spain.

ZÚÑIGA, Dionisio de, Central American missionary, b. in Guatemala about 1550; d. in Chiapa about 1620. He entered the Dominican order in the province of Chiapa, and labored the greater part of his life in the missions among the Quiche Indians, in whose language he was so proficient that, besides translating Friar Francisco Viana's works, written in the dialect of Vera Paz, into Quiche, he also wrote a grammar, a volume of sermons, and several religious treatises in that language, the manuscripts of which are preserved in the episcopal archives of Guatemala. There also existed the manuscript of another work of his, "El Mare Magnum," a fantastical history of the Indian monarchies on the Pacific coast, but it is lost.

ZÚÑIGA Y ACEVEDO, Gaspar de, Count de Monterey, viceroy of Mexico and Peru, b. in Andalusia about 1540; d. in Lima, Peru, 10 Feb., 1606. Being appointed to succeed in Mexico Luis de Velasco the younger, who had been promoted to Peru, he sailed from Spain in 1595, and took charge of the government on 5 Nov. of that year. He was a protector of the native race, and nearly every Sunday went personally to the square to superintend the hiring of the Indians and prevent abuses by the employers and inferior authorities. In 1596 he despatched an expedition under Sebastian Vizcayno for the exploration and colonization of Lower California, which returned in the next year without accomplishing much for want of provisions. An English buccaneer, William Park, surprised and captured the city of Campeachy in 1597, obliging the alcalde to take refuge with a small force in the convent of San Francisco, but during the sacking of the town the governor returned from an expedition, and, joining the forces of the alcalde, totally defeated the English, forcing them to re-embark with heavy loss. In 1600 the city of Vera Cruz was removed from the former unhealthy locality to the present site opposite San Juan de Ulua, and in the same year an expedition under Juan de Oñate and Vicente Zaldivar was sent for the conquest of New Mexico. By order of the king, Zuñiga despatched, in 1602, a second expedition under Sebastian Vizcayno to explore the coast of Upper California and acquire information about the fabulous Strait of Anian. That expedition named the Bay of Monterey in honor of the viceroy, and the same name was given to a colony that was founded in New Leon. In 1603 Zuñiga was promoted viceroy of Peru, and, on the arrival of his successor, he delivered the gov-

El Conde de Monterey

ernment in October, to the great sorrow of the natives, who thronged, weeping, round their benefactor to take leave of him. The settling of his private affairs and detentions in Panama and Paita delayed him for more than a year, and he did not enter Lima till 28 Nov., 1604. With great activity he concluded the preparations for the fleet that was about to be sent by royal order for the exploration of the South sea under Pedro Fernandez Quiros. It sailed on 21 Dec., 1605, and shortly afterward he died, without being able to execute numerous measures that he had prepared for the benefit of the country.

ZÚÑIGA Y ONTIVEROS, Felipe, Mexican mathematician, b. in the city of Mexico about 1720; d. there in 1780. He was a printer by trade, and had an establishment in his native city, but had a passion for mathematical studies, became proficient in that science, and, after examination, was appointed royal land-surveyor and hydraulic and mining engineer. He was author of the following works, all printed in his establishment: "Efemérides calculadas y pronosticadas segun el Meridiano de México" (1752); "Explicación del Pronóstico de México" (1753); "Respuesta satisfactoria á las Anotaciones hechas á las Efemérides Mexicanas" (1756); and "Bomba hidráulica para levantar las aguas" (1770).

ZURILLA, Pedro de (thoo-reel'-yah), Spanish soldier, b. in Seville about 1500; d. near Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1544. He early entered military service, fought in Italy, and joined Pedro de Mendoza's expedition to the river Plate, assisting in the foundation of Buenos Ayres, 2 Feb., 1535, and serving as one of Juan de Ayolas's lieutenants in the expedition that explored Parana and Paraguay rivers. He participated in founding Asuncion, 15 Aug., 1536, and was a member of the common council of the new city. When Ayolas resumed the march forward, Zurilla commanded the rearguard, and later was despatched to the ships that had been left in charge of Domingo de Irala, with the sick and to obtain supplies. But the soldiers refused to accompany him to rejoin his chief, and when news was received of Ayolas's death he was the first to propose the election of Irala as commander-in-chief. After the arrival of the new governor, Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, in 1542, when difficulties arose between the latter and Irala, Zurilla advised a compromise, and induced Irala to accept Cabeza de Vaca's offers to make the former deputy governor. After assisting Irala in subduing the Guayeurus, he was detached in 1544 against the Cacove Indians, whom he defeated in several encounters, and built the fortress of San Juan in their territory. While he marched against the Xarayes, who had rebelled, the Cacoves stormed the fort of San Juan, and, joining forces with the Xarayes, attacked Zurilla. The latter retreated about eighty miles from Asuncion, where he resisted the Indians till the arrival of succor, dying a few days later from the wound of a poisoned arrow.

ZURITA, or **ZORITA, Alonso** (thoo-ree'-tah), Spanish statesman, b. in New Castile about 1500; d. in Seville about 1570. He studied law, was appointed in 1544 auditor of the audiencia of Santo Domingo, and was sent two years later to organize the administration of New Granada at Santa Marta and Cartagena. Returning to Santo Domingo in 1549, he was transferred a few months later to the audiencia of Los Confines or Comayagua, and, visiting nearly the whole country, organized courts of justice everywhere during a sojourn of three years. He was promoted member of the audiencia of Mexico in 1553, retired from active service about 1564, and then returned to Spain. He studied in America the early history and antiquities of the Indians, and addressed several interesting memorials to the king, one of which was printed in the 2d volume of Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta's "Colección de documentos para la historia de México" (Mexico, 1858–'66). Another memorial, preserved in the archives of San Francisco in Mexico, was utilized by Lorenzo Boturini and Father Clavigero, and is also mentioned in Jose Mariano Beristain's catalogue, under the title of "Breve y sumaria Relación de los Caciques y Señores y sus maneras, y diferencia que habia de ellos en la Nueva España, Leyes y Costumbres de los Indios y Tributos que pagaban á sus Príncipes." An abridged copy of it was published in Jose F. Ramirez's "Colección de Documentos inéditos relativos al Descubrimiento, Conquista, y Colonización de las Posesiones Españolas en América y Oceanía," but the original narrative was for the first time printed in its entirety in a French translation in Henry Ternaux-Compans's collection, under the title "Rapports sur les différentes classes de chefs dans la Nouvelle Espagne" (Paris, 1840). Zurita wrote also a treatise on taxation and, according to Boturini, a "Narrative of Facts concerning New Spain," which is lost.

ZURITA, Fernando, Spanish-American missionary, b. in Huete, Spain, in the 16th century. He was graduated in theology at the University of Alcalá, and, after his ordination, came as a missionary to this country, where he soon acquired the Indian language. He was the author of a book concerning the religion of the aborigines, "Theologicarum in Indis Questionum Enchiridion: ad Illustrissimum Dominum Gemozium Zapata, Episcopum Conchensem" (Madrid, 1586).

ZURITA, Pedro, Mexican Jesuit, b. in Puebla about 1690; d. in Oaxaca in 1739. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1712, and was very proficient in philosophy, which chair he held in the principal college of Mexico till 1727, when he was elected rector of the college in Oaxaca. He published "Elegia et Epigrammata in laudem Academiæ Mexicanæ in funere Illmi. Dom. Nicolai Gómez de Cervantes" (Mexico, 1736); and the following are still in manuscript in the library of the University of Mexico: "Naturalis Philosophiæ Explanatio"; "Funiculus Theologiæ Scholasticæ"; and "De Summa Trinitate et de Fide Divina."

SUPPLEMENT.

ABBETT, Leon, governor of New Jersey, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Oct., 1836. He was educated in his native city, studied law, and settled in Philadelphia, but subsequently removed to New York city, entered into partnership with William J. A. Fuller, and took high rank at the bar. He settled in Hoboken, N. J., in 1862, and served in the New Jersey legislature in 1865–'6 and 1869–'70, being twice speaker. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1868, president of the state board of education in 1869, a member of the state senate in 1875–'7, and governor of New Jersey in 1884–'6. He was chairman of the state delegation to the National Democratic conventions in 1872, 1876, and 1880, and in 1888–'9 he was a candidate for the U. S. senate.

ABBOTT, Josiah Gardner, lawyer, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 1 Nov., 1815. He was prepared for college by Ralph Waldo Emerson, was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and admitted to the bar in 1835. Mr. Abbott served in the legislature in 1836–'7, became state senator in 1841, and from 1864 until 1888 was a delegate-at-large to every National Democratic convention. He was a judge of the superior court of Suffolk county, Mass., in 1855–'8 removed to Boston, where he resumed his profession, and in 1874 was a Democratic candidate for congress. After successfully contesting the election of his opponent, he served from 28 July, 1876, till 3 March, 1877, but declined renomination, and resumed practice. In 1876 he was a member of the electoral commission. Williams gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1863.

ACTON, Thomas Coxon, banker, b. in New York city, 23 Feb., 1823. He was educated in his native city, was assistant deputy county clerk for three years, and then clerk in the surrogate's office, afterward deputy register for six years, in 1860 became commissioner of the New York metropolitan police, and two years later was president of that board, where he remained for seven years, in which office he did good service in suppressing the draft riots. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. assay-office, which post he held for twelve years. He became U. S. assistant treasurer at New York in 1882, and since 1887 he has been president of the bank of New Amsterdam in that city.

AGNEW, David Hayes, surgeon, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 24 Nov., 1818. His education was received at Jefferson college, Pa., and at Newark college, Del. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and began to practise in Chester county, but removed to Philadelphia and became a lecturer in the School of anatomy, also establishing the Philadelphia school of operative surgery. In 1854 he was elected one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia hospital, where he founded a pathological museum, and was also surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital. In 1863 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and assistant lecturer on clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1870 he was chosen to the chair of clinical surgery, and in 1871 he became professor of the principles and practice of surgery there, and of clinical surgery, in the University hospital. For several years he was one of the surgeons at Wills ophthalmic hospital, and also one of the surgeons to the orthopedic surgery. He has attained wide reputation as a surgeon, and is a rapid and skilful operator in every department. In his capacity of efficient surgeon, as well as of consulting physician, he has had many cases of great public and scientific importance, the best known being that of President Garfield. He has made many valuable contributions to the literature of his profession, among which are works on "Practical Anatomy" (Philadelphia, 1867) and "Lacerations of the Female Perinæum and Vesico-vaginal Fistula" (1867); a series of sixty papers on "Anatomy and its Relation to Medicine and Surgery"; and an exhaustive work on the "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (3 vols., 1878), which has been translated into the Japanese language, and is the great work of his life.

D. Hayes Agnew

AGNUS, Felix, soldier, b. in Lyons, France, 4 July, 1839. He was educated at College Jolie Clair, near Paris, and in 1852 set out on a voyage around the world, spending four years in that manner. In 1860 he came to the United States, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted in Duryea's 5th New York zouaves. At the battle of Big Bethel he saved the life of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and was promoted to 2d lieutenant. He aided in raising the 165th New York volunteers, in which he was given the color company. In the autumn of 1862 his regiment was sent to Louisiana, and he took part in the siege of Port Hudson, where he was promoted major and for a time had command of his regiment. Subsequently he served in Texas, and, after attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was ordered to the 19th corps, and served under Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, taking part in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and

Cedar Creek. His last service was in the Department of the South, where he was commissioned to dismantle the old Confederate forts in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and turn all the property over to the U. S. government. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and was mustered out of service on 22 Aug., 1865. On resuming civil life he was given charge of the business department of the Baltimore "American," and he has since become its publisher.

ALDRICH, Charles, journalist, b. in Ellington, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 2 Oct., 1828. He received a common-school education, and spent one year in Jamestown academy. In 1857 he went to Iowa and established the "Freeman" in Webster City. He served as chief clerk of the Iowa house of representatives in 1860–'2, 1866, and 1870, and was a member of that body in 1882–'3. Mr. Aldrich is the author of many of the important laws of Iowa, including that changing the system of county government from dictatorship of a single county judge to a board of supervisors, for the protection of birds, and for the preservation of the public documents of the state. He originated the agitation in the public press that resulted in the repeal in Iowa of the so-called granger laws for the regulation of the transportation on the railways and the adoption of a commission system. In 1882 he became widely known through his efforts to secure legislation prohibiting the issue of railroad passes to public officers. His speeches and articles in the "North American Review" and elsewhere were circulated extensively in the United States and Europe. This agitation was largely instrumental in promoting the passage of the interstate commerce act. He presented to the state of Iowa, in 1884, his large and valuable collection of manuscripts, portraits, and autograph letters. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Iowa college in 1869. He was one of the founders of the American ornithologist's union in New York in 1883, and was elected corresponding member of the Wisconsin historical society in 1887.

ALEXANDER, Robert, member of the Continental congress, b. in Baltimore, Md., about 1740; d. probably in England after 1796. He was elected a member of the people's committee, 12 Nov., 1774, and of the Provincial convention of Maryland in 1775, and chosen a deputy to the Continental congress, 9 Dec., 1775, being re-elected, 4 July, 1776, but soon after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence he sailed for England with other Baltimore loyalists. He was afterward appointed agent for Maryland loyalists to present and prosecute their claims before the British government.

ANDERSON, David, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in London, England, 10 Feb., 1814; d. in Bristol, England, 5 Nov., 1885. He was graduated at Oxford in 1836, was vice-principal of St. Bee's college, Cumberland, in 1841–'7, and incumbent of All Saints', Derby, in 1848–'9. From 1849 till 1864 he was bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, Canada, and upon his resignation he returned to England and was appointed vicar of Clifton, and made chancellor of St. Paul's cathedral, London. Bishop Anderson received the degree of D. D. in 1849. He was the author of "Notes on the Flood"; "Net in the Bay"; and other works.

APPLETON, John, jurist, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 12 July, 1804. He is the nephew of Jesse Appleton (vol. i., p. 84). After his graduation at Bowdoin in 1822, he taught, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1832 settled in Bangor, Me. He was reporter of decisions in 1841, in 1852 was appointed a justice of the state supreme court, and in 1862–'83 was chief justice. Bowdoin gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1860. Judge Appleton published two volumes of "Reports" (Hallowell, 1841) and "The Rules of Evidence, Stated and Discussed" (Philadelphia, 1860).—His son, **John Francis,** soldier, b. in Bangor, Me., 29 Aug., 1839; d. there, 31 Aug., 1871, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1860, and at the beginning of the civil war raised and commanded a company in the 12th Maine volunteers. He was commissioned colonel of the 81st U. S. colored troops, served in the Department of the Gulf, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar of Maine, and appointed U. S. judge for the district of eastern Texas, but declined.

ARMSTRONG, Samuel Chapman, soldier, b. in Wailuka, Maui, Hawaiian islands, 30 Jan., 1839. His parents were among the first missionaries to the Sandwich islands, where he resided until 1860. After graduation at Williams in 1862 he entered the volunteer army as a captain in the 125th New York regiment, and in 1863 was made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th U. S. colored infantry. Subsequently he was colonel of the 8th U. S. colored regiment. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and after the war went to Hampton, Va., to work among the freedmen. Gen. Armstrong was a founder of the Hampton normal and agricultural institute for negroes in 1868, and since that date has served as its principal. In 1878, Indians were admitted.

ASHHURST, John, surgeon, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Aug., 1839. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and at the medical department in 1860, and from 1862 till 1865 he served as acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Since 1877 he has been professor of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and he has been connected with several hospitals. He is the author of "Injuries of the Spine" (Philadelphia, 1867) and "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1871), and the editor of "Transactions of the International Medical Congress" (1877) and the "International Encyclopædia of Surgery" (6 vols., New York, 1881–'6; 2d ed., 1888).

ATWOOD, Isaac Morgan, clergyman, b. in Pembroke, Genesee co., N. Y., 24 March, 1838. He was educated at Lockport, N. Y., entered the Universalist ministry in 1859, and was pastor of churches in New York, Maine, and Massachusetts. Since 1879 he has been president of Canton theological seminary, St. Lawrence university, where he is also professor of theology and ethics. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by St. Lawrence university in 1872, and that of D. D. by Tufts in 1879. He was editor of the "Boston Universalist" in 1867–'72, and of the "Christian Leader" in 1873–'5, and has been associate editor of the latter journal since 1875. Dr. Atwood is the author of "Have We Outgrown Christianity?" (Boston, 1870); "Glance at the Religious Progress of the United States" (1874); "Latest Word of Universalism" (1878); "Walks about Zion" (1881); and "Manual of Revelation" (1888).

AUSTIN, Jane Goodwin, author, b. in Worcester, Mass., 25 Feb., 1831. She is the daughter of Isaac Goodwin, of Worcester, was educated in private schools in Boston, and on 24 June, 1850, married Loring H. Austin. Her publications are "Fairy Dreams" (Boston, 1859); "Dora Darling" (1864); "Outpost" (1866); "Cipher" (New York, 1869); "The Shadow of Moloch Mountain" (1870); "Moonfolk" (1874); "Mrs. Beauchamp Brown" (Boston, 1880); "A Nameless Nobleman" (1881);

"The Desmond Hundred" (1882); and "Nantucket Scraps" (1883). Mrs. Austin has in press "The Sword of Miles Standish."

BAIRD, Henry Samuel, lawyer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 16 May, 1800; d. in Green Bay, Wis., 28 April, 1875. His father, Thomas Baird, one of the United Irishmen, was imprisoned for a year in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, and on his release in 1802 came to the United States, whence in 1805 he was followed by his family. Henry studied law at Pittsburg, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1822 settled in Mackinaw, Mich., where he opened a school. In the spring of 1823 a new court was established by act of congress, and he was admitted to practice. In September, 1824, he removed to Green Bay. In 1832 he served as quartermaster-general in the Black Hawk war, in 1836 was elected a member and chosen president of the first legislative council of the territory of Wisconsin, and the same year was appointed the first attorney-general of the territory, and subsequently in that year was secretary of Gov. Henry Dodge, U. S. commissioner to negotiate the treaty with the Menomenee Indians at Cedar Rapids, when about 4,000,000 acres were ceded to the U. S. government. In 1846 he was a member of the Constitutional convention, and was chairman of the committee on the organization and officers of counties and towns, and their powers and duties. He was the last Whig candidate for governor of Wisconsin. For many years he was a vice-president of the State historical society, and a contributor to its published collections. In 1861–'2 he was mayor of Green Bay.—His brother, **Thomas James,** b. in Dublin, Ireland, 30 April, 1794; d. in Pottsville, Pa., 5 April, 1842; was graduated at West Point in 1814, served in the war against Great Britain, and resigned a captain of artillery in 1828.—The son of the latter, **Edward Carey,** b. in Pottsville, Pa., in April, 1836; d. near Ashland, Va., 14 Nov., 1874, served in the civil war for nearly four years, was assistant adjutant-general to Gen. John F. Reynolds, in command of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac; and on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, that general died in his arms. Baird was promoted to the rank of major for gallant conduct.

BAKER, Peter Carpenter, publisher, b. in North Hempstead, N. Y., 25 March, 1822. Four of his ancestors were in the Revolutionary army. He was educated at Harlem academy, entered a book-store in New York, learned the printer's trade, and in 1850, with Daniel Godwin, established the firm of Baker and Godwin, which made a specialty of printing law-books and became widely known for fine work. In 1865 Mr. Baker established the law-publishing firm of Baker, Voorhis and Co., which is still in existence and has a large catalogue. Mr. Baker was one of the founders of the Metropolitan literary association, edited the "Steam Press," a patriotic periodical, during the civil war (1861–'5), and originated the plan for a statue of Benjamin Franklin in Printing-house square, New York, which was given by Albert De Groot. He early became known as a public speaker, delivering orations at Fort Independence, N. Y., 4 July, 1848; at Trenton, N. J., 4 July, 1849; and in the old Broadway tabernacle, New York, on the anniversary of Bunker Hill, 1853. He has published addresses and monographs, including, besides the orations noted above, "European Recollections" (New York, 1861) and "Franklin" (1865).

BAKER, Wendell, runner, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1862. He is a son of Francis Baker, a New York merchant, with whom he is now associated in business. He was graduated at Harvard in 1886. During his preparation for college and subsequently until his graduation he distinguished himself by winning twenty-one championships at university and intercollegiate meetings. He placed to his credit twelve best college records, and in his senior year made the world's records on the 100, 220, and 440 yards dash. Of these the first two he shares with numerous other amateurs, but on the 440 yards his time of 47¼ seconds is the best record by either amateur or professional runners.

BAKER, William Spohn, antiquarian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1824. He became a conveyancer, but retired on account of his health, and turned his attention to art and literary pursuits. Mr. Baker possesses a collection of engraved portraits of George Washington which is the most complete that is known, and his number of medals of Washington is second only to that of William S. Appleton, of Boston, while his collection of biographies of Washington is the most noted in existence. He is a member of the American philosophical society, one of the council of the Pennsylvania historical society, and since 1885 has been vice-president of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He is the author of "Origin and Antiquity of Engraving" (Philadelphia, 1872; 2d ed., illustrated, Boston, 1875); "American Engravers and their Works" (Philadelphia, 1875); "William Sharp, Engraver, and his Works" (1875); "Engraved Portraits of Washington" (1880); "Medallic Portraits of Washington" (1884); and "Character Portraits of Washington" (1887); and he is preparing for the press (1889) "A List of Biographies and Biographical Sketches of George Washington."

BALDWIN, Maurice Scollard, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Toronto, Canada, 21 June, 1836. He was graduated at Trinity college, Toronto, in 1859, ordained deacon in April, 1860, and became a presbyter in July, 1861. He was incumbent of Port Dover, Ont., in 1862–'5, and in 1870 was appointed curate of Christ church cathedral, Montreal. He became canon of the cathedral in the following year, and in 1872 was elected rector of the parish. In 1882 he was appointed dean of Montreal, and on 17 Oct., 1883, was elected bishop of Huron, to which office he was consecrated on 30 Nov. of the same year. He received the degree of D. D. from Trinity college, Toronto, in 1882. Bishop Baldwin is the author of "A Break in the Ocean Cable" (Montreal, 1877), "Life in a Look" (1879), and a volume of "Sermons."

BARBOUR, John Strode, senator, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 29 Dec., 1820. He was educated at the University of Virginia, adopted the profession of law, served several terms in the legislature, and was active in state politics. He was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1880, and served three terms. In 1883 he became chairman of the Democratic organization in Virginia, succeeded in preventing the re-election of Gen. William Mahone, and secured the defeat of the Readjuster party. He continued chairman of the Virginia Democratic committee in 1884–'8, and was active in the canvass for the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency. In 1888 he was chosen U. S. senator as a Democrat. He has been active in railroad matters, and is president of the Virginia midland railroad company.

BARNES, Alfred Smith, publisher, b. in New Haven, Conn., 28 Jan., 1817; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Feb., 1888. He entered the book-publishing

business at sixteen years of age in Hartford, Conn., went to New York in 1835, and in 1838 formed a partnership with Prof. Charles Davies for the publication of the latter's mathematical works. He removed to Philadelphia in 1840, but returned to New York in 1845, and continued in the active management of his business till 1880. Soon after settling in New York he formed the plan of publishing the "National Series of Standard School-Books," and the firm's principal business has been in educational works. Mr. Barnes was interested in the establishment of the elevated railroads of New York city, and was connected with the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, and several banking and insurance institutions. He gave liberally, and left $25,000 to be equally divided between twenty-five educational institutions, $25,000 to be equally divided between five religious societies, and $45,000 to the Young men's Christian association of Cornell.

BAXTER, James Phinney, author, b. in Gorham, Me., 23 March, 1831. He was educated in Portland, Me., and Lynn, Mass., and became a merchant and manufacturer. He organized the associated charities in Portland, and was instrumental in founding the Maine industrial school for girls. Mr. Baxter in 1887 presented to the Portland public library, the Portland society of art, and the Maine historical society conjointly, a lot of land, and is erecting upon it, at a cost of $100,000, a building for these societies. He is the author of a volume of poems entitled "Idyls of the Year" (Portland, 1884); "The Trelawney Papers," published as the 3d volume of the "Documentary History of Maine" (1884); "George Cleeve, of Casco Bay, 1630–1667" (1885); and "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his Province of Maine" (1889). He has also edited "Digby's Journal," the writer of which served under Burgoyne, under the title of "The British Invasion from the North" (Albany, 1887), and the 4th volume of the "Documentary History of Maine," containing documents from American and foreign archives (Portland, 1889).

BELLAMY, Edward, author, b. in Chicopee Falls, Mass., 26 March, 1850. He was educated at Union college but was not graduated. In 1871, after studying law, he was admitted to practice. For several years he was assistant editor of the Springfield, Mass., "Union," an editorial writer of the New York "Evening Post," and a founder of the Springfield "Daily News." He is now a contributor to various magazines. His published works are "Six to One, a Nantucket Idyl" (New York, 1877); "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process" (1879); "Miss Ludington's Sister" (Boston, 1885); and "Looking Backward" (1888).

BENHAM, Andrew Ellicott Kennedy, naval officer, b. on Staten island, 10 April, 1832. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 24 Nov., 1847, and became a passed midshipman, 10 June, 1853. He was ordered to the "Princeton" in July, 1853, transferred to the "St. Mary's," Pacific squadron, and served on her till 1857, and was commissioned a master, 15 Sept., and lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855. He was attached to the "Crusader," on the Home station, in 1860–'1, and when the civil war began he was made executive officer of the "Bienville," on the South Atlantic blockade, where he participated in the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and in 1863 served in the "Sacramento." Benham was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, and given the "Penobscot," in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, until the close of the war in 1865. He was on duty at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1866, and on special service in the "Susquehanna" in 1867. He was promoted to commander, 25 July, 1866, served at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1868–'9, as light-house inspector in 1870–'1, and commanded the monitors "Saugus" in 1871–'2 and "Canonicus" in 1872–'3, on the North Atlantic station. He then served as light-house inspector in 1874–'8, was promoted to captain, 12 March, 1875, and commanded the flag-ship "Richmond," on the Asiatic station, in 1878–'81. He was on duty at Portsmouth navy-yard from 8 Dec., 1881, until 15 Nov., 1884, when he was appointed lighthouse inspector, and served until January, 1888. He was promoted to the rank of commodore, 30 Oct., 1885.

BIDDLE, James Stokes, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Jan., 1818. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy, 18 Oct., 1833, and became lieutenant, 20 Aug., 1844. He was engaged in the Florida war with a fleet of boats, and during the Mexican war he was in command of a gun-boat and served with the naval batteries in the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tobasco. In 1856 he resigned from the navy and was elected president of the Shamokin Valley railroad. In 1861, at the opening of the civil war, he offered his services to the secretary of the navy, agreeing to retire at the close of the war, but no formal action was taken in regard to it. In 1871 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, but was not elected.—His kinsman, **Craig,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Jan., 1823, is a son of Nicholas Biddle (1786–1844), was graduated at Princeton in 1841, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1844. He represented Philadelphia in the legislature in 1849–'50. In April, 1861, he was made a major on the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson, and served in the Shenandoah valley. He was then appointed on the staff of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and was detailed to organize new regiments. On the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Confederate army in 1863, he joined a regiment of Philadelphia militia as a private, and marched to the front. In January, 1875, he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, and in the following autumn was elected to the same office, as a Republican, by a large majority. In 1885 he was re-elected, having been renominated as well by the Democratic party as by his own. He has been president of the Philadelphia agricultural society, and has written on agriculture and on a variety of other subjects. He is a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, and has been one of its vice-presidents. — Another kinsman, **Chapman,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1822; d. there, 9 Dec., 1880, was the son of Clement C. Biddle (1784–1855), who organized and was first captain of the State fencibles, and had command of the 1st volunteer light infantry in the war of 1812. The son was educated at St. Mary's college in Baltimore, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1848. He soon attained a lucrative practice, and was solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and subsequently counsel for that corporation. In April, 1861, he formed a company of artillery to aid in protecting Philadelphia, and was made its captain. During the summer of 1862 he undertook the raising of a regiment of infantry, which on 1 Sept., 1862, as the 121st Pennsylvania volunteers, took the field with him as its colonel. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg had command of a brigade in the 1st corps. In December, 1863, he resigned from the army and resumed the prac-

tice of his profession, which he continued until shortly before his death. Col. Biddle was connected with the Fairmount park art association, and, through his counsel, beautiful fountains and groups were placed in the park.

BINGHAM, Henry Harrison, congressman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 July, 1841. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1862, became a lieutenant in the 140th Pennsylvania volunteers, was wounded at Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, and Farmville, and in July, 1866, was mustered out as judge advocate, with the rank of major and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. He was postmaster at Philadelphia in 1867–'72, but resigned to become clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to which office he was re-elected in 1875, and served till 1878, when he was chosen to congress as a Republican. He has since occupied a seat in the latter body by re-election. Gen. Bingham was a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National Republican convention in 1872, and a delegate from the first district to the conventions of 1876, 1884, and 1888.

BISHOP, Judson Wade, soldier, b. in Evansville, Jefferson co., N. Y., 24 June, 1831. He received his education at Fredonia academy, N. Y., where his father was settled as pastor of the Baptist church for several years, and later at Belleville, Jefferson co. After serving as a clerk and bookkeeper, he taught for two winters, then studied civil engineering, and in 1853 entered the office of the Grand Trunk railway at Kingston, Ont. After serving as an assistant engineer there and in Minnesota, he settled in Chatfield, Minn., as a surveyor, publishing a map and pamphlet history of that county. He also taught there, and then purchasing the "Democrat" in 1859, which he published until 1861, when he sold it and recruited a company of volunteers. He was mustered as a captain of the 2d Minnesota regiment on 26 June, 1861, and served through the war in the west. He rose to be colonel, 14 July, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 7 June, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in building and operating railroads in Minnesota. He resigned in April, 1881, to engage in railroad construction.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, b. in Amherst, Mass., 21 July, 1821. His parents removed to Illinois about 1831. When seventeen years of age Henry attended the Amherst academy one year, whence he returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching and subsequently in land-surveying until twenty-one years of age. He studied law in Chicago with Jonathan Y. Scammon and Norman B. Judd, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began practice in Waukegan, Ill., where he still resides. In 1844 he voted the Anti-slavery ticket, and he has since been an adherent of the Anti-slavery and Republican parties. In 1852 he was elected to the general assembly of Illinois, being the first avowed Anti-slavery member that ever occupied a seat in that body, and in the following year was elected to the state senate. As a legislator he was one of the ablest and most useful, and was largely instrumental in shaping the legislation of the commonwealth and in promoting the development of the resources of Illinois. In 1855 and for several years subsequently he was associated with the legal department of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, of which he was one of the projectors. He was the pioneer in the building of the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, and was identified with it in the capacities of attorney, director, and president. Later he was solicitor of the Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, and Northwestern roads, and he retired when the business reached such proportions that it was impossible for one man to attend to it. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant a judge of the U. S. district court for the northern district of Illinois, which office he still holds.

BLODGETT, Rufus, senator, b. in Dorchester, N. H., 9 Oct., 1834. He studied in local schools and academies, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to the Amoskeag locomotive works, at Manchester, N. H., where he learned the trade of a machinist. In 1866 he removed to New Jersey and engaged in the railroad business. From 1874 till 1884 he was superintendent of the New Jersey southern railroad, and in the latter year was appointed superintendent of the New York and Long Branch railroad, which place he still holds. Senator Blodgett is also president of the Long Branch city bank. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1878–'80, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880. In 1887 he was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, and took his seat on 4 March of that year.

BONNEY, Charles Carroll, reformer, b. in Hamilton, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1831. He was educated at Hamilton academy, settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1850, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Chicago in 1860, where he soon attained a large practice. Mr. Bonney was elected president of the National law and order league in New York in 1885, and has since been annually re-elected to that office. He has been president of the Illinois state bar association, and a member of the American bar association. Among the reform measures proposed by him are constitutional prohibition of special legislation; a national currency under a national law; national uniformity of commercial paper; an extension of equity practice to bankruptcy and other law proceedings; civil-service pensions; and state boards of labor and capital. Besides numerous pamphlets, addresses, and essays on public questions, he has published "Rules of Law for the Carriage and Delivery of Persons and Property by Railway" (Chicago, 1864) and "A Summary of the Law of Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance" (1865), and edited "Poems by Alfred W. Arrington, with a Sketch of his Character" (1869).

BRIGHTLY, Frederick Charles, lawyer, b. in Bungay, Suffolk, England, 26 Aug., 1812; d. in Germantown, Pa., 24 Jan., 1888. After serving as a midshipman under the East Indian company he came to this country in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. Mr. Brightly retired from active practice about 1870, and devoted his time to legal authorship. His collection of about 5,000 volumes is one of the best private law libraries in this country. He printed a descriptive catalogue of his books, with critical notices of authors and subjects, for private circulation (Philadelphia, 1885). His legal works are "The Law of Costs in Pennsylvania" (1847); "Reports of Cases decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," with notes (1851); "The Equitable Jurisdiction of the Courts of Pennsylvania" (1855); "An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1789–1869" (2 vols., 1865–'9); "A Digest of the Decisions of the Federal Courts" (2 vols., 1868–'73); "The Bankrupt Law of the United States" (1871); "A Collection of Leading Cases on the Law of Elections in the United States" (1871); "Constitution of Pennsylvania, as Amended in the Year 1874," to which is appended the constitution of 1838 (1874); "A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of the State of New York to January, 1884" (3 vols., New York, 1875–'84); and "A Digest of

the Decisions of the Courts of the State of Pennsylvania from 1754 to 1882" (3 vols., Philadelphia, 1877–'83). "A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1883" (1883). He also republished two editions of "Binn's Justice, or Magistrate's Daily Companion" (1870–'86); also "The Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings in the Courts of Pennsylvania" (2 vols., 1880), popularly known as "Troubat and Haley's Practice," and has edited numerous volumes of reports and other legal works.—His son, **Francis Frederick,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Feb., 1845, was graduated at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He has published "A Digest of the Laws and Ordinances of the City of Philadelphia" (2 vols., 1887), and "A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania from 1883 to 1887" (1887).

BROOKS, William Robert, astronomer, b. in Maidstone, England, 11 June, 1844. He came to this country in 1857, and settled with his parents in Darien, N. Y. When he was only fourteen years of age he constructed a telescope; and at the age of eighteen delivered his first astronomical lectures. Subsequently he was employed as a mechanical draughtsman, and invented various improvements in astronomical, photographic, and other scientific instruments. In 1870 he settled in Phelps, N. Y., where, in 1874, he founded and became the director of the Red House observatory. In 1888 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., to take charge of Smith observatory. His work has consisted largely in the discovery of comets, and thirteen of these bodies have been credited to him since 1881, of which two were the first observed return of the notable long-period comets of 1812 and of 1815. He found two in 1885 and the first three that were discovered in 1886, making a record of five comets within a period of nine months, of which four were in succession and two within four days. Three of these, bearing his name, were visible at the same time, which is unparalleled in the history of astronomy. Mr. Brooks is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a fellow of the Royal astronomical society of Great Britain, and has won a number of prizes by his discoveries. He has lectured frequently, and, besides papers on his specialty, has published poems, of which "Milton" and "The Pilgrim of Lavergne" have been widely copied.

BROWNE, John Mills, surgeon, b. in Hinsdale, N. H., 10 May, 1831. He was graduated at the medical department of Harvard in March, 1852, and entered the U. S. navy as an assistant surgeon, 26 March, 1853. In 1855–'6 he participated in the Indian war on Puget sound, and subsequently he took part in the survey of the northwest boundary. He became a passed assistant surgeon, 12 May, 1858, served in the brig "Dolphin," suppressing the slave-trade on the west coast of Africa in 1858, and in October of that year joined the Paraguay expedition. He was commissioned a surgeon, 19 June, 1861, and attached to the steamer "Kearsarge" until 9 Dec., 1864, participating in the engagement with the Confederate cruiser "Alabama." He served at the Mare island navy-yard from 1869 till 1871, during which time he superintended the erection of the naval hospital there. He was commissioned as medical inspector, 1 Dec., 1871, and was fleet-surgeon of the Pacific fleet in 1872–'6. He served at the naval hospital at Mare island, Cal., in 1876–'80, was commissioned a medical director, 6 Oct., 1878, and was a member of the examining board at Washington, from 2 July, 1880, to 26 Oct., 1882, when he took charge of the Museum of hygiene until 1 July, 1886, after which he was again appointed a member of the examining and retiring board. On 27 March, 1888, he was appointed chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery and surgeon-general of the navy.

BUCHANAN, Joseph, inventor, b. in Washington county, Va., 24 Aug., 1785; d. in Louisville, Ky., 29 Sept., 1829. He removed to Tennessee in 1795, was educated at Transylvania university, Kentucky, studied medicine, and practised in Port Gibson, Miss., but in 1808 removed to Lexington, Ky., where in 1811 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the medical department of Transylvania university. Among his numerous inventions was a new musical instrument, in which the notes were produced by glasses of different chemical composition, and a steam-engine with which, in 1824, he ran a wagon through the streets of Louisville. He claimed to have discovered a new motive power, derived from combustion without the aid of water and steam, which is now utilized in the air-engines of John Ericsson and others; and also originated what he called "the music of light," to be produced by means of "harmonific colors luminously displayed." Dr. Buchanan edited the "Palladium" in Frankfort, the "Western Spy" and the "Literary Cadet" in Cincinnati, and the "Focus" in Louisville, and was the author of the "Philosophy of Human Nature" (Richmond, Ky., 1812). He was the father of Joseph Rodes Buchanan (vol. i., p. 436).

BUNGAY, George Washington, journalist, b. in Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, England, 28 Nov., 1826. He came to this country at an early age, was educated in New York city, and engaged in journalism. From 1873 till 1887 he was employed in the New York custom-house. He is a well-known lecturer, has contributed to the press, was literary editor of the "Metropolitan," a weekly journal in New York, and is the author of "Off-Hand Takings, or Crayon Sketches" (New York, 1854); "Traits of Representative Men" (1882); "Pen Portraits of Illustrious Abstainers," published by the National temperance society (1884); and "The Creeds of the Bells," a poem.

BURKE, Maurice Francis, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland, 15 May, 1845. He came to this country with his parents in 1849, was educated at St. Mary's university, Chicago, Ill., and in the American college at Rome, Italy, and in 1875 was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church. He was assistant at St. Mary's church, Chicago, for the three subsequent years, and afterward pastor of St. Mary's church, Joliet, Ill., till 1887, when he became bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming territory.

BURLEIGH, George Shepard, poet, b. in Plainfield, Conn., 26 March, 1821. He was educated in the district schools, assisted his brother, William H. Burleigh (vol. i., p. 455), in editing the "Charter Oak," and subsequently devoted his time to intellectual pursuits. He has published "Anti-Slavery Hymns" (New London, Conn., 1842); "The Maniac, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1849); and "Signal Fires, or the Trail of the Pathfinder" (New York, 1856); and translated into English verse Victor Hugo's "La légende des siècles" (printed privately, 1867).

BURTON, Robert, member of the Continental congress, b. in Mecklenburg county, Va., in 1747; d. in Granville county, N. C., 10 April, 1825. He removed to Granville county, N. C., about 1775, was a commissioned officer in the Continental army, and in 1787 a member of the Continental congress. He was one of the commissioners to run the line between the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia in 1801.

BUTLER, George Bernard, artist, b. in New York city, 8 Feb., 1838. His father, of the same name, and his uncle Charles were both well-known lawyers. He began under Thomas Hicks to study painting, and in 1859 spent some time in Thomas Couture's studio in Paris. In the autumn of 1860 he returned to the United States and served in the National army during the civil war, losing an arm at the battle of Gettysburg. He returned to Europe in 1865 and devoted himself to painting animals, also studying with Otto Weber. For two years he continued his work under Couture at Senlis, and spent the winter of 1867–'8 in Italy. He then returned to this country, but in 1873 visited Europe again, and was during the ten following years in Italy, chiefly in Rome and Venice. At this time he met James A. M. Whistler, who exerted very great influence on his work. Since 1883 he has been engaged principally in portraiture. In 1873 he was elected a National academician. His paintings include "The Shepherd and Dogs on the Campagna"; "The Capri Rose," purchased by Alexander T. Stewart; "The Lace-Maker"; "An Italian Peasant"; and several striking groups of animals.

BYERS, Samuel Hawkins Marshall, poet, b. in Pulaski, Pa., 23 July, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and studied law, but did not practice. He served in the National army, was taken prisoner in November, 1863, and while in confinement in Columbia, S. C., wrote the song entitled "Sherman's March to the Sea," whose popularity gave its name to the campaign it celebrated. He was U. S. consul at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1869–'84, and consul-general to Italy in 1885. In addition to being a frequent contributor to magazines, Mr. Byers is the author of "The Happy Isles, and other Poems" (Boston, 1885); "History of Switzerland" (New York, 1886); and "Military History of Iowa" (Des Moines, Iowa, 1888).

CADWALADER, Thomas, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1708; d. near Trenton, N. J., 14 Nov., 1779. He began the study of medicine in Philadelphia and completed his course in London. About 1731 he returned to Philadelphia, and continued his profession there for fifteen years. During the winter of 1736–'7 he is mentioned as one of the physicians that inoculated for the small-pox. In 1746 he removed to Trenton, N. J., but in 1750 he returned to Philadelphia. He subscribed in 1751 toward the capital stock of the Pennsylvania hospital, of which he became one of the original physicians, and in the same year was elected a member of the common council, in which he served until 1774. Dr. Cadwalader was called to the provincial council on 2 Nov., 1755, and signed the non-importation articles. In July, 1776, the committee of safety of Pennsylvania appointed him on a committee for the examination of all candidates that applied for the post of surgeon in the navy, and at the same time he was appointed a medical director of the army hospitals. In 1778 he succeeded the elder William Shippen as surgeon of Pennsylvania hospital, and previously, in 1765, he had been elected trustee of the Medical college of Philadelphia, where he gave a course of lectures. Dr. Cadwalader was a member of the American philosophical society and the American society for promoting useful knowledge before their union in 1769. He was one of the original corporators of the Philadelphia library company in 1731. It is reported that he saved the life of a son of Gov. Jonathan Belcher by the application of electricity before 1750, and he published an "Essay on the West India Dry Gripes" (1745). Its purpose was to prove that quicksilver and drastic purgatives were highly injurious to the system. He was the father of Gen. John Cadwalader and of Col. Lambert Cadwalader. — His grandson, **Thomas,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Oct., 1779; d. there, 31 Oct., 1841, was the son of Gen. John Cadwalader, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1795. After studying law he was admitted to the bar, but took charge of the interests of the Penn family, which withdrew him from practice. In April, 1799, he was a private soldier in a cavalry troop, and was one of the sixteen that captured the ringleaders of the insurrection in Pennsylvania. During the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and he was afterward appointed to command the advanced light-brigade. Under Gen. Cadwalader's training these troops became remarkable for their efficiency and discipline. In 1812 he was appointed major-general of the 1st division of Pennsylvania militia. With Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor he was appointed in 1826 to revise the tactics of the U. S. army. In 1816 he was appointed a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.—His son, **John,** lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 April, 1805; d. there, 26 Jan., 1879, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and in 1825, after studying law with Horace Binney, was admitted to the bar. The place of solicitor of the Bank of the United States was given to him by his relative, Nicholas Biddle, then its president, and his services were also retained by the government in important cases, among which was the Blackburne cloth prosecution. Mr. Cadwalader afterward confined himself to private practice in his profession, and was one of the best-known commercial lawyers in the United States. In 1844, after the riots of that year, he raised a company for the city artillery composed chiefly of lawyers, which was partially supported by the city authorities. He was elected to congress as a Democrat and served from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1857. In 1858 he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court, and he served thereafter on the bench until his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. — Dr. Thomas's grandson, **Thomas,** soldier, b. near Trenton, N. J., 11 Sept., 1795; d. there, 22 Oct., 1873, was the son of Col. Lambert Cadwalader (vol. i., p. 494). He was born at Greenwood, a property that was purchased by his father in 1776, and is still owned by the family. Young Cadwalader was graduated at Princeton in 1815 and then studied law, but never practised. He was appointed deputy adjutant-general of the New Jersey militia on 2 June, 1830, aide-de-camp to the governor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, on 30 July, 1842. This office he

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retained through several political changes, until his resignation on 26 Jan., 1858. In 1856, at the request of the governor, he travelled through various European countries and reported on the firearms there in use, which report was printed. He was brevetted major-general in March, 1858, in pursuance of a special act of the legislature for his long and meritorious services.—His son, **John Lambert,** lawyer, b. near Trenton, N. J., 17 Nov., 1836, was graduated at Princeton in 1856 and at Harvard law-school in 1860. His legal studies were made with Daniel Lord in New York city, and subsequently he practised his profession in that place. During 1874–'6 he was assistant secretary of state under Hamilton Fish.—Another son, **Richard McCall,** lawyer, b. in Trenton, N. J., 17 Sept., 1839, was graduated at Princeton in 1860, and at Harvard law-school in 1863. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1864, where he has since practised successfully. Mr. Cadwalader is the author of "The Law of Ground Rents" (Philadelphia, 1879).

CAMERON, Henry Clay, educator, b. in Shepherdstown, Va., 1 Sept., 1827. He was graduated at Princeton in 1847, and at the theological seminary in 1855. Meanwhile he was principal of the Edgehill school in Princeton in 1851, and in 1852–'5 tutor at the college. He was made adjunct professor of Greek in 1855, associate in 1860, and professor in 1861, and since 1877 he has held the chair of the Greek language and literature. In addition he was instructor in French in 1859–'70, and librarian in 1865–'72. Prof. Cameron was ordained a clergyman by the presbytery of Philadelphia on 1 Feb., 1863. The degree of Ph. D. was given him by Princeton in 1866, and he received that of D. D. from both Rutgers and Wooster in 1875. For more than twenty years he edited the "General Catalogue of the College of New Jersey," and, in addition to cyclopædia articles and essays, including one on "Jonathan Dickinson and the Rise of Colleges in America," he has published "Princeton Roll of Honor," a list of the graduates of that college that fought in the war for the Union (Princeton, 1865); "The History of the American Whig Society" (1871), and with Prof. Arnold Guyot a series of classical maps.

CASEY, Thomas Lincoln, soldier, b. in Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 10 May, 1831. He is the son of Gen. Silas Casey (vol. i., p. 550), and was graduated at the U. S. military academy as brevet 2d lieutenant of engineers in 1852. In 1854–'9 he was assistant professor of engineering at the military academy. From 1859 till 1861 he had command of the engineer troops on the Pacific coast. During the civil war he served at first as staff engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., became captain in the engineer corps on 6 Aug., 1861, was superintending engineer of the permanent defences and field fortifications upon the coast of Maine, and served on special duty with the North Atlantic squadron during the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., 8–29 Dec., 1864. He was made major on 2 Oct., 1863, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel on 13 March, 1865. In 1877 he was placed in charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, the Washington aqueduct, and the construction of the building for the state, war, and navy departments, which was completed on 31 May, 1888. He was engineer of the Washington monument from 1878 till its completion in 1884, and on 1 Nov., 1886, he became president of the board of engineers, in New York city. On 6 July, 1888, he was appointed brigadier-general, and chief of engineers, U. S. army, and on 2 Oct., 1888, he was, by act of congress, placed in charge of the erection of the building for the Library of congress. Besides numerous official reports, and articles upon engineering, he has contributed sketches to historical and genealogical magazines.

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CATHCART, Charles Murray, governor of Canada, b. in England, 21 Dec., 1783; d. there, 16 July, 1859. He was educated at Eton, and at the age of fifteen entered the army as an ensign. He served on the continent under the Duke of Wellington, and at the battle of Waterloo, where he led several charges, three horses were killed under him. He succeeded his father as second Earl Cathcart, in 1843, was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in British North America in 1845, and on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe in 1846, he assumed the civil government as well. A year later he resigned his military command, returned to England, and was then succeeded in his civil office by Lord Elgin. Subsequently he was appointed to the command of the Northern and Midland district of England, which post he retained until 1854. He also served on various commissions and was for several years a member of parliament.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, b. in Luray, Ohio, 16 Dec., 1847. She was graduated at the Female college, Granville, Ohio, in 1868, and on 27 Dec., 1887, married James S. Catherwood, with whom she resides in Hoopeston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood is the author of "Craque-o'-doom" (Philadelphia, 1881); "Rocky Fork" (Boston, 1882); "Old Caravan Days" (1884); "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888); "The Romance of Dollard" (1889) and "The Bells of Ste. Anne" (1889).

CHARNAY, Désiré, explorer, b. in Fleurie, France, 2 May, 1828. He was educated at the College Charlemagne, and has been sent by the French government on many scientific explorations, including one in 1880 to Central America, which was aided by the generosity of Pierre Lorillard. He is the author of "Cités et ruines americaines" (Paris, 1861); "Le Mexique" (1862); "Explorations au Mexique et Amérique du Centre" (1883); "Les anciennes villes du nouveau monde" (1883); and "Une princesse indienne avant la conquête" (1888). "The Ancient Cities of the New World" was translated by Mrs. J. Gonino and Mrs. Helen S. Conant, with an introductory chapter by Allen Thorndike Rice (New York, 1887).

CLARK, Emmons, secretary, b. in Huron, Wayne co., N. Y., 14 Oct., 1827. He received his early education at Owego and Groton, and was graduated at Hamilton college in 1847. Before arriving at his majority he studied medicine, but shortly thereafter, removing to New York city, he became a clerk in the first office established in Broadway for the transportation of through freight and passengers to Chicago and the west, and he rose rapidly to the place of manager. Retiring from mercantile pursuits, he was appointed secretary of the Board of health at its organization in 1866, and he has since held that office. In Janu-

ary, 1857, he enlisted as a private in the Second company of the 7th regiment ("National Guard"), N. Y. state militia; was elected 1st sergeant, April, 1858; 2d lieutenant, September, 1859; 1st lieutenant, June, 1860; and captain in December of the same year; and was in command of his company in the three campaigns made by the regiment, in 1861, 1862, and 1863, during the civil war, and in the draft riots of 1863. He commanded the 7th regiment in the Orange riot of 1871 and in the labor riots of 1877. In 1864 he published a "History of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. State Militia." He was elected colonel of his regiment on 21 June, 1864, and still holds that command. To his energy and perseverance is due the successful completion by private subscription in 1880 of the armory (see illustration) now occupied by the 7th regiment, while his executive ability and untiring attention have not only maintained, but increased, the superiority, efficiency, and prosperity of that celebrated military organization. Col. Clark has in preparation a "History of the Seventh Regiment," to be published in 1889, during which year he has announced his intention of resigning on the completion of a quarter of a century's service as colonel of the regiment.

CLARKE, Rebecca Sophia, author, b. in Norridgewock, Me., 22 Feb., 1833. She was carefully educated, has engaged in literary pursuits since her youth, and is the author, under the pen-name of "Sophie May," of "Little Prudy Stories" (Boston, 1864–'5); "Dotty Dimple Stories" (1868–'70); "Flyaway Stories" (1871–'4); "The Doctor's Daughter" (1873); "Our Helen" (1875); "The Asbury Twins" (1876); "Flaxie Frizzle Stories" (1877–'85); "Quinnebasset Girls" (1878); "Janet" (1883); and "Drones' Honey" (1887).

CLARKSON, Matthew, philanthropist, b. in New York, 17 Oct., 1758; d. there, 25 April, 1825. He was the great-grandson of Matthew Clarkson, who for thirteen years was secretary of the province, and his father and grandfather also held important places in the colony. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, the son became a private in a company of fusileers under Rudolph Ritzema, and afterward he served in Col. Josiah Smith's regiment of minutemen, which was raised for the purpose of protecting Long Island from invasion. He joined the northern army in 1777, was wounded at Fort Edward, and at Saratoga rendered effective service to Col. Daniel Morgan, also acted as aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold, and was present at the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne. In 1779 he was appointed aide to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, under whom he participated in the siege of Savannah, and in the defence of Charleston he served as a major of infantry, and became a prisoner at the surrender. In 1781 he returned to his place as aide to Gen. Lincoln, and was with him at the reduction of Yorktown. He also served on the expedition of Com. Abraham Whipple during the siege of Charleston, and later in the "Jason." When Lincoln became secretary of war, Clarkson acted as his assistant, and on the conclusion of hostilities he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and for more than fourteen years was major-general of the state militia. He served in both branches of the legislature, and was candidate of the Federal party for U. S. senator. For twenty-one years he was president of the Bank of New York, one of the first promoters of the free-school system, a regent of the University of the state of New York in 1784–1825, governor of the New York hospital for thirty years, during twenty-three of which he was president, and one of the vice-presidents and founders of the American Bible society, and his name is associated with the foundation of nearly all the early philanthropic societies of that city.

CLEVELAND, Cynthia Eloise, author, b. in Canton, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1845. She was educated in Michigan and Medina, N. Y., and engaged in business in that place and Pontiac, Mich. In 1880–'2, as president of the Women's Christian temperance union of Dakota, she organized unions with so great success as to influence the vote of the territory for constitutional prohibition. She then settled in Pierre, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. In 1884 she entered the presidential canvass in Michigan and Indiana, being the first woman that ever spoke in public for the Democratic party. She removed to Washington, D. C., in 1885, and was appointed a law-clerk in the treasury department. She has written "See-Saw, or Civil Service in the Departments" (Detroit, 1887), a political novel, and "Is it Fate?" (1888).

COFFEE, John, soldier, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 2 June, 1772; d. near Florence, Ala., in July, 1834. He removed to Davidson county, Tenn., in 1798, and engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1807, when he began to survey public lands. In October, 1809, he married Mary Donelson, a sister of Andrew Jackson's wife. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he raised a cavalry regiment, and after the massacre at Fort Minns he organized two others, became brigadier-general of militia, and fought and won the battle of Tallushatchie. He participated also in the battles of Talladega, Emuckfaro, Ala., where he was severely wounded, Enotochopco, and the Horseshoe. He was subsequently at the battles of Pensacola and New Orleans, reaching the latter in time for the fight by a forced march from Baton Rouge in two days, and commanding Jackson's left wing. He was frequently commissioned to treat with the Indians, became surveyor-general of the Southwest territory in 1817, removed to Huntsville, Ala., and later to Florida. He was known as "brave Jack Coffee."

CONY, Daniel, jurist, b. in that part of Stoughton, Mass., that is now Sharon, 3 Aug., 1752; d. in Augusta, Me., 21 Jan., 1842. His grandfather, Nathanael, came from England to Massachusetts in the latter part of the 17th century and settled in Boston, but in 1728 went to Stoughton. Daniel removed in 1778 to "Fort Western settlement" (now

Augusta, Me.). He had prepared himself before leaving Massachusetts for the profession of medicine, and was a successful practitioner for many years. He was in public life for several successive years as representative and senator in the general court and as a member of the executive council, and he was one of the electors that chose Washington president for his second term. He held the office of judge of the court of common pleas and of judge of probate from Kennebec county, and was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of Maine. Judge Cony in 1815 founded and liberally endowed the Cony female academy in Augusta (now the Cony high-school). His daughter married Nathan Weston, chief justice of common pleas in Massachusetts in 1810–'20, and subsequently chief justice and associate justice of the supreme court of Maine in 1820–'41, and a daughter by this marriage was the mother of Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States.

COPE, Gilbert, genealogist, b. in East Bradford, Chester co., Pa., 17 Aug., 1840. He was educated at the Friends' select school in West Chester and at the Friends' boarding-school in Westtown, and for a few years followed farming. He is a member of the Pennsylvania historical society and of the New England historic-genealogical society, and has published "A Record of the Cope Family" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Browns of Nottingham" (1864); "Genealogy of the Dutton Family" (West Chester, 1871); and, with J. Smith Futhey, "History of Chester County" (Philadelphia, 1881), and "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family" (1887).

CORBIN, Austin, financier, b. in Newport, N. H., 11 July, 1827. He was graduated at Harvard law-school in 1849, practised in his native village, and in 1852 removed to Davenport, Iowa, and in 1866 to New York, where he engaged in banking business, and in 1880 became president of the Long Island railroad. In 1886 he was chosen president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. Mr. Corbin is actively associated in various organizations that have for their objects the development of artistic and philanthropic purposes in New York city.

CORNSTALK, Shawnee chief, b. in Mason county, Va. (now W. Va.), about 1720; d. in Point Pleasant, W. Va., in the summer of 1777. He was the chief of the Shawnee Indians, and at the battle of Point Pleasant, 10 Oct., 1774, his plan of alternate attack and retreat occasioned the principal loss of the whites. After the battle he convened his tribe to consult what must next be done, and, after upbraiding them for not suffering him to make peace with the settlers the day before the fight, struck his tomahawk in the post in the centre of the town-house and said: "I will go and make peace." He kept his treaty with the Americans till 1777, when the Shawnees, being incited by the British, began to disturb the frontier settlement. One day Cornstalk appeared at Point Pleasant, and, summoning the principal settlers, told them that he could make no secret of the disposition of the greater part of his tribe toward them, but that, although he was opposed to the British, he was afraid they would force him "to run with the stream." The council then determined to detain him as a hostage, and while in confinement he and his son were murdered by colonists in retaliation for an outrage by Indians. The governor offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers, but without effect. Cornstalk was regarded as the ablest soldier among the Indians on the Virginia frontier.

COURTNEY, Frederick, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Plymouth, England, 5 Jan., 1837. He was educated in the Bluecoat school and at King's college, London, and, after holding pastorates in Kent, Plymouth, and Glasgow, was assistant at St. Thomas's church in New York from 1876 till 1880. He was rector in 1880–'2 of St. James church, Chicago, and then of St. Paul's, Boston. On 1 Feb., 1888, he was elected bishop of Nova Scotia.

COUSIN, Jean (coo-zang), French navigator, b. in Dieppe, lived in the latter part of the 15th century. His discoveries are related by Louis Estancelin in his "Recherches sur les voyages et découvertes des navigateurs Normands en Afrique, dans les Indes Orientales, et en Amérique" (Paris, 1832), Leon Guérin in his "Les navigateurs Français" (Paris, 1846), and Amans Alexis Monteil in his "Traité des matériaux manuscrits des divers genres d'histoire" (2 vols., Paris, 1835), and confirmed by the anonymous publication "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Dieppe" (Dieppe, 1740), and by Francis Parkman in his "Pioneers of France in the New World" (Boston, 1860). According to these authorities, in 1488, four years before Columbus's voyage, Cousin, being at sea off the African coast, was forced westward by winds and currents to within sight of an unknown shore, where he presently descried the mouth of a great river (probably the Orinoco). On board his ship was one Pinzon, who, being dismissed for mutinous conduct, went to Spain, became known to Columbus, and accompanied him in his voyage of 1492. Cousin's discovery is also mentioned in the "Journal de l'Amérique" (Troyes, 1709) and in "Description des côtes de la mer Océane." It is also said that a French pilot discovered America. Unfortunately, the archives of the city of Dieppe were destroyed during the bombardment of 1694, and no information is now to be obtained there about Cousin's voyage to America, a narrative of which was undoubtedly deposited in the city archives.

COWEN, Esek, jurist, b. in Rhode Island, 24 Feb., 1787; d. in Albany, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1844. He was descended from John Cowen, a native of Scotland, who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1656. His father's family removed in 1790 to Greenfield, Saratoga co. Four years afterward he removed to Hartford, Washington co., N. Y., and at sixteen years of age began the study of law, at the same time teaching during the winters. He was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began practice in Northumberland, N. Y. In 1812 he removed to Saratoga Springs, which was afterward his residence. He was reporter of the supreme court in 1821–'8, and was then appointed judge of the 4th circuit. In 1835 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the supreme court, and continued in that office until his decease. Judge Cowen's opinion in the celebrated McLeod case, in connection with the Canadian rebellion, in which were discussed the question of perfect and imperfect war and other great national principles, attracted wide attention. Of his opinions in general it has been said that "in their depth

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and breadth of research, and their strength and reason of bearing, they are not excelled by any judge in England or America." He has frequently been compared to Lord Mansfield. Judge Cowen was more than six feet in height, and possessed great dignity of presence and unassuming manners. In 1812 he was one of the founders, in Northumberland, Saratoga co., N. Y., of the first temperance society in the United States. He was the author of "Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in New York" (2 vols., 1844); "New York Reports, 1823–'8" (9 vols., 1824–'30); and a "Digested Index of Reports" (1831); and edited "Phillipps on Evidence" (5 vols., 1850).

COWLES, Augustus Woodruff, educator, b. in Reading, N. Y., 12 July, 1819. After graduation at Union college in 1841, he taught, studied theology in New York city, and in 1847–'56 was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Brockport. He was then made president of Elmira college, where he still remains. The degree of D. D. was given to him by Ingham university in 1858, and that of LL. D. by Hamilton college in 1886. Dr. Cowles was the first president of a college that was fully chartered expressly for the collegiate education of women, with a course of study honorably equivalent to the courses in colleges for men. He has gained considerable reputation as an artist, first introduced the special study of art criticism into a college curriculum, and has delivered free-hand illustrated lectures on art.

CURTIS, James Langdon, presidential candidate, b. in Stratford, Conn., 19 Feb., 1816. He was educated in his native town, and engaged in business in New York city, where, as colonel of the 9th regiment, he did good service in putting down the flour riots in 1835. He was nominated by the Labor party for governor of Connecticut in 1884, and in 1888 became the candidate of the National American party for president.

CUSHING, William, author, b. in Lunenburg, Worcester co., Mass., 15 May, 1811. His brother, Edmund Lambert (1807–'83), was chief justice of New Hampshire in 1874–'6. William was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and at the divinity-school there in 1839, and preached till 1857, when he removed to a farm in Clinton, Mass. He went to Cambridge in 1868, became library assistant in the Harvard library, and since 1878, when he was discharged, has engaged in literary pursuits. He spent several years in collecting material for a volume entitled "The Century of Authors, 1778–1880," the manuscript of which has been used in the preparation of this work. His published books are "Index to the North American Review" (Boston, 1878); "Index to the Christian Examiner" (1879); and "Initials and Pseudonyms" (1885–'8); and he has in preparation a work entitled "Anonyms." Another brother is Luther Stearns Cushing (vol. ii., p. 39).

DAME, Harriet Patience, nurse, b. in Barnstead, N. H., 5 Jan., 1815. Her parents moved to Barnstead about 1797, and in 1843 Miss Dame went to Concord, where she resided until the civil war. She joined the 2d New Hampshire regiment as hospital matron in June, 1861, and remained with it until it was mustered out in December, 1865. Miss Dame was inside the trenches at Fair Oaks, where she passed a dark night alone in the thick woods, the only woman in the brigade, caring for the wounded of other regiments as well as her own. She was on duty as nurse near the old stone church at Centreville while her regiment participated in the second battle of Bull Run. There she was taken prisoner, but was soon released. Miss Dame was appointed matron of the 18th army corps hospital in September, 1864, and had supervision of the nurses on duty. Of her services, Gen. Gilman Marston, who was long colonel of the 2d regiment, said: "Wherever the regiment went she went, often going on foot, and sometimes camping on the field without tent. . . . She was truly an angel of mercy, the bravest woman I ever knew. I have seen her face a battery without flinching. In August, 1867, she was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department, where she still remains. In 1886 she deposited $1,000 with a committee of the 2d regiment veterans to erect a building for headquarters for their encampment at Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H.

DARWIN, Charles Robert, English naturalist, b. in Shrewsbury, England, 12 Feb., 1809; d. in Down, Kent, England, 18 April, 1882. He was a grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin. Immediately after his graduation at Cambridge in 1831 he volunteered to accompany the ship "Beagle" as naturalist on an exploring expedition around the world, on which he was engaged till 2 Oct., 1836. Leaving the ship at Valparaiso, Darwin crossed the South American continent to Buenos Ayres, discovering on his way the gigantic fossil remains that first brought his name into notice. On his return he settled on a country estate in Kent, where he spent his life in scientific occupations, writing his remarkable works on botany and natural history, and propounding the theory of the origin of species by the natural selection of favorable variations, which soon became celebrated as the Darwinian theory. His writings that relate to this hemisphere include "Journal of Researches during a Voyage Around the World" (1839); "Geological Observations in South America" (1846); and many papers, such as "The Connection of Certain Volcanic Phenomena in South America." See "Darwin" by Grant Allen (1885), also "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," by his son Francis Darwin (2 vols., New York, 1888).

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DAVIN, Nicholas Flood, Canadian journalist, b. in Kilfinane, Ireland, 13 Jan., 1843. He was educated in London, and also studied at Queen's university, but never took a degree. In 1868 he was called to the English bar, and he has practised both in London and in Toronto. For five years he was a reporter in the gallery of the British house of commons, and also a contributor to the "Pall Mall Gazette." During the Franco-Prussian war he was correspondent of the "Irish Times" and the London "Standard." In 1872 he went to Canada, and he has there edited the Toronto "Globe" and "Mail," and in 1882 established the Regina "Leader," the first large paper in Assiniboia. He was sent by the Canadian government in 1879 to Washington to inquire into the working of the American system of educating Indian children. Subsequently he investigated the same

subject in Winnipeg. In 1881–'2 he was secretary to the royal commission appointed to inquire into all matters connected with the Canadian Pacific railway, and in 1884–'5 was secretary to the Chinese commission, in which capacity he visited San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, B. C. Mr. Davin served as a volunteer during the Canadian rebellion of 1885, and was elected to the parliament in 1887 from Western Assiniboia. He has published "The Irishman in Canada" (1877), and other works.

DAVIS, Alexander Jackson, architect, b. in New York, 24 July, 1803. He passed some time in the study of architecture, and in 1826 opened an office. He was in partnership with Ithiel Town in 1829–'43, and the two introduced many novelties and improvements in building in this country. Mr. Davis designed the executive department and patent-office in Washington (1834), the capitols of Illinois and Indiana (1837), Ohio (1839), and North Carolina, the University of Michigan, and the Virginia military institute. In 1831 he was elected an associate member of the National academy.

DAWSON, Æneas MacDonell, Canadian author, b. in Redhaven, Scotland, 30 July, 1810. He was educated in Scotland and France, entered the Roman Catholic priesthood on 2 April, 1835, and has held charges in Canada. The University of Kingston gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886. He is the author of "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope" (London, 1860); "Our Strength and their Strength" (Ottawa, 1870); "Life and Time of Pius IX." (1880); "The Last Defender of Jerusalem," a poem (1882); "Zenobia," a poem (1883); and several translations.

DELAND, Margaretta Wade, author, b. in Alleghany, Pa., 23 Feb., 1857. Her maiden name was Campbell. She was educated at Pelham priory, New Rochelle, N. Y., then studied at Cooper Union, and in 1878–'9 taught industrial design in the Girls' normal college. On 12 May, 1880, she married Lorin F. Deland, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Deland has published "The Old Garden," a volume of verses (Boston, 1886), and "John Ward, Preacher," a novel that has attained great success (1888).

DEMAREST, Mary Augusta Lee, b. in New York city, 26 June, 1838; d. in Los Angeles, Cal., 8 Jan., 1888. She was a daughter of Thomas R. Lee, and became the wife of Theodore F. C. Demarest. For many years she was a resident of Passaic, N. J. Mrs. Demarest bequeathed $10,000 to various religious institutions. She was the author of many poems, a volume of which was published (New York, 1882). The best known of these is "My ain Countrie," which first appeared in the New York "Observer" in December, 1861.

DE VARENNES, Pierre Gauthier, Sieur de la Verendrye, French traveller, b. in France; d. in Quebec in 1749. He emigrated to Canada, and was for some time engaged in trading in peltry with the Indians. M. de Beauharnais, governor of Canada, originated a scheme to reach the Pacific, and its execution and expense were undertaken by De Varennes, who discovered the Rocky mountains in 1731. While on this tour he discovered, among massive stone pillars, a small stone bearing on two sides graven characters of an unknown language. The stone was afterward sent to Paris, and there the resemblance the characters were thought to bear to the Tartaric was regarded as supporting the hypothesis of an Asiatic immigration into America. The king of France conferred the cross of St. Louis upon De Varennes, and at the time of his death he was about to resume, by the king's desire, his attempt to reach the Pacific ocean.

DEWEY, Joel Allen, soldier, b. in Georgia, Franklin co., Vt., 20 Sept., 1840; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 17 June, 1873. He entered Oberlin in 1858, but left in 1861 to enter the National army, and served as 1st lieutenant and captain of Ohio volunteers under Gen. John Pope in the west, and then with Gen. William T. Sherman. He was at one time on the staff of Gen. William S. Rosecrans. He became colonel of the 111th U. S. colored regiment in 1863, and led a brigade near Huntsville. He was captured near Athens, Ala., in September, 1864, after a day's severe engagement with Gen. Forrest's cavalry. After his liberation in November he served in Tennessee and northern Alabama till the close of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 Dec., 1865, and was mustered out, 31 Jan., 1866, after declining a captain's commission in the regular army. Gen. Dewey then entered the law-school at Albany, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1867, and practised in Dandridge, Tenn. In 1869 he was elected attorney-general of the state, which office he held till his death.

DEWING, Thomas Wilmer, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 May, 1852. He studied in 1876–'9 under Jules J. Lefebvre in Paris. His more important paintings are "Young Sorcerer" (1877); "Morning" (1879); "Prelude" (1883); "A Garden" (1884); "The Days," which gained the Clarke prize in 1887 (1884–'6); and "Tobias and the Angel" (1887). He has produced, among other portraits, those of Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Mrs. Delancey Kane. He is a member of the Society of American artists, and was elected an associate member of the National academy in 1887, and an academician the year following.—His wife, **Maria Richards,** whose maiden name was Oakey, b. in New York, 27 Oct., 1855, studied at the National academy and under John Lafarge, and, in 1876, Thomas Couture. She has painted numerous figure- and flower-pieces, among which are "Violets" (1878) and "Mother and Child" (1880), and a number of portraits, including "Portrait of a Boy" (1875); "Portrait of her Father" (1877); and "Sleeping Child" (1878).

DICKINSON, Donald McDonald, cabinet officer, b. in Port Ontario, Oswego co., N. Y., 17 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1867, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has been engaged in many important cases. He became chairman of the Democratic state committee of Michigan in 1876, and in 1880 was chairman of the Michigan delegation in the Democratic national convention. Since 1884 he has represented Michigan on the national Democratic committee. On 17 Jan., 1888, he became postmaster-general of the United States.

DOMEYKO, Ignaz, Chilian scientist, b. in Poland in 1802. He received his primary education in Cracow, and in 1817 continued his studies in the University of Vienna, where he was graduated. Taking part in the Polish insurrection of 1830–'1, he was obliged to emigrate to France, where he labored in the mines of Alsace, and afterward finished special studies at Paris. In 1838 he accepted the professorship of physics and chemistry at the lyceum of Serena, Chili. In 1846 he was called to the same chair in the National institute and the University of Chili, of which he was rector from 1876 till 1883. He was an associate editor of "El Araucano," "Los Anales de Minas," and "El Semanario de Santiago," and in 1888 began a scientific journey through Europe. He is the author of "Tratado de ensayes" (Serena, 1843; Santiago, 1873); "Elementos de Mineralogía" (1844); "La

Araucania y sus habitantes" (1845); "Geología y Geometría Subterránea" (1873); "Excursión á las Cordilleras de Copiapó" (1875); and "Constitución Geológica de Chile" (1876).

DOOLITTLE, Charles Camp, soldier, b. in Burlington, Vt., 16 March, 1832. He was educated at the High-school in Montreal, Canada, but was not graduated on account of his removal to New York city in 1847. He subsequently went to Michigan, and on 16 May, 1861, became 1st lieutenant in the 4th Michigan regiment. He was made colonel of the 18th regiment of that state on 22 July, 1862, served in the peninsular campaign, and was slightly wounded at Gaines's Mills. He served in Kentucky in 1862–'3, and in Tennessee in 1863–'4, and was in command of Decatur, Ala., during the first day's successful defence of that town against Gen. John B. Hood. He led a brigade at Nashville, and was in command of that city in 1865, and of the northeastern district of Louisiana in the autumn of that year. On 27 Jan., 1865, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and on 13 June he was brevetted major-general. He was mustered out on 30 Nov., at his own request, and since 1871 has been cashier of the Merchants' national bank, Toledo, Ohio.

DOUGHTY, John, soldier, b. in New Jersey about 1746; d. after 1802. He acted as commander of the American army by seniority of rank or by the appointment of Gen. Washington, from June, 1784, till September, 1789. There was no United States

army during that period, except two companies of artillery, the Continental army having been disbanded and the new army not formed. He became major of an artillery company in 1789, lieutenant-colonel of artillery and engineers in June, 1798, and on 26 May, 1800, he resigned. Col. Doughty, in 1785, built Fort Harmar, at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio river (the site of Marietta), which was the first post of the kind within the bounds of Ohio. In 1790 he built Fort Washington, consisting of hewn-log cabins with connecting palisades, where now stands the city of Cincinnati. It was between the present Third and Fourth streets, and is represented in the illustration.

DOWD, Charles Ferdinand, educator, b. in Madison, Conn., 25 April, 1825. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and has successively held the posts of principal of the preparatory department of Newton university, Baltimore, Md., professor of mathematics there, principal of the high-school, Waterbury, Conn., associate principal of the Connecticut normal school at New Britain, superintendent of public schools, Waterbury, Conn., principal of the Granville (N. Y.) military academy, and president of Temple Grove seminary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He conceived the idea of adopting one standard for railway time, and after submitting it to a railway convention in New York city in October, 1869, he devised a complete plan, which he published, with a map (1870). Prof. Dowd attended conventions of railway managers in Boston, in New York, and in the west, and finally secured the adoption of the present system of railway standard time, which is a modification of his first plan. In this system the country is divided into sections, in each of which the time is made uniform, and the standards in adjacent sections differ by one hour. It went into effect on 18 Nov., 1883. Prof. Dowd received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of New York in 1888. He is writing "A Theory of Ethics."

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier, b. in Rushville, Schuyler co., Ill., 30 Dec., 1830. His father, John, a native of North Carolina, founded the town of Drakesville, Iowa. The son was educated in the district schools, and entered a mercantile life at sixteen years of age. He crossed the plains to Sacramento, Cal., in 1852 and 1854, engaged in Indian warfare, and in 1859 settled in business in Unionville, Iowa. He served through the civil war, becoming in 1862 lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Iowa cavalry, was severely wounded at Mark's Mills, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He re-entered mercantile life at the end of the war, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, but subsequently engaged in railroad-building. In 1881 he became a founder of Drake university, contributing the principal amount.

ELKIN, William Lewis, astronomer, b. in New Orleans, La., 29 April, 1855. He was educated at the Royal polytechnic school in Stuttgart, Germany, and was graduated at the University of Strasburg in 1880. Subsequently he was associated with Dr. David Gill, of the Royal observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, in investigating the parallaxes of southern stars. In 1884 he became an astronomer at the observatory of Yale university, which post he still holds. His investigations at this place have included a triangulation of the Pleiades with the heliometer, and other researches with that instrument, the only one of its kind in America; also researches on the parallaxes of northern stars. These results have been published in current astronomical journals, and have given Dr. Elkin wide reputation among astronomers.

ESTE, George Peabody, soldier, b. in Nashua, N. H., 24 April, 1829; d. in New York city, 6 Feb., 1881. He wrote his family name Estey till he entered the army, when he adopted an older spelling. He entered Dartmouth, but left on account of illness before graduation, and, after going to California, studied law, and settled in Toledo, where he became a partner of Morrison R. Waite. He was solicitor of his county in 1860, but, entering the National service as a private, became lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Ohio infantry, and in 1862 succeeded to the command. During the Atlanta campaign and afterward he led a brigade, and at Jonesboro' he averted defeat by a timely bayonet charge. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 9 Dec., 1864, and on 26 June, 1865, was given full rank. Gen. Este resigned on 4 Dec., 1865, and afterward practised his profession in Washington, D. C. He was presented by his regiment with a sword with diamond-studded hilt.

FERMOY, Matthias Alexis Roche de, French soldier, b. in the West Indies about 1737; d. after 1778. He was 34th on the list of Continental brigadier-generals, his commission dating 5 Nov., 1776. On coming to this country in that year and offering his services to congress, Fermoy represented him-

self as a colonel of engineers in the French army. He served under Washington in the Trenton-Princeton campaign. On 1 Jan., 1777, he was ordered to take his brigade to hold an advanced post at Mile-Run, beyond Maiden-Head (now Lawrenceville). That same night he returned to Trenton, leaving his command in a somewhat questionable way. The following year (1777) he was placed in command of Fort Independence, opposite Fort Ticonderoga, by orders of congress, and against the protest of Washington. On the retreat of Gen. Arthur St. Clair from Ticonderoga, Fermoy, against the orders of the commanding general, set fire to his quarters on Mount Independence at two o'clock on the morning of 6 July, 1777, thus revealing to Burgoyne St. Clair's evacuation of Ticonderoga. Had it not been for this, St. Clair would have made good his retreat in safety. In December, 1777, he applied for promotion to a major-generalship, but congress, on 31 Jan., 1778, refused his request, and on 16 Feb., 1778, he was allowed to resign, receiving $800 to enable him to return to the West Indies.

FIELD, William Hildreth, lawyer, b. in New York city, 16 April, 1843. He was graduated at Union college in 1863, and at Columbia college law-school in 1865. He was taken into partnership by Judge John W. Edmonds, and remained with him until his death in 1874. He was elected president of the Catholic club of New York in June, 1887, and re-elected in 1888. Under his management this body has become the most influential Roman Catholic organization in the state. He has tried many cases before the court of appeals, some of great public importance, involving the interpretation of statutes, in which the law has been settled in accordance with the construction that he advocated. He edited, with Judge Edmonds, "Statutes at Large of the State of New York" (9 vols., Albany, 1863–'75).

FLETCHER, Alice Cunningham, ethnologist, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1845. She was carefully educated, and, after study among the archæological remains of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, went in 1881 to reside among the Omaha Indians, investigating their customs and traditions under the auspices of the Peabody museum of American archæology and ethnology of Harvard. In 1883 she was appointed by the secretary of the interior to allot the Omahas their lands in severalty, and brought to the Indian schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va., a large party of their children and two married couples. Under the care of the Woman's national Indian association, Miss Fletcher established a system by which small sums of money were lent to such Indians as wished to buy tracts of land and build houses. At the request of the Indian bureau, she prepared an exhibit for the New Orleans exposition in 1884–'5 showing the progress of Indian civilization for the last twenty-five years. In 1886 she was sent by the commissioner of education to visit Alaskan and Aleutian Indians, and in 1888 completed her report on "Indian Education and Civilization," in which is a synopsis of all Indian treaties, their laws and regulations, and statistics concerning population, schools, etc. (Washington, 1888). In 1887 she was appointed special agent, and assigned to the Winnebago tribe. She has published numerous papers and monographs.

FLICKINGER, Daniel Kumler, bishop of the United Brethren, b. in Sevenmile, Ohio, 25 May, 1824. He received an academic education, became corresponding secretary of the United-Brethren church missionary society in 1857, and held office by re-election till 1885, when he was chosen foreign missionary bishop. He has made eight missionary tours to Africa, and done work on the frontiers of the United States and among Chinese emigrants. Otterbein university, Ohio, gave him the degree of D. D. in 1875. Dr. Flickinger has published "Off-Hand Sketches in Africa" (Dayton, Ohio, 1857); "Sermons," with Rev. William J. Shuey (1859); "Ethiopia, or Twenty-six Years of Missionary Life in Western Africa" (1877); and "The Church's Marching Orders" (1879).

FLOOD, James Clair, capitalist, b. in Ireland in 1825. He emigrated to New York when a young man in the same ship with William O'Brien, with whom he formed an intimate friendship during the voyage. After working in ship-yards the two went to California in 1851, and opened a saloon in San Francisco. They made money by speculating in mining stock, and several years later formed a partnership with James G. Fair and John W. Mackay, who were then young miners. Flood and O'Brien agreed to furnish money for tools and outfit, while Fair and Mackay prospected in the Sierras. The result was the discovery of the Comstock lode, which made them four of the wealthiest men in the world. They subsequently established the Nevada bank in San Francisco, and the partnership continued till 1881, when Mr. Fair was elected to the U. S. senate. Soon afterward Mr. Flood withdrew from active business.

FOLEY, John Samuel, R. C. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., 5 Nov., 1833. He was graduated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, in 1850, studied theology there and in Rome, and was ordained a priest, 20 Dec., 1856. After filling several appointments in Maryland, he was commissioned by Archbishop Spalding to establish a new congregation in the western part of Baltimore, and built for it the Church of St. Martin, one of the finest in the city, also taking an active interest in educational matters. Dr. Foley was employed on important private missions by Archbishop Spalding and Cardinal Gibbons, and had much influence in the Baltimore council of 1884. He was appointed to the see of Detroit 5 Aug. 1888. He is a brother of Thomas Foley, bishop of Chicago (*q. v.*).

FOULON, Clément, known as Father Claude D'Abbeville, French missionary, b. in Abbeville, Somme, about 1557; d. in Paris in 1632. In 1612 he accompanied Commander Isaac de Razilly to South America, and, after exploring the northern shore of Brazil, began a small settlement on the island of Maranhão, near the coast. Returning to France a few months later, he vainly solicited aid from the church, and in 1614 recalled the three missionaries that he had left on Marañon island. He was a preacher of much repute, and for many years the superior of the convent of Capucins at Abbeville which he had founded. He published "Histoire de la mission des P. P. Capucins à l'île de Maragnon et terres circonvoisines" (Paris, 1614).

FULLER, Melville Weston, jurist, b. in Augusta, Me., 11 Feb., 1833. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1853, studied law in Bangor with his uncle, George M. Weston, and then at Harvard, and began to practise in 1855 in his native city. There he was an associate editor of the "Age," served as president of the common council, and became city attorney in 1856; but he resigned in June of that year, and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was in active practice for thirty-two years. He rose to the highest rank in his profession, and was concerned in many important cases, among which were the National bank tax cases, one of which was the first that was argued before Chief-Justice Waite, the Cheney ecclesiastical case, the South park commissioners cases, and the Lake front case. He was a member of the State consti-

tutional convention of 1862, and in 1863–'5 of the lower house of the legislature, where he was a leader of the Douglas branch of the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. On 30 April, 1888, he was nominated by President Cleveland to be chief justice of the United States, and on 20 July he was confirmed by the senate. On 8 Oct. he took the oath of office and entered on his duties. Judge Fuller is, with one exception, the youngest member of the supreme court. He has attained reputation as a speaker. Among his addresses is one welcoming Stephen A. Douglas to Chicago in 1860, and another on Sidney Breese, which is prefixed to Judge Breese's "Early History of Illinois" (1884). The degree of LL. D. has been conferred on him by the Northwestern university, and Bowdoin college in 1888.

FULLER, Thomas, Canadian architect, b. in Bath, England, 8 March, 1822. He was educated in his native place, and, after leaving school, was articled to an architect there, subsequently studying his profession in London. At an early age he was intrusted with the erection of a cathedral at Antigua, West Indies. In 1857 he went to Toronto, Canada, and formed a partnership with Chilion Jones. In 1859 their designs were accepted by the government for the parliament and departmental buildings and governor-general's residence at Ottawa. (See illustration of the capitol.) In the competition for the new capitol for the state of New York, at Albany, his design was one of the three to which equal premiums were awarded. In the second competition, to which the three successful competitors were invited, Augustus Laver, one of the three, prepared a joint design with Mr. Fuller which was ultimately adopted in 1867. Mr. Fuller remained in New

York state until 1881, when he returned to Ottawa, and on 9 Dec. of that year he was appointed chief architect of the Dominion of Canada.

GAMBLE, William, soldier, b. in Duross, County Tyrone, Ireland, 1 Jan., 1818; d. in Nicaragua, Central America, 20 Dec., 1866. He studied civil engineering, and was employed on the government survey of the north of Ireland, but came to the United States when he was twenty years old, and enlisted in the 1st U. S. dragoons. He served in the Florida war and on the western frontier, and rose to be sergeant-major, but on the expiration of his term of enlistment went to Chicago, Ill., where he followed his profession. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 8th Illinois cavalry, was chosen its lieutenant-colonel, afterward was promoted colonel, and fought with the Army of the Potomac, receiving a wound at Malvern Hill that was nearly fatal. He was for two years at the head of a brigade in defence of Washington, with headquarters at Fairfax Court-House, Va., and on 25 Sept., 1865, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. After service in the west he was mustered out of the volunteer service on 13 March, 1866, and on 28 July accepted a major's commission in the 8th regular cavalry. He was on his way with his regiment to California when he died of cholera.

GARIBALDI, Giuseppe, Italian patriot, b. in Nice, 4 July, 1807; d. in Caprera, 2 June, 1882. He followed the sea from his earliest youth, and in 1836 went to Rio Janeiro, where he engaged in the coasting trade. In 1837 he offered his services to the revolted Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, and commanded a fleet of gun-boats. After many daring exploits he was forced to burn his vessels, and went to Montevideo, where he became a broker and teacher of mathematics. He took service in Uruguay in the war against Rosas, and was given the command of a small naval force which he was obliged to abandon after a battle at Costa Brava, 15 and 16 June, 1842. Garibaldi then organized the famous Italian legion, with which for four years he fought numerous battles for the republic. In 1845 he commanded an expedition to Salto, where he established his headquarters, and toward the end of the year he resisted with 500 men for three days the assault of Urquiza's army of 4,000 men. On 8 Feb., 1846, he repelled at San Antonio, with scarcely 200 men, Gen. Servando Gomez with 1,200 soldiers. In 1847, when he heard of Italy's rising against Austrian dominion, he went to assist his country, accompanied by a portion of the Italian legion; but, after taking part in several unsuccessful attempts, including the defence of Rome against the French in 1849, he sailed in June, 1850, for New York. On Staten island he worked for a time with a countryman manufacturing candles and soap, and in 1851 he went by way of Central America and Panama to Callao, whence he sailed in 1852 in command of a vessel for China. Early in 1854 he returned to Italy, where he lived quietly in the island of Caprera. At the opening of war against Austria in 1859 he organized the Alpine chasseurs, and defeated the enemy in several encounters. After the peace of Villafranca he began preparations for the expedition which was secretly encouraged by the government. Having conquered Sicily and being proclaimed dictator, he entered Naples in triumph on 7 Sept., 1860, but afterward resigned the dictatorship and proclaimed

Victor Emmanuel king of Italy, declining all proffered honors and retiring to Caprera. In 1862 he planned the rescue of Rome from the French, and again invaded Calabria from Sicily, but was wounded and captured at Aspromonte, 29 Aug., 1862, and sent back to Caprera. In June, 1866, during the Austro-Prussian war, he commanded for a short time an army of volunteers, and on 14 Oct., 1867, he undertook another expedition to liberate Rome, but was routed by the Papal troops and the French. He entered the service of the French republic in 1870, and he organized and commanded the chasseurs of the Vosges. In 1871 he was elected to the Italian parliament, and took an active part in politics till the end of his life. In 1888 the Italians in New York erected a bronze statue of him which was unveiled in Washington square, 4 June, 1888. He wrote several novels, including "Cantoni il volontario" (Genoa, 1870); "Clelia, ovvero il governo monaco; Roma del secolo XIX" (1870), which in the same year was translated into English under the title of "The Rule of the Monk, or Rome in the 19th Century"; "Il frate dominatore" (1873); and a poem, "Le Mila di Marsala" (1873). Many biographies of Garibaldi have been written and translated into English, including those by W. Robson (London, 1860), by Theodore Dwight (New York, 1860), and by Mrs. Gaskell (London, 1862). An autobiography appeared after his death, under the title "Garibaldi; Memorie autobiografiche" (Florence, 1888).

GERHARDT, Karl, sculptor, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Jan., 1853. He is of German parentage, and in early life was a machinist in Chicopee, Mass., and then a designer of machinery in Hartford, Conn. His first works were a bust of his wife and "A Startled Bather," which so strongly indicated talent that he was sent to Paris for study. In his second year he contributed to the salon, where he also exhibited in 1884 "Echo," a statuette, and "Eve's Lullaby," a life-size group. His other works include a bust of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, taken in the last days of his illness; busts of Samuel L. Clemens (1883) and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (1886); a statue of Nathan Hale (see vol. iii., p. 31) in the state capitol at Hartford (1885); an equestrian statue of Gen. Israel Putnam in Brooklyn, Conn. (1887); a statue of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence, in Amesbury, Mass. (1888); Welton Fountain, Waterbury, Conn. (1888); statue of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren (see p. 362) at Gettysburg, Pa. (1888); and tablet to John Fitch, in the state capitol in Hartford, Conn. (1888).

GIBSON, Robert Williams, architect, b. in Aveley, Essex, England, 17 Nov., 1854. He was educated at a private school in Gravesend, and then at the Royal academy of arts in London, where he completed his course in 1879. Subsequently he settled in New York city, where he has since followed his profession. His work includes the U. S. trust company's building in New York city and the Cathedral church in Buffalo, and he has submitted a design for the projected cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal church to be built in New York city. Mr. Gibson's best-known work is the cathedral of All Saints' in Albany, which is shown in the illustration, the design of which was selected in competition. This church, although not completed, was dedicated on 20 Nov., 1888, with appropriate ceremonies, extending through an entire week. He published in the "American Architect," during 1884, a series of articles on "Spanish Architecture," with illustrations made by himself in Spain, and, in the "Engineering Record," "Observations on Heavy Buildings" (1888).

GILBERG, Charles Alexander, chess-player, b. in Camden, N. J., 17 June, 1835. He was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1854, and is the managing partner in a large West India house in that city. He is widely known as an amateur chess-player, and has served as judge in almost every public contest that has taken place. His chess library of more than 1,500 volumes is the largest in this country with the exception of that of John G. White, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Gilberg has received prizes for his chess problems, and has edited "American Chess-Nuts" (New York, 1868) and "The Book of the Fifth American Congress" (1881).

GILBERT, Samuel Augustus, soldier, b. in Zanesville, Ohio, 25 Aug., 1825; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 9 June, 1868. He was educated at Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, and then entered the U. S. coast survey, in which service he continued until the civil war, attaining a rank next to that of superintendent. On 11 June, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Ohio volunteers, and accompanied his regiment to western Virginia. He was appointed colonel of the 44th Ohio regiment on 14 Oct., 1861, and in May, 1862, he took part in the raid upon the Central railroad, in which he marched more than eighty miles in sixty hours, including all stops. He commanded the right in the battle of Lewisburg, W. Va., 21 May, 1862, and captured a Confederate battery. In August, 1862, he was ordered to join Gen. John Pope east of the Blue Ridge, and he served there until 1863, when he commanded a brigade in Kentucky, and dispersed a political convention in Frankfort which he considered to be plotting treason. He continued in Kentucky and Tennessee until November, 1863, when he became engineer on the staff of Gen. John G. Foster until Gen. James Longstreet retreated, when he resumed command of his brigade. Col. Gilbert's health having been impaired by exposure, he resigned on 20 April, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865.

GILCHRIST, Robert, lawyer, b. in Jersey City, N. J., 21 Aug., 1825; d. there, 6 July, 1888. He was educated in private schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Subsequently he became a counsellor of the U. S. supreme court. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature in 1859. At the first call for troops in 1861 he went to the front as a captain in the 2d New Jersey regiment. Until the close of the civil war he was a Republican, but he left that party on the question of reconstruction, and in 1866 he was a Democratic candidate for congress. In 1869 he was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey, to fill the unexpired term of George M. Robeson (appointed secretary of the navy in President Grant's cabinet), and in 1873 was reappointed for a full term. In 1875 he was a candidate for U. S. senator. He had been appointed one of the commissioners to revise the constitu-

tion of the state in 1873, but resigned before the work was completed, and he also declined the office of chief-justice of New Jersey. Mr. Gilchrist was especially versed in constitutional law, and he was employed in many notable cases. His interpretation of the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution secured the right of suffrage to colored men in New Jersey. He was the author of the riparian-rights act, and was counsel for the state in the suit that tested its constitutionality. From this source the fund for maintenance of public schools in New Jersey is now chiefly derived. He also secured to the United States a half million dollars left by Joseph L. Lewis to be applied in payment of the national debt. His large law library, enriched with thousands of marginal notes, was sold at auction in New York six months after his death.—His wife, FREDERICKA, b. in Oswego, N. Y., in 1846, is a daughter of Samuel Raymond Beardsley (*q. v.*). She has published "The True Story of Hamlet and Ophelia," a minute study and completely new interpretation of Shakespeare's play (Boston, 1889).

GILPIN, William, governor of Colorado, b. in Newcastle county, Del., 4 Oct., 1812. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, studied at the U. S. military academy, and served in the Seminole war, but resigned his commission and removed to Independence, Mo., in 1841, where he practised law, which he had studied under his brother. He was secretary of the general assembly in 1841–'3. On 4 March, 1844, with a party of 125 pioneers, he founded Portland, Ore., about four miles above its present site, and drew up the articles of agreement for a territorial government. He afterward re-entered the army, serving through the Mexican war as major of the 1st Missouri cavalry, and in 1848 he made a successful expedition against the hostile Indians of Colorado, which resulted in a peace for eighteen years. In 1851 he returned to Independence, and in 1861 he was appointed first governor of Colorado. Gov. Gilpin has published "The Central Gold Region" (Philadelphia, 1859) and "The Mission of the North American People" (1873). In the latter he showed by charts the practicability of establishing a railroad around the world on the 40th parallel of latitude, on which are located nearly all the great cities of both continents.

GOMARA, Francisco Lopez de (go-mah'-rah), Spanish historian, b. in Seville, or, according to some authorities, in Gomera, Canary islands, in 1510; d. in Seville in 1560 or 1576. His parents had destined him for a military career, but he took holy orders, and was employed for several years as professor of rhetoric at Alcala. Desiring to acquire a personal knowledge of the New World, he went to Mexico about 1540, and remained there four years, part of the time as secretary of Hernan Cortés. On his return he resided for some time in Italy, and became intimate with Saxo Grammaticus and Olaus Magnus. His work is entitled "Primera y segunda parte de la historia general de las Indias con la conquista de Méjico y de la Nueva España" (Medina, 1553; Antwerp, 1554). It had great success, passing in quick succession through two editions, and was translated into Italian by Gravalis (Rome, 1566) and by Lucio Mauro (Venice, 1566), and into French by Martin Fumée (Paris, 1606). The second part, which is a history of the life of Cortés, has been reprinted by Bustamante (Mexico, 1826). Gomara's style is clear and fluent, but, unfortunately, the second part of his work seems to have been written from notes, which were not complete or exact, and often supplied by a fervid imagination. In the royal library of Madrid there are two of his works in manuscript, "Historia de Horuc y Aradin Barbaroja, reyes de Argel" and "Anales del Emperador Carlos V," the publication of which has not been permitted by the royal government, because they depict the emperor's character in an unfavorable light.

GOODSELL, Daniel Ayres, M. E. bishop, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1840. He was educated at the University of the city of New York, but left before graduation to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a delegate to every general conference from 1876 till 1888, and at the one in New York city in May, 1888, he was elected bishop. Wesleyan university conferred on him the degree of S. T. D. in 1880. Bishop Goodsell has been literary editor and editorial contributor of the New York "Christian Advocate" since 1880, and was an editorial contributor of the "Methodist Review" until May, 1888.

GOODWIN, Isaac, author, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 28 June, 1786; d. in Worcester, Mass., 16 Sept., 1832. He was educated in Plymouth, studied law there, practised his profession, and held local offices in Stirling and Worcester, Mass. From 1813 till 1832 he was a member and councillor of the American antiquarian society of Worcester. Besides many addresses and orations, he published "History of the Town of Stirling, Mass." (Worcester, 1815); "The Town Officer" (1824); and "The New England Sheriff" (1830).—His son, **John Abbott,** author, b. in Stirling, Mass., 21 May, 1824; d. in Lowell, Mass, 21 Sept., 1884, was educated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in the class of 1847, but was not graduated. He was in the Massachusetts legislature in 1854–'7 and 1859–'61, serving in the last years as speaker of the house, held local offices in Lowell, and delivered many speeches. Among his publications are "The Pilgrim Fathers neither Puritans nor Persecutors" (Lowell, 1875) and "The Pilgrim Republic" (Boston, 1888).

GOTTHEIL, Gustave, clergyman, b. in Pinne, Poland, 28 May, 1827. He is of Jewish parentage, was educated according to the rabbinical code, attended lectures in the University of Berlin and at the institute for Hebrew literature, and in 1855 became assistant minister to the celebrated Dr. Samuel Holdheim of the Berlin reform temple. He was called to Manchester, England, in 1860, and to Temple Emanuel, New York city, in 1873. Dr. Gottheil is a liberal in his religious opinions, and a leader in the reform branch of the Hebrew church. He has been active in educational, social, and charitable reforms, contributing many papers on these subjects to the reviews. He is the author of "Hymns and Anthems" (New York, 1887).

GREER, David Hummell, clergyman, b. in Wheeling, W. Va., 20 March, 1844. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1862, studied theology at the Protestant Episcopal seminary at Gambier, Ohio, was ordered deacon in Christ church, Clarkesburg, W. Va., in June, 1866, and remained in charge of that parish for a year. He was ordained priest at Alexandria, Va., in 1868, and became rector of Trinity church, Covington, Ky. He went abroad in 1871, and on his return was elected rector of Grace church, Providence, R. I., and entered upon his work there on 15 Sept., 1872. He organized several missions in connection with the parish church, founded St. Elizabeth's home for incurables in 1882, and was deputy from the diocese to four successive general conventions. He accepted the rectorship of St. Bartholomew's church, New York city, in 1888. He is a broad-churchman, and an eloquent extemporaneous preacher.

GRIFFIN, Samuel P., navigator, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1826; d. in Aspinwall, Panama, 4 July, 1887. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1841, served throughout the Mexican war in Californian waters, and in 1849 was in the first U. S. arctic expedition that was sent out to search for Sir John Franklin. He resigned from the navy in 1854, engaged in business in New Orleans, and during the civil war was detailed by Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks to collect a fleet for the Red river expedition. He soon afterward entered the service of the Pacific mail steamship company, commanding, as their commodore, successive steamers of their fleet till 1882. Capt. Griffin was an authority on shipbuilding, and the author of the code of international fog-signals and of essays on ship-building.

GRISWOLD, Alphonso Miner, journalist, b. in Westmoreland, Oneida co., N. Y., 26 Jan., 1834. He was educated at Hamilton college and became a journalist in Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. His paragraphs and humorous essays under the pen-name of "The Fat Contributor" won him reputation, and he spent the years 1865–'78 in the lecture field, his topics being "American Antiquities," "Injun Meal," and "Queer Folks." In 1872–'83 he owned the Cincinnati "Saturday Night," a humorous literary journal, and since 1886 he has been an editor and one of the proprietors of "Texas Siftings."

GUINEY, Louise Imogen (gui'-ny), poet, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Jan., 1861. Her father, Patrick R. Guiney, served in the National army during the civil war, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864, and died from the effects of a wound that he received in the battle of the Wilderness. Louise was graduated at Elmhurst academy, Providence, R. I., in 1879, and early contributed verses to papers. Her publications are "Songs at the Start" (Boston, 1884); "Goose-Quill Papers" (1885); "The White Sail, and other Poems" (1887); and "Brownies and Bogles" (1888).

GUNN, Frederick William, educator, b. in Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., 4 Oct., 1816; d. there, 10 Aug., 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, taught in New Preston, Conn., and subsequently in Towanda, Pa., with Orville H. Platt. In 1850 he established in Washington, Conn., the boys' boarding-school that is now known as the Gunnery. His unique methods and the homelike character of the school soon won it a wide reputation, and he continued in its charge till his death. The school is described in Josiah G. Holland's novel entitled "Arthur Bonnicastle" as the "Bird's Nest," and also in William Hamilton Gibson's "Snug Hamlet." See also "The Master of the Gunnery" (New York, 1884).

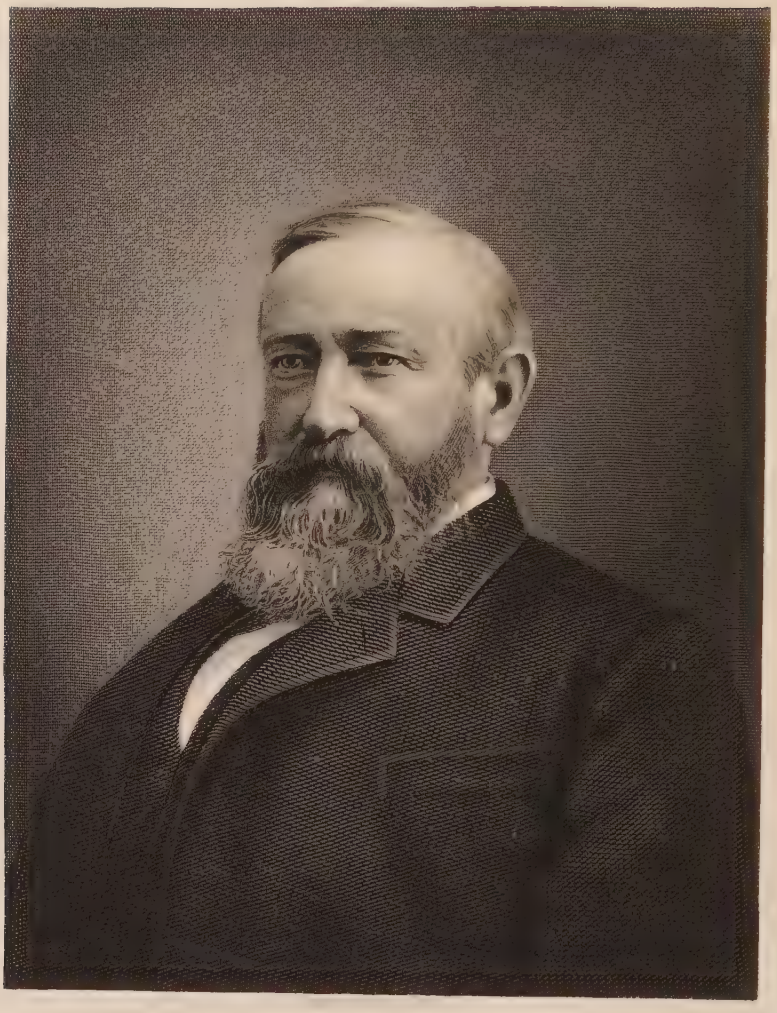
HADDOCK, George Channing, clergyman, b. in Watertown, N. Y., 23 Jan., 1832; d. in Sioux City, Iowa, 3 Aug., 1886. He was partially educated at Black river institute in his native town, learned the printer's trade, and was connected with several Republican newspapers in Wisconsin. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1859, and from 1860 until 1882 was actively engaged in temperance work and in opposing Spiritualism. He was transferred to the Iowa conference in 1882, and while endeavoring to enforce the prohibition laws of that state was assassinated in Sioux City. Besides pamphlets and tracts, he published several fugitive poems that became popular, including "Autumn Leaves," "The Skeleton Guest," and "The Cross of Gold." See his "Life" by his son (New York, 1887).

HALL, Anne, artist, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 26 May, 1792; d. in New York city, 11 Dec., 1863. She was the sister of Jonathan Prescott Hall (vol. iii., p. 42). She took some lessons in applying colors to ivory from Samuel King, who taught Washington Allston, and received instruction in oil-painting from Alexander Robertson, in New York, and John Trumbull, but soon turned her entire attention to miniature painting, in which she became celebrated. She was elected a member of the National academy of design, where she occasionally exhibited. Her miniature portrait of Garafilia Mohalbi, the Greek girl, has been considered her masterpiece, and has been engraved repeatedly. Her beautiful picture of Dr. John W. Francis's son John has been long engraved under the name of "Oberon." Her miniatures are scattered widely over the country, but many of the best are in the possession of her relatives in New York; her nephew, Col. John Ward, owning those of Garafilia, and Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward.

HALL, Granville Stanley, psychologist, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 6 May, 1845. He was graduated at Williams in 1867, was professor of psychology at Antioch college, Ohio, in 1872–'6, studied in Berlin, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Leipsic, and was lecturer on psychology at Harvard in 1876 and again in 1881–'2, becoming professor of that branch at Johns Hopkins in 1882. In 1888 he accepted the presidency of Clark university, Worcester, Mass. Harvard gave him the degree of Ph. D. in 1876. Prof. Hall has written extensively for periodicals on psychological and educational topics, and is editor of the "American Journal of Psychology," and the author of "Aspects of German Culture" (Boston, 1881); and, with John M. Mansfield, "Hints toward a Select and Descriptive Bibliography of Education" (1886).

HALLOCK, Charles, journalist, b. in New York city, 13 March, 1834. He is the son of Gerard Hallock (vol. iii., p. 52). He studied at Yale in 1850–'1 and at Amherst in 1851–'2, receiving his degree from the latter in 1871, was associate editor and proprietor of the New York "Journal of Commerce" from 1855 till 1862, financial editor of "Harper's Weekly" from 1868, and founder and proprietor of "Forest and Stream" from 1873 till 1880. In 1877 he prepared a glossary of provincial and quaint words. In 1884–'5 he illustrated frontier life on the Canadian border by an exhibit of life-size groups at the New Orleans exposition. Mr. Hallock was an incorporator and director of the Flushing and Queens county bank, New York, and a money broker and commission merchant in St. John and Halifax for several years. His business ventures have included sunflower culture for the oil product, the restoration of abandoned New England farms, sheep culture in the northwest on Indian model farms, a farm colony for sportsmen in Minnesota, the development of Alaska, the substitution of porous terra-cotta for adobe and titipati in Mexico, a crematory for burning garbage, a smoke-consumer and coal-saver, and many other economic schemes. He has published "The Fishing Tourist" (New York, 1873); "Life of Stonewall Jackson"; "The Humorist"; "Camp Life in Florida" (1875); "The Sportsman's Gazetteer" (1877); and "Our New Alaska" (1886).

HAND, Daniel, philanthropist, b. in Madison, Conn., in 1801. For many years he was a merchant in Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., where he accumulated a fortune. After the civil war he retired and returned to the north, where he became known as a philanthropist, his first gift being a



Benj Harrison

high-school building to his native town. In 1888 he gave to the American missionary association more than $1,000,000, to be held in trust and known as the Daniel Hand educational fund for colored people, to be used in the "states in which slavery was recognized in 1861." Mr. Hand has for many years lived in Guilford, Conn.

HARRISON, Benjamin, president-elect of the United States, b. in North Bend, Ohio, 20 Aug., 1833. He is the third son of John Scott Harrison (who was a son of President Harrison), and was born in his grandfather's house. John Scott Harrison was a farmer, and in early life cared for his own little plantation and assisted his father in the management of the family property. This occupation he varied by boating to New Orleans, whither he went almost every year with a cargo of produce of his own raising. Benjamin passed his boyhood in the usual occupations of a farmer's son—feeding the cattle and aiding in the harvesting of the crops. He received his early education in an old-fashioned log school-house fronting on the Ohio river. Subsequently he was sent to a school called Farmer's college, on College hill, near Cincinnati, where he spent two years, and then went to Miami university, where he was graduated in 1852. While at college he formed an attachment for Miss Caroline L. Scott, whose father at that time was president of the Female seminary in Oxford. Among his classmates were Milton Sayler, who took first honors, and David Swing, who stood second, while Harrison was fourth. His graduating oration was on "The Poor of England." He entered the law office of Storer and Gwynne in Cincinnati, and on 20 Oct., 1853, before the completion of his studies and before attaining his majority, he was married. In March, 1854, he settled in Indianapolis, Ind., which has since been his place of residence. He obtained desk-room with John H. Rea, and announced himself to the world as attorney at law. Through the kindness of friends, he was soon appointed crier of the Federal court, the salary of which in term-time was $2.50 a day. The money that he received for these services was the first that he earned. The story of his earliest case is typical of the man. An indictment for burglary had been found against an individual, and Harrison was intrusted with the making of the final argument. The court was held at night, and the room was dimly lighted with candles. He had taken full notes of the evidence, which he had intended to read from, and, after his opening remarks, he turned to his papers, but, owing to the imperfect light, was unable to decipher them. A moment's embarrassment followed, but quickly casting aside his notes and trusting to his memory, he continued. The verdict was in his favor, and with this first success came increased business and reputation. Soon afterward Gov. Joseph A. Wright intrusted him with a legislative investigation, which he conducted successfully. In 1855 he was invited by William Wallace to become his partner. He is described at that time as "quick of apprehension, clear, methodical, and logical in his analysis and statement of a case." This connection continued until 1860, when it was succeeded by that of Harrison and Fishback.

In 1860 his first entry into active politics took place with his nomination by the Republicans for the office of reporter of the supreme court. He canvassed the state for his party, and in Rockville, Parke county, he spoke at a meeting where Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for governor, was his opponent. He had already attained reputation as an orator, but the ability with which he answered point after point in Gov. Hendricks's address gained for him increased favor with the people, and he was elected by a majority of 9,688. While he held this office the civil war began, and in 1862 he assisted in raising the 70th Indiana regiment, in which he was made 2d lieutenant. When the regiment was completed, Gov. Oliver P. Morton appointed him colonel, and it was hurried forward to join the army under Gen. Don Carlos Buell at Bowling Green, Ky., then opposed by the Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg. His first independent action was as commander of an expedition sent against a body of Confederate soldiers stationed at Russellville. Dividing his forces, he surrounded the camp and captured all their horses and arms, besides taking a number of prisoners. The 70th Indiana was given the right of the brigade under Gen. William T. Ward, and continued so until the close of the war. Col. Harrison's command was occupied chiefly in the west, guarding railroads and in fighting guerillas. In this and similar duties he was occupied until January, 1864, when he was placed in command of his brigade, and added to the 1st division of the 11th army corps. Subsequently it was attached to the 3d division of the 20th army corps under Gen. Joseph Hooker, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. His first engagement of importance was that of Resaca, on 14 May, 1864, where he led his command. A few days later he took part in the capture of Cassville, and then in the actions at New Hope church and Golgotha church. He participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, at the latter of which his gallantry so pleased Gen. Hooker that he wrote to the secretary of war "to call the attention of the department to the claims of Col. Benjamin Harrison, of the 70th Indiana volunteers, for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers." Gen. Hooker also said: "My attention was first attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill, and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience, he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and esprit of his command for conflict, more than on any influence that could be exerted upon the field itself, and when collision came his command vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor. In all of the achievements of the 20th corps in that campaign (from Chattanooga to Atlanta) Col. Harrison bore a conspicuous part. At Resaca and Peach Tree creek the conduct of himself and command was especially distinguished." When Gen Sherman reached Atlanta, Harrison was ordered to Indiana to obtain recruits, and he spent the time from September till November, 1864, in that work. Owing to the destruction of the railroads, he was unable to rejoin Gen. Sherman before the army made its march to the sea, and he was transferred to Nashville. The winter of 1864–'5 he spent with Gen. George H. Thomas in Tennessee, but in the spring he resumed command of his brigade in the 20th army corps, with which he remained until the close of the war. He then took part in the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out on 8 June, 1865. The brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers was conferred upon him, to date from 23 Jan., 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade." To his men he was familiarly known as "Little Ben," and many acts of kindness to his subordinates, expressive of his sympathy with them, have been related.

Gen. Harrison returned to Indianapolis and assumed the duties of his office as reporter of the supreme court, to which he had been re-elected in 1864 by a majority of 19,913. At the expiration of his term of office he declined a renomination, and resumed his practice, which he has since followed successfully. During the presidential canvasses of 1868 and 1872 he travelled through Indiana and addressed large audiences, but did not again enter politics until 1876, when he declined the nomination for governor. Godlove S. Orth was then chosen, but during the canvass he withdrew, and Gen. Harrison reluctantly allowed his name to be used, in the hope of saving Indiana to the Republican candidate for the presidency. The work was begun too late, and, although an energetic canvass was carried on, James D. Williams was elected by a plurality of 5,084, in a total vote of 434,457; but Gen. Harrison was 2,000 stronger than his party. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi river commission. He was chairman of the delegation from Indiana at the National convention held in Chicago in 1880, and on the ballot that nominated James A. Garfield he cast the entire vote of his state for that candidate. His own name was placed in nomination at the beginning of the convention, but, although some votes were cast in his favor, he persisted in withdrawing. He accompanied Gen. Garfield on his trip to New York, and participated in the speech-making along the route. Subsequently he was offered a place in the cabinet of President Garfield, but declined it.

The Republicans regained control of the Indiana legislature in the election of 1880, and Gen. Harrison was chosen U. S. senator, and took his seat as such on 4 March, 1881, holding it until 3 March, 1887. His career in the senate was marked by the delivery of numerous speeches on subjects of general interest. He pronounced in favor of a judicious tariff reform, advocated the rights of the working classes, opposed President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills, advised the restoration of the American navy, and voted for civil-service reform. In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large from his state to the National Republican convention held in Chicago, and his name was again discussed in connection with the presidency. The Republican national convention of 1888 was held in Chicago in June. For some time previous he had been frequently referred to as a desirable candidate for the presidency, and on the first ballot he received 83 votes, standing fifth on the list, John Sherman standing first with 225. Seven more ballots were taken, during which Chauncey M. Depew withdrew and transferred his strength to Gen. Harrison, who then received 544 votes on the eighth and final ballot. On 4 July following he received the formal notification of his nomination, and on 11 Sept. signified his acceptance in a letter in which he said: "The tariff issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide-apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress, and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free-trade in the English sense. . . . Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that, if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. . . . The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and, if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. . . . The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence." The election resulted in Mr. Harrison's favor, who received 233 votes in the Electoral college, against 168 for Grover Cleveland. The above engraving is a view of his home in Indianapolis. His life has been written by Gen. Lewis Wallace (Philadelphia, 1888).—His wife, **Caroline Lavinia Scott**, b. in Oxford, Ohio, 1 Oct., 1832, is the daughter of John W. Scott, who

Caroline S. Harrison

was a professor in Miami university at the time of her birth, and afterward became president of the seminary in Oxford. She was graduated at the seminary in 1852, the same year that Gen. Harrison took his degree at the university, and was married to him on 20 Oct., 1853. She is a musician, and is also devoted to painting, besides which she is a diligent reader, giving part of her time to literary clubs, of several of which she is a member. Mrs. Harrison is a manager of the orphan asylum in Indianapolis and a member of the Presbyterian church in that city, and until her removal to Washington taught a class in Sunday-school. They have two children. The son, Russell, was graduated at Lafayette in 1877 as a mining engineer, and, in addition to other engineering work, has been connected with the U. S. mints at New Orleans and Helena as assayer. He is now a resident of Montana, where he has a cattle-ranch, and is also engaged in journalism. The daughter, Mary, married Robert J. McKee, a merchant of Indianapolis.

HARTLEY, Robert Milham, philanthropist, b. in Cockermouth, England, 17 Feb., 1796; d. in New York city, 3 March, 1881. He was a nephew of David Hartley (vol. iii., p. 104). He came to this country in infancy and became a merchant in New York city, but in 1829 he founded the New York city temperance society, and in 1833–'42 held its secretaryship. In 1842 he originated the New York association for improving the condition of the poor, remaining with it thirty-five years, and issuing 34 octavo volumes of reports. Various charitable institutions in New York had their origin in him. Besides numerous contributions to the press, he published "Historical, Scientific, and Practical Essay on Milk" (New York, (1841), and "Intemperance in Cities and Large Towns" (1851).—His son, **Isaac Smithson**, clergyman, b. in New York city, 27 Sept., 1830, was graduated at New York university in 1852 and at Andover theological seminary in 1856, and after extensive travels became pastor of the Union Reformed Dutch church, New York city, in 1863. Seven years later he removed to Philadelphia to become a pastor in that city, and in 1871 he accepted the pastorate of the Reformed church at Utica, N. Y. He received in 1873 from Rutgers the degree of D. D., and the same year founded at that college the Vedder lectureship on modern infidelity, and published under its auspices "Prayer and its Relation to Modern Thought and Criticism" (New York, 1874). His other works are "History of the Reformed Church, Utica, N. Y." (1880); "Memorial of Rev. Philip H. Fowler, D. D." (New York, 1881); "Memorial of Robert Milham Hartley" (Utica, 1881); "Old Fort Schuyler in History" (1884); and "The Twelve Gates," poems (Utica, 1887).

HASKELL, James Richards, inventor, b. in Geneva, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1825. He was educated at Richfield (Ohio) academy, and at the preparatory department of Western Reserve college. He was assistant postmaster of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849–'53, and then engaged unsuccessfully in business in New York. In 1854 he began a series of experiments with steel breech-loading rifled cannon and breech-loading small-arms, manufacturing twenty-five of the former, which were purchased by the Mexican government, and were the first of the description that were made in the United States. In 1855 he began experimenting with multicharge guns in association with Azel S. Lyman, who first conceived the idea of applying successive charges of powder to accelerate the velocity of a projectile. In 1885 congress appropriated funds in order to test these guns, but the bureau of ordnance opposed such action. Mr. Haskell's experiments have cost more than $300,000, and the system is now completed, so that the power of these guns is more than doubled, and at the same time the maximum pressure used is less than that in other guns. In 1862, with Rafael Rafael, he invented and constructed a machine gun for very rapid firing, but, notwithstanding a favorable report on it by a board of army officers, the authorities refused to adopt it. Mr. Haskell is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and has written several pamphlets on national armament and on ordnance problems.

HENDRIX, Eugene Russell, M. E. bishop, b. in Fayette, Mo., 17 May, 1847. He was graduated at Wesleyan in 1867, and at Union theological seminary, New York, in 1869, and after holding several pastorates in the Methodist church, south, became in 1878 president of Central college, Fayette, Mo. In 1886 he was made a bishop. In 1878 he received the degree of D. D. from Emory college, Ga. Dr. Hendrix declined the vice-chancellorship of Vanderbilt university in 1885, and also the presidency of the University of Missouri. Bishop Hendrix was chairman of the committee to arrange for the centennial celebration of organized American Methodism in behalf of the church, south, when $2,000,000 were raised as a thank-offering. He was a delegate to the œcumenical conference in London in 1881 and to the centennial conference in Baltimore in 1884, and a member of the general conferences of 1882 and 1886. He made a missionary tour of the world in 1876–'7 with Bishop Marvin, of St. Louis, and on his return published "Around the World" (Nashville, Tenn., 1878). In 1876–'8 he was an editor of the St. Louis "Christian Advocate."

HENNESSY, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. near Cloyne, County Cork, Ireland, 19 July, 1847. He came to the United States in his youth, was graduated at the College of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis, Mo., in 1862, and pursued theological studies in the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Milwaukee, Wis. After his ordination he was rector of Iron Mountain, Mo., in 1870–'80, and then of the cathedral of St. Louis. He was appointed bishop of Wichita, Kan., on 28 Aug., 1888, and consecrated on 30 Nov.

HERBERT OF LEA, Elizabeth, Baroness, philanthropist, b. in England about 1825. She is the only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Charles Ashe A'Court, and niece of Lord Heytesbury, and on 12 Aug., 1846, married Sidney Herbert, second son of the 11th Earl of Pembroke. Her husband was created Baron Herbert of Lea, 15 Jan., 1861, held for some time the secretaryship of state for war, and died, 2 Aug., 1861. His elder brother died childless, and Lady Herbert's eldest son, George Robert Charles, succeeded to the earldom of Pembroke in 1862. Lady Herbert has passed many years in the West Indies in philanthropic labors among the negroes, and came to this country in 1888 to work among the colored people of the south, seeking their conversion to Roman Catholicism. She purposes to erect an orphanage in Baltimore.—Her son, MICHEL HENRY, b. 25 June, 1857, as attaché of the British legation at Washington, became acting minister in November, 1888, on the dismissal of Lord Sackville, and on the 27th of that month married an American.

HILLERN, Bertha von, artist, b. in Treves, Germany, 4 Aug., 1857. She came to this country in 1877, and for two years devoted her time to advocating athletic exercises for women, appearing in public as a pedestrian. She then devoted herself to the study of art, which she has since pur-

sued as a profession in Boston. Among her pictures are "The Monk Felix," from Longfellow's "Golden Legend"; "Evening Prayer at the Wayside Shrine, Germany" (1883); "The Conversion of the Heathen General, Placidus, by a Miracle while Hunting" (1885); "Live-Oak Forest in the Ojai Valley, California" (1887); "St. Paul, the first Hermit," and "A Walk through the Pine Barrens, Florida" (1888). In 1888 she exhibited a large number of landscapes in Boston. She has also devoted much time to writing for the press on hygienic subjects, and is preparing for publication a work on "Physical Culture."

HINTENACH, Andrew, R. C. prelate, b. in Schollbrunn, Baden, Germany, 12 May, 1844. He entered St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland co., Pa., in August, 1854, joined the Benedictine order, 11 July, 1861, and was ordained priest on 12 April, 1867. Since then he has been occupied successively as professor in the college, master of novices, and prior of the monastery until 7 Feb., 1888, when he was chosen abbot of St. Vincent's abbey.

HOFFMAN, Eugene Augustus, clergyman, b. in New York city, 21 March, 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1848, and from the General theological seminary in 1851, and was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1851–'3 he was engaged in missionary work in Elizabethport, N. J., and then was called to Christ church in Elizabeth, N. J., where he continued for ten years, after which he had St. Mary's church in Burlington, N. J., until 1864. During these years he built Christ church and rectory in Elizabeth, St. Stephen's church in Milburn, and Trinity church in Woodbridge, N. J. He was rector of Grace church on Brooklyn heights in 1864–'9, and of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1869–'79. He then became dean of the General theological seminary in New York city, which post he still holds. In connection with his father, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, he endowed the chair of pastoral theology with $80,000, and on the death of the former his mother contributed $125,000 for the building of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd as a memorial to her husband, and for other purposes she contributed generously during her lifetime to the support of the seminary. The deanery is the gift of Dr. Hoffman himself, who, in 1864, received the degree of D. D. from Rutgers, and from Racine in 1882. He is the author of "Free Churches," "The Eucharistic Week," and other works.—His brother, **Charles Frederick,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 18 Nov., 1834, was graduated at Trinity in 1851, and was subsequently ordained to priest's orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1872 he was called to All Angels' church in New York city. In 1881 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Rutgers, and has given largely to the support of the General theological seminary. Dr. Hoffman, in December, 1888, agreed to erect a new church for his parish, on the west side of Central Park, at a cost of not less than $100,000.

HORTON, Samuel Dana, publicist, b. in Pomeroy, Ohio, 16 Jan., 1844. He is the son of Valentine B. Horton (vol. iii., p. 266). He was graduated at Harvard in 1864 and at the law-school in 1868, studied in Berlin university in 1869–'70, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1871. He published in 1876 a treatise on "Silver and Gold and their Relation to the Problem of Resumption," the first of a series of works advocating a settlement of the silver question by joint action of nations. This policy was adopted by congress, and he has been identified with its advancement in Europe as delegate to the international monetary conferences of 1878 and 1881, and as an author. The most important of his later works is "The Silver Pound and England's Monetary Policy since the Restoration" (London, 1877).

HOWARTH, Ellen Clementine, poet, b. in Cooperstown, N. Y., 20 May, 1827. Her maiden name was Doran. She left school at seven years of age to work in a factory, married Joseph Howarth in 1846, and has since resided in Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Howarth has published "The Wind-Harp, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1864), and "Poems," with an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder (Newark, N. J., 1868). Her best-known poem is "Thou wilt never grow Old."

HUMBOLDT, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von, German naturalist, b. in Berlin, 14 Sept., 1769; d. there, 6 May, 1859. He studied at the universities of Frankfort and Göttingen, and the mining academy at Freiberg, and from 1794 till 1799 was engaged in scientific research, writing, and travel. In 1799 he went to Spain and procured from the king permission to visit and make scientific investigations in all the Spanish possessions in Europe, America, and the East Indies. Such extensive privileges had never before been granted to any traveller. His exploration of Orinoco river was the first that furnished any positive knowledge of the long-disputed bifurcation of that stream. In 1802, in exploring the volcanoes of Ecuador, he ascended heights that had not previously been attained, and on Chimborazo reached the altitude of 19,286 feet. Afterward he made a profile of Mexico from sea to sea, the first that was ever given of any entire country. Humboldt then went to Havana, and after two months' residence there completed the materials for his "Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba" (Paris, 1826). He embarked thence for Philadelphia, was received with cordiality by President Jefferson, and, leaving this country, landed at Bordeaux, 3 Aug., 1804, having spent five years in America, and gained a larger store of observations and collections in all departments of natural science, geography, statistics, and ethnography than all previous travellers. His subsequent life was devoted to the prosecution of scientific research and discovery. His journey in South America is an important event in the history of that country. With his own hands he made the map of the Orinoco and the Magdalena, and the greater part of the atlas of Mexico. He travelled with the barometer in his hands from Bogota to Lima, and made 459 measurements of altitudes, which were often confirmed by trigonometrical calculations. His works include "Ansichten der Natur," a general sketch of the results of his inquiries in America (Stuttgart, 1808), and "Kosmos" (5 vols., 1845–'62). Many biographies of him have been published, the best being "Alexander von Humboldt, eine wissenschaftliche Biographie," edited by Karl Bruhns (3 vols., Leipsic, 1872; English translation by Jane and Caroline Lassells, 2 vols., London, 1872). His most impor-

Humboldt.

tant works relating to America are "Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent dans les années 1799 à 1804" (Paris, 1807–'16), and "Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne" (Paris, 1811).

IZARD, George, soldier, b. in London, England, 21 Oct., 1776; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 22 Oct., 1828. He was a son of Ralph Izard (vol. iii., p. 372). He came to this country, and, after residing with his family in Charleston, graduated at the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania) in 1792, was sent by his father to a military school near London and then to one at Marburg in Hesse-Cassel. Subsequently, through the agency of James Monroe, he spent two years in the French government school for engineers of the army at Metz. While there he was commissioned lieutenant in the U. S. corps of artillerists and engineers. Returning, he was ordered to Charleston as engineer of Fort Pinckney, then served as aide-de-camp to Alexander Hamilton during the threat of the French war, and was then allowed to accept the place of secretary of legation at Lisbon. In 1803 he resigned from the army on account of the secretary's having assigned him to the artillery instead of the engineers in the reduction of the army under Jefferson. Early in 1812 he was appointed colonel of the 2d artillery, and commanded the Department of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. In February, 1813, he commanded District No. 3, with New York as headquarters, and was promoted brigadier-general. In August of that year, the English fleet having left the vicinity of New York, he was ordered to command one of the brigades under Gen. Wade Hampton, holding the line of Chateaugay river near Lake Champlain. In Hampton's defeat of 26 Oct. he handled his brigade with ability, and conducted the retreat in an orderly manner. He was promoted major-general in March, 1814, and on 4 May took command of the division of the right with headquarters at Plattsburg. There he found only 2,000 badly-equipped and half-disciplined men, which number was increased by August to 7,000, all raw recruits. Izard was unremitting in their instruction and active in fortifying the post. The arrivals on the British side in the mean time amounted to more than 30,000 men, all regulars, and mainly Wellington's veterans. Late in August he was ordered to Sackett's Harbor and Niagara with 4,000 men, leaving Plattsburg in condition successfully to resist Prevost's attack. After an arduous march of 400 miles over bad roads he marshalled his troops, with those of General Jacob Brown, on the Canada side of Niagara river, and found the British general, Drummond, intrenched behind Chippewa river. His carefully considered opinion was that he outnumbered the enemy but by a few hundred men. He offered battle in the open, but it was declined, and, being deficient in artillery, and winter weather being at hand, he decided not to attempt to turn Drummond's position. His entire evacuation of the peninsula, including the destruction of Fort Erie, which followed, was approved by the president and secretary of war. Gen. Izard was the only officer of the war of 1812 who had been completely educated in the schools. The war was undertaken without an adequate military establishment, and when, after repeated disasters, an officer with a complete education and good record was placed in command, he was paralyzed in his efforts by the overwhelming odds against him. Izard's military judgment seems to have been correct, and in reading the severe strictures against him by Ingersoll and Armstrong, not only the conditions surrounding him should be taken into account, but the competency of his judges as military critics should also be considered. Gen. Izard resigned from the army in January, 1815, and was appointed governor of Arkansas in 1825.

Geo. Izard

JACKSON, Richard Henry, soldier, b. in Ireland, 14 July, 1830. He was educated in Dublin, came to this country in early life, enlisted in the U. S. army in 1851, and became 1st sergeant in the 4th artillery. After serving in Florida and the west, he passed his examination for a 2d lieutenancy, receiving his commission, 13 Sept., 1859. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 14 May, 1861, commanded a company at Fort Pickens, Fla., during its bombardments, and in the capture of Pensacola, and was made captain, 20 Feb., 1862. He afterward served as assistant inspector-general, and was also acting chief of artillery on Morris and Folly islands during the operations against Fort Sumter, and then chief of artillery of the 10th and 25th corps, Army of the James. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 1 Jan., 1865, for services in the campaign of 1864, and commanded the 2d division of the 25th corps in the operations that preceded Lee's surrender. He was commissioned full brigadier-general of volunteers, 19 May, 1865, and brevet major-general on 24 Nov. Gen. Jackson also received during the war the regular army brevets of major for Drury's Bluff, lieutenant-colonel for Newmarket Heights, and colonel and brigadier-general for services in the war. Since the war Gen. Jackson has served in various posts. He was promoted major 1 July, 1880, and is now (1889) in command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

JANSSEN, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Keppeln, Rhenish Prussia, 3 March, 1835. He was educated at the bishop's colleges in Gaesdonck and Münster. In 1858 he came to the United States and was ordained priest in Alton, Ill., on 19 Nov. of that year. He was then appointed pastor of the German Catholic congregation in Springfield, Ill., and also had charge of the German Catholics in the counties of Sangamon, Morgan, and Menard. In 1863–'8 he was secretary of Bishop Henry D. Juncker, and he was chancellor of the diocese of Alton from 1863 till 1870. Father Janssen was vicar-general to Bishop Peter J. Baltes in 1870–'86, and rector of St. Boniface's church, Quincy, Ill., in 1877–'9. On the death of Bishop Baltes in 1886 he was administrator of the diocese until the appointment of a new bishop. In January, 1887, the diocese of Alton was divided, and the new diocese of Belleville was erected. He was then made administrator of both dioceses, and on 28 Feb., 1888, became bishop of Belleville, being consecrated on 25 April, 1888.

JENKINS, Micah, soldier, b. on Edisto island, S. C., in 1836; d. in the Wilderness, Va., 6 May, 1864. He was graduated at South Carolina military institute in 1854, and established a private military school at Yorkville, S. C., in 1855. He was elected colonel of the 5th South Carolina regiment at the opening of the civil war and reorganized it at the end of its year's enlistment as Jenkins's palmetto sharp-shooters. He led a brigade in the seven days' battles around Richmond, and, after Gaines's Mills and Frazer's Farm, brought out his sharp-shooters, originally numbering more than 1,000, with but 125 men, his personal aide having been shot at his side, and his hat and clothing pierced by seventeen bullets. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and was present at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded and where two of his colonels and his adjutant-general were killed. In the spring of 1863 he led a corps of observation on the Blackwater, near Richmond and Petersburg. In September following he went to Georgia with Longstreet, but was too late for the battle of Chickamauga. He then commanded Horn's division and accompanied Longstreet to Tennessee. He moved thence in the spring to Virginia, where he met his death, from his own men by mistake at night, on the second day of Grant's advance through the Wilderness.

JENNINGS, Francis, hymnologist, b. at Melksham, Wiltshire, England, 3 Nov., 1808. His father, William, was in the cloth trade, and afterward in the British army. Until Francis was seven years old he attended "a dame's school," and he was then put to work in a cloth-factory and a rope-yard. At last he was employed by a physician and learned to write. In 1842 he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. He has become one of the most thorough hymnologists in America. In 1871 the "Baptist Hymn-Book" was published, and he prepared for it a biographical index, giving the names, dates of birth, and death of the authors and their birthplaces, and also the time when the hymns were first printed. His first collection of hymn-books, numbering 300 volumes, belongs to the Baptist publication society; his second, of 600 volumes, he gave to the Baptist historical society. Besides numerous contributions to various papers and magazines, he wrote "Hymns, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1864).

JOHNSTON, James Steptoe, P. E. bishop, b. in Church Hill, Jefferson co., Miss., 9 June, 1843. He was educated at the University of Virginia, left that institution to join the Confederate army, and fought through the civil war, becoming a lieutenant in Gen. James E. B. Stuart's cavalry. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but received holy orders in the following year, taking charge of St. James' church at Port Gibson, Miss., till 1876, and then for four years of the church of the Ascension, in Mount Sterling, Ky., after which he became rector of Trinity parish, Mobile, Ala. On 28 Oct., 1887, he was elected to the office of missionary bishop of western Texas, and on 6 Jan., 1888, he was consecrated in Mobile.

JONES, Patrick Henry, lawyer, b. in Westmeath, Ireland, 20 Nov., 1830. He came to this country in 1840, attended the common schools, worked on his father's farm in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and then read law at Ellicottville. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1856, and practised at that place till the opening of the civil war, when he entered the 37th New York regiment as 2d lieutenant, 7 June, 1861. He was promoted to adjutant and then major of that regiment, and was made colonel of the 154th New York regiment on 8 Oct., 1862. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and after his exchange in October, 1863, served in the west and in the Atlanta campaign, and on 6 June, 1864, was assigned command of a brigade, at whose head he continued until the close of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 4 Dec., 1864, and on 27 June, 1865, resigned and returned to the practice of his profession at Ellicottville. In 1865 he was elected clerk of the court of appeals of the state, and at the close of his three years' term he removed to New York city. On 1 April, 1869, he was appointed postmaster of New York, and he served as such during the first presidential term of Gen. Grant, after which he resigned and resumed the practice of law in that city. In 1874 he was elected register of New York, and, after serving his term of three years, returned to his profession, in the practice of which he is still engaged.

JONES, Roger, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 25 Feb., 1831. He is a son of Gen. Roger Jones (vol. iii., p. 470). He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1851, served on the Texas frontier and in New Mexico, and at the beginning of the civil war was on duty at Harper's Ferry, where he destroyed the arsenal with 20,000 stand of arms, when it was seized by Virginia state troops on 18 April, 1861—for which act, done in the face of the enemy, he received the thanks of the government. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster on 22 April, and as such served in the office of the quartermaster-general of the Army of the Potomac, and on 12 Nov. was made a major on the staff and assigned to special duty as assistant inspector-general. He was attached to Gen. John Pope's staff for two months in 1862, when he was relieved, and was awaiting orders and on miscellaneous duty till December, 1865. From 1866 till 1876 he served as inspector-general of the Division of the Pacific. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 13 June, 1867, assigned to duty in the inspector-general's office at Washington on 15 Jan., 1877, became a colonel on 5 Feb., 1885, afterward acted as inspector-general of the Division of the Atlantic on Governor's island, and in August, 1888, was made brigadier-general and inspector-general of the army.

JONES, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Bettws parish, Glamorganshire, South Wales, 14 Jan., 1735; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Feb., 1814. He was a son of Rev. Thomas Jones, who brought him to Philadelphia, 22 July, 1737. In 1738 Thomas, with a small colony of Welsh Baptists, founded the Tulpehoken Baptist church, Berks county, where he labored for many years. Samuel was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1762, and was ordained as a Baptist minister, 8 Jan., 1763. He became pastor of the Southampton and Pennepek (now Lower Dublin) churches, but in 1770 devoted his whole time to Pennepek, where he remained until his death in 1814. For many years he also conducted an academy. In 1769 Brown conferred on him the degree of A. M., and in 1786 that of D. D., which latter was also granted him in 1788 by the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Jones was one of the most active members of the Philadelphia Baptist association, and when it was incorporated in 1797 he was chosen president of the board of trustees, remaining so during his life. He was the author of "The Doctrine of the Covenants" (Philadelphia, 1783); "A Treatise on Church Discipline" (1797); "A Selection of Psalms and Hymns" (Burlington, N. J., 1800); "A Brief History of the Imposition of Hands on Baptized Persons" (Philadelphia, 1804); and "A Century Sermon before the Philadelphia Baptist Association" (1807).

JONES, Sibyl, Quaker preacher, b. in Brunswick, Me., in 1808; d. near Augusta, Me., 4 Dec., 1873. Her early life was spent in Augusta, and for eight years she taught in public schools. Her maiden name was Jones, and in 1833 she married Eli Jones. During 1845–'6 she visited, with her husband, all the yearly meetings of Friends in the United States, and made three journeys to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They visited Liberia in 1851, Ireland in 1852, and subsequently Norway, Sweden, and the continent of Europe, returning to this country in 1854. During the civil war she preached to nearly 30,000 soldiers in hospitals, and in 1867 she embarked on her last missionary voyage, visiting Europe, Egypt, and Syria, and presenting Christianity from the Quaker standpoint to Mohammedan women. Her travels in the East are set forth in "Eastern Sketches" by Ellen Clare Miller, her companion (Edinburgh, 1872).

KAVANAUGH, Hubbard Hinde, M. E. bishop, b. in Clarke county, Ky., 14 Jan., 1802; d. in Columbus, Miss., 19 March, 1884. He was apprenticed to the printing trade, but was licensed to preach in 1822, settled in Augusta, Ky., where he edited the "Western Watchman," and was appointed in 1823 on the Little Sandy circuit, afterward holding various charges. On the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, he adhered to that branch, and was appointed presiding elder of the Lexington district. In 1854 the general conference chose him bishop. He was corresponding editor of the "Methodist Expositor and True Issue," and was a delegate to the general conferences of his church, over several of which he presided. See "Life and Times of Bishop Kavanaugh," by A. H. Redford (Nashville, 1884).—His brother, **Benjamin Taylor,** clergyman, b. in Jefferson county, 28 April, 1805; d. in Boonsborough, Ky., 3 July, 1888, also entered the ministry, and from 1839 till 1842 had charge of the Indian mission at the head of Mississippi river. He afterward studied medicine and practised in St. Louis, where he also held a chair in the medical department of the University of Missouri. In 1857 he resumed his ministerial duties, and during the civil war served as chaplain and assistant surgeon in the Confederate army. After the war he was professor of intellectual and moral science in Soule university for some time, but in 1881 returned to Kentucky. He has published "Electricity the Motor Power of the Solar System" (New York, 1886), and had ready for publication "The Great Central Valley of North America" and "Notes of a Western Rambler."

KEPHART, Ezekiel Boring, bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, b. in Decatur, Pa., 6 Nov., 1834. He was licensed to preach in 1857, entered the ministry in 1859, and became principal of Michigan collegiate institute, Leonti, Mich., in 1865, in which year he was graduated at Otterbein university, Ohio. He accepted a pastorate in Pennsylvania in 1866, became president of Western college, Iowa, in 1868, and in 1881 was raised to the episcopate. Otterbein university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1881. Bishop Kephart served in the state senate of Iowa in 1871–'5.

KINZIE, John Harris, pioneer, b. in Sandwich, Canada, 7 July, 1803; d. on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad, 21 June, 1865. He is the son of John Kinzie (vol. iii., p. 552), removed with his father to Chicago, Ill., in 1803, and in 1816 settled in Detroit, Mich. He became a clerk in the employ of the American fur company in 1818, was proficient in many Indian languages, and in 1829 was government agent for all the northwestern Indians. He returned to Chicago in 1834, was first president of the village, register of public lands in 1841, and receiver of public money in 1849. He was made paymaster in the U. S. army in 1861, and in 1865 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Col. Kinzie was the first president of the Chicago historical society, and built the first Episcopal church in that city.—His wife, **Juliette Augusta,** author, b. in Middletown, Conn., 11 Sept., 1806; d. in Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1870, was the daughter of Arthur W. Magill. She married Mr. Kinzie in 1830, accompanied him to Fort Winnebago, Wis., and subsequently to Chicago. She was the author of "Wau-bun, or the Early Day in the Northwest," a history of Chicago (New York, 1856), and two posthumous novels, entitled "Walter Ogilby" (Philadelphia, 1869) and "Mark Logan" (1876).

KNIGHT, Cyrus Frederic, P. E. bishop, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 28 March, 1831. He studied at Burlington college, N. J., and at Harvard, and was graduated at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1854. After being ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church he was rector of St. Mark's church, Boston, in 1855–'67, and later he had charge of St. James's, in Hartford, Conn., until 1877, when he was called to St. James's in Lancaster, Pa. He was elected bishop of Milwaukee on 13 Dec., 1888. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Bethany college in 1880, and that of D. C. L. by Bishop's university in 1886. He has been a delegate to the general conventions of his church from the dioceses in which he has been located, and was dean of Hartford while a resident of that city. In 1883 he was sent as deputy of the general convocation of the American church to the general synod of the Church of England in North America, sitting in Montreal. He has published occasional sermons and "Changes in the Communion Office" (New York, 1886).

LAKEY, Emily Jane, artist, b. in Quincy, N. Y., 22 June, 1837. She is the daughter of James Jackson, was educated at home, and taught in Tennessee and Ohio. She then turned her attention to painting, and exhibited her work first in Chicago, and in 1873 at the National academy of design. During 1877–'8 she studied in Paris under Émile Van Marcke. Her best-known paintings are "Leader of the Herd" (1882); "An Anxious Mother" (1882); and "Right of Way" (1886). She married Charles D. Lakey in 1864, and resides in New York city.

L'ARCHEVÊQUE, Jean de (larsh-vake), French soldier, d. near Arkansas river, 17 Aug., 1720. He was a member of La Salle's expedition of 1684, and enticed him into the ambuscade where he was murdered. In 1699 he was a soldier in Santa Fé. He became a successful trader, and is doubtless identical with a "Captain Archibeque" who was a member of the war councils of 1715 and 1720. In the latter he recommended a reconnoissance to the Arkansas river, on which he was killed, with forty-three others, by Pawnee Indians. He left four children, and a family of Archibeques is still living in New Mexico. These facts, save his connection with La Salle's murder, were unknown till 1888, when they were discovered in making researches in behalf of the Hemenway southwestern archæological expedition.

LARRABEE, William, governor of Iowa, b. in Ledyard, Conn., 20 Jan., 1832. He removed to

Clermont, Iowa, in 1853, and engaged in farming, manufacturing, and banking. He served in the Iowa state senate in 1868–'85, was chairman of the committee of ways and means for sixteen years, and since 1885 has been governor of the state, having been elected as a Republican.

LAWRENCE, Charles Brush, jurist, b. in Vergennes, Vt., 17 Dec., 1820; d. in Decatur, Ala., 19 April, 1883. He was the son of Judge Viele Lawrence, of Vermont, and, after studying for two years at Middlebury, was graduated in 1841 at Union. He studied law with Alphonso Taft in Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered on practice in St. Louis, Mo. Subsequently he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he formed a partnership with Archibald Williams. In 1859 he was elected judge of the 10th circuit, and in 1864 was chosen to the supreme court of Illinois, where he was chief justice for three years. Retiring from the bench in 1873, he practised law in Chicago until his death and was president of the bar. President Grant made him a member of the Louisiana commission, and the bench and bar of Illinois urged his appointment to the U. S. supreme court. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Union in 1876. Chief-Justice Fuller said of him: "Learning, culture, and literary excellence he possessed, united with a sweetness of character which colored all his utterances and all his life. The qualities which made him eminent as a lawyer would have raised him to the highest rank in any walk of life. His works follow him and will perpetuate his memory, not as a ghost to haunt, but as a guest to cheer."

LE DUC, William Gates, soldier, b. in Wilkesville, Gallia co., Ohio, 29 March, 1823. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1848, admitted to the bar in 1849, and settled in St. Paul, Minn. He was active in inducing emigration to Minnesota, prepared and obtained the first charter for a railroad in the territory, and organized the Wabash bridge company to build the first bridge over Mississippi river. He settled in Hastings, Minn., in 1856, and was the first in the territory to make and ship spring wheat-flour, which subsequently became one of the chief products of the state. He entered the National army in 1861 as a captain, became lieutenant-colonel and chief quartermaster, served with the Army of the Potomac till the Gettysburg campaign, and subsequently in the west. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865. He then returned to Minnesota, engaged in railroad enterprises, and was appointed commissioner of agriculture by President Hayes. During his occupation of this office he established a tea farm in South Carolina, successfully experimented in producing sugar from sorghum canes and beets, and founded what has since been enlarged as the bureau of animal industry, and a division of forestry.

LEE, Henry, economist, b. in Beverly, Mass., 4 Feb., 1782; d. in Boston, 6 Feb., 1867. For many years he carried on a very extensive trade with the East and West Indies, South America, and Europe, and became a collector of commercial and financial statistics, and a zealous student of political economy. His writings were highly esteemed in England, where he was recognized as an authority by such economists as McCulloch, Tooke, and Villiers. He arrived at conclusions entirely at varience with those advocated by the supporters of the so-called American system. He was a frequent contributor to the "Free-Trade Advocate," edited in Philadelphia by Condy Raguet, and became widely known through his "Boston Report" as one of a "Committee of citizens of Boston and vicinity opposed to a further increase of duties on importations" (Boston, 1827). This valuable work has passed through four editions, and is one of the most masterly vindications of the principles of free-trade that has ever appeared in print. At the Free-trade convention in Philadelphia, 30 Sept., 1831, he was associated with Albert Gallatin in preparing the memorial and statistical exposition of the effects of the tariff. In 1832 he was nominated for vice-president by South Carolina on the ticket with John Floyd, of Virginia, although he had no sympathy with nullification.—His eldest son, **Henry,** b. in Boston, 2 Sept., 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1836, served on Gov. John A. Andrew's staff during the civil war, and published a pamphlet on "The Militia of the United States." He is senior member of the well-known banking-house of Lee, Higginson and Co.—Another son, **Francis L,** b. in Boston, 10 Dec., 1823; d. near Lake Champlain, 2 Sept., 1886, was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and in the civil war was colonel of the 44th Massachusetts regiment.

LEMMENS, John Nicholas, R. C. bishop, b. in Schimmert, province of Limburg, Holland, 3 June, 1850. He was educated in Holland and Belgium, ordained to the priesthood on 29 March, 1875, and went to labor among the Indians of Vancouver island. He was made rector of the cathedral in Victoria in 1882, chosen to represent the diocese of Vancouver island at the third plenary council of Baltimore held in 1884, and was consecrated bishop on 5 August, 1888.

LEMMON, John Gill, botanist, b. in Lima, Mich., 2 June, 1832. He served three years as a private in the 4th Michigan cavalry, participated in the famous experiences of that regiment, was captured, and spent six months in southern prisons. He taught in California, and, engaging in explorations on the Pacific coast, has made many discoveries in entomology and botany. Since 1886 he has been special agent of the California agricultural department in the division of forestry, and in 1888 he was appointed its botanist. Mr. Lemmon has discovered more than 200 botanical species. He has published "Ferns of the Pacific" (San Francisco, 1882); "Discovery of the Potato" (1884); and "Memorial of Amila Hudson Lemmon" (Oakland, Cal., 1885).—His wife, **Sarah Allen Plummer,** botanist, b. in New Gloucester, Me., 3 Sept., 1836, was educated at the Female college of Worcester, Mass., served as a hospital nurse during the civil war, and then studied at Cooper Union, New York city. In 1869 she removed to California, and in 1880, having married Mr. Lemmon, began the study of botany, in which she has made several discoveries. She has also painted in water-colors much of the flora of the Pacific slope, and her collection of more than eighty field sketches of flowers took the first premium at the World's exposition in New Orleans in 1884–'5. On her discovery of a new genus of plants in 1882, Dr. Asa Gray named it Plummera floribunda. Mrs. Lemmon is the author of the papers on "The Ferns of the Pacific Slope" (1882); "Silk-Culture in California" (1884); and "Marine Botany" (1886).

LEONARD, Abiel, P. E. bishop, b. in Fayette, Mo., 26 June, 1848. He is a son of Judge Abiel Leonard, and great-grandson of Rev. Abiel Leonard, who was chaplain in 1776 to Gen. George Washington. In 1870 he was graduated at Dartmouth, and in 1873 from the General theological seminary. His entire ministry has been in the west. He was rector of Calvary church in Sedalia, Mo., for three years, and then of Trinity church in Hannibal, Mo., for four years. In 1881 he was called

to Trinity church, Atchison, Kansas, where he remained till 1887, when he was elected missionary bishop of Utah and Nevada. During his residence in Kansas he was secretary of the diocesan convention, delegate to the General convention, and for four years a member of the standing committee of the diocese.

LEWIS, Abram Herbert, clergyman, b. in Scott, Cortland co., N. Y., 17 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Milton college, Wis., in 1861, and at Alfred university, N. Y., in 1863, and was pastor of Seventh-day Baptist churches in Westerly, R. I., in 1864–'7, and New York in 1867–'8. In 1868 he became professor of church history and homiletics in Alfred university, in 1869–'72 he was general agent of the American Sabbath tract society, and in 1880 he became pastor at Plainfield, N. J. Alfred university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1881. He has edited "The Outlook and Sabbath Quarterly" since 1882, and is an editorial contributor to "The Philanthropist," and author of various leaflets in its "Social Purity Series." Dr. Lewis has published "Sabbath and Sunday" (Alfred Centre, N. Y., 1870); "Biblical Teachings concerning the Sabbath and the Sunday" (1884); "Critical History of the Sabbath and the Sunday in the Christian Church" (2 vols., 1886); "A Critical History of Sunday Legislation from 321 till 1888 A. D." (1888); and has written "A Biography of the Puritan Sunday."

LINCOLN, James Sullivan, artist, b. in Taunton, Mass., 13 May, 1811; d. in Providence, R. I., 19 Jan., 1887. At the age of fourteen he entered the service of an engraver in Providence, and afterward was admitted to a painter's studio. His early work consisted of engravings, miniatures, and landscapes; but from 1837 he devoted himself to portrait-painting, in which he was very successful. He was the first president of the Providence art club. Among his numerous portraits are those of Samuel Slater (1836); Prof. William H. Goddard (1837); Levi Lincoln, attorney-general of Massachusetts (1860), and his son, Gov. Levi Lincoln (1877); Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside (1867); Col. Robert G. Shaw, in Memorial hall, Cambridge (1882); Senator Henry B. Anthony (1883); and fourteen governors of Rhode Island, in the statehouse at Providence.

LINN, William, pioneer, d. near Louisville, Ky., in March, 1781. In the winter of 1776–'7, with George Gibson, he undertook a voyage in barges from Pittsburg to New Orleans for military supplies. He joined Gen. George Rogers Clark's forces in 1778, commanding a company, and participating in the capture of Forts Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. On the discharge of some enlisted troops, who desired to return, they were placed in charge of Col. Linn, whom Gen. Clark instructed to take command at the Falls of Ohio, and Linn at once began the construction of a new stockade port on the Kentucky shore at what is now the foot of 12th street, Louisville. In July, 1780, Gen. Clark led two regiments of Kentucky volunteers against Chillicothe and Piqua towns, one in command of Col. Benjamin Logan, and the other of Col. Linn. Linn's station was one of the six or seven on Beargrass creek as early as 1779–'80, and was about ten miles from Louisville. In March, 1781, Col. Linn and three neighbors and comrades were suddenly slain there by a raiding band of savages from across the Ohio.

LITTLEJOHN, De Witt Clinton, legislator, b. in Bridgewater, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1818. He received a good education, entered a commercial career, and also engaged in the manufacture of flour. He was president of the village of Oswego, and after it became a city was twice elected its mayor. He has been frequently a member of the general assembly, and was its speaker in 1853–'7. During the early part of the civil war he served in the National army, and on 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1863–'5 he was a member of congress, elected as a Republican.

LUDLAM, Reuben, physician, b. in Camden, N. J., 7 Oct., 1831. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and after studying in Europe began practice in Chicago, where he became widely known in the homœopathic school, particularly as an ovariotomist. He has been connected with Hahnemann medical college and hospital since its organization in 1860, in which he assisted, and is now its dean and clinical professor of the surgical diseases of women. He was president of the American institute of homœopathy in 1870, president of the Chicago academy of medicine in 1873, and for ten years preceding 1887 an active member of the Illinois board of health. Dr. Ludlam has published "Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria," the first strictly medical book issued in the northwestern states (Chicago, 1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), which was translated into French by Adrien Delahaye (Paris, 1879); and "Jousset's Clinical Medicine," translated from the French, with notes and additions (Chicago, 1879).

McCLELLAN, Ely, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Aug., 1834. He is the son of Samuel McClellan (vol. iv., p. 85). He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and at Williams, and was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1856. Dr. McClellan entered the National army as a surgeon in 1861, and has since remained in the service. Among his writings are "Obstetrical Procedures among the Aborigines of North America" (Louisville, Ky., 1873); "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus" (1874); "Cholera Hygiene" (1874); "Common Carriers, or the Porters of Disease" (1874); "A History of the Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the United States" (Washington, 1875); "Battey's Operation" (Louisville, 1875); "A Note of Warning: Lessons to be Learned from Cholera Facts of the Past Year, and from Recent Cholera Literature" (1876); "On the Relation of Health Boards and other Sanitary Organizations with Civic Authorities" (Atlanta, Ga., 1876); and "A Review of Von Pettenkofer's Outbreak of Cholera among Convicts" (Louisville, 1877).

McKINLEY, William, legislator, b. in Niles, Trumbull co., Ohio, 29 Jan., 1844. He was educated at Poland (Ohio) academy, enlisted in the 23d Ohio volunteers in May, 1861, and rose to be captain and brevet-major. At the close of the war he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and settled at Canton, Ohio, where he has since resided. From 1869 till 1871 he was prosecuting attorney of Stark county, and since October, 1877, he has been in congress. In June, 1888, being a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, Ill., he was made chairman of the platform committee, and is credited with having made the draft of the resolutions that were adopted. In congress he is an earnest advocate of a protective tariff.

MAYALL, Thomas Jefferson, inventor, b. in North Berwick, Me., 10 Aug., 1826; d. in Reading, Mass., 18 Feb., 1888. He obtained employment in a paper-mill in Roxbury, and soon began inventing, especially making improvements in machinery

in the factory, and attracting the attention of his employers by devising the first rubber belt that was ever used in this country. This was followed by a model of the first cylinder printing-machine that was ever made, from which has grown the present industry of wall-paper printing, and calico printing, which previous to that invention was done on blocks. The machine made 1,000 rolls of paper a day, printed in two colors. His other inventions include a method of producing satin-faced paper, a method of vulcanizing rubber (1841), an automatic battery, a revolving cannon, bomb-shells with sharpened edges to bore through the armor of ships, a coffee-hulling machine, which he introduced into Brazil, and self-acting drawbridges for railroads. At the time of his death he was at work on an electric elevated railroad, an electric-cable railroad, and a pneumatic elevated railroad. His revolving cannon was introduced in several countries of Europe. By means of machinery, operated by steam, this gun is loaded and fired forty times a minute, with only one man in attendance, the loading, firing, and swabbing going on at the same time. He took out 200 patents in this country and 70 in England.

MENARD, Pierre, lieutenant-governor of Illinois, b. in Quebec, Canada, in 1767; d. in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1845. He removed to Kaskaskia about 1788, and became a trader in furs and pelts with the Indians, with all of whom he sustained friendly relations. He was a U. S. district judge for many years, a member of the territorial legislature, and presiding officer of the council. On the admission of Illinois to the Union in 1818, he was chosen its first lieutenant-governor. The state constitution of that year provided that the governor and lieutenant-governor should be for thirty years a citizen of the United States, but Col. Menard having been naturalized only two years before, an article was added to the constitution providing that any citizen of the United States that had resided in Illinois two years preceding the election should be eligible to the office of lieutenant-governor. During his occupation of that post a series of laws were adopted which have to a great extent become the foundation of all subsequent legislation. His official life ended with his term in 1822, and he subsequently devoted himself to his private affairs and to charity. A statue, the gift of Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis, was erected to his memory at Springfield, Ill., in January, 1888.—His daughter, Berenice, b. in 1801; d. in Kansas City, Mo., 20 Nov., 1888, was the first white woman that ever lived in Kansas City, and married in 1819 Francis F. Chouteau. She was a devout Roman Catholic, and built the first church erected in Kansas City.

MILLS, Roger Quarles, congressman, b. in Todd county, Ky., 30 March, 1832. He received a common-school education, removed to Palestine, Tex., in 1849, and studied law, supporting himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 he was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He settled in the practice of his profession at Corsicana, Tex., in 1859 was elected to the legislature. In 1872 he was chosen to congress, from the state at large, as a Democrat, and since that time he has been continuously re-elected. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. In 1888 Mr. Mills introduced into the house of representatives the bill that is known by his name, reducing the duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on 21 July, 1888. During the presidential canvass of that year he spoke in favor of the re-election of Grover Cleveland.

MILLS, Sebastian Bach, pianist, b. at Cirencester, England, 13 March, 1839. He began to appear in concerts at an early age, and in 1856 went to Germany for study. He came to the United States in 1859 and settled as a teacher of the piano in New York, where he still (1889) resides. He has appeared in concerts in the United States and in Europe, and is one of the best known of American pianists. Among his numerous compositions are three "Tarantelles" (1863, 1865, and 1888); "Murmuring Fountain" (1865); "Polonaise" (1866); "Fairy Fingers" and "Recollections of Home" (1867); "Saltarello" (1874); and two "Études de Concert" (1880).

MITCHELL, Edward, clergyman, b. in Coleraine, Ireland, 3 Aug., 1769; d. in Ridgefield, Conn., 8 Aug., 1834. He came to this country in 1791 and settled in New York, where in 1796 he was one of the founders of the Society of United Christian Friends professing a belief in universal salvation, of which organization he continued as pastor until his death. Mr. Mitchell attracted large audiences, and exercised a wide-spread and permanent influence. He is described as a benevolent, cultivated, and genial gentleman, and as a preacher of remarkable eloquence, earnestness, and power. —His son, **William,** jurist, b. in New York city, 24 Feb., 1801; d. in Morristown, N. J., 6 Oct., 1886, was graduated at Columbia in 1820, standing first in his class, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1823, and became counsellor in chancery in 1827. In 1849 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of New York, which post he held until 1858. Under the provisions of the law then existing, he became a judge of the court of appeals in 1856, and in 1857 presiding justice of the supreme court. On retiring from the supreme court, Judge Mitchell did not retire from the bench, but by the action of the courts, and of the bar, and of suitors, in referring to him cases for hearing and decision, as a referee, he held his court regularly from day to day, and his calendar, like that of other courts, was always full. His reported opinions are marked by breadth and force of reasoning and large learning, which gave them permanent value. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1863, and he was one of the vice-presidents of the Association of the bar of New York. Judge Mitchell published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries" with reference to American cases (New York, 1841). See sketch by Benjamin D. Silliman (printed privately, New York, 1887).

MITCHELL, John Grant, soldier, b. in Piqua, Ohio, 6 Nov., 1838. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1859, was chosen 1st lieutenant in the 3d Ohio volunteers in 1861, and became colonel of the 113th Ohio, in March, 1863. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 Jan., 1865, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, to date from 13 March, for special gallantry in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., 17 March, 1865. Gen. Mitchell resigned on 3 July, 1865, and entered on the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio.

MITCHELL, Lucy Myers, archæologist, b. in Oroomiah, Persia, in 1845; d. in Berlin, Germany, 10 March, 1888. She was the daughter of Rev. Austin H. Wright, a missionary to the Nestorians. She was educated at Mount Holyoke seminary, Mass., married Samuel S. Mitchell, of New Jersey, in 1867, and passed most of her subsequent life

abroad. Her interest in classical archæology began in Leipsic in 1872, where she collected material for her "History of Ancient Sculpture" (New York, 1883), in recognition of whose merits she was elected in 1884 a member of the Imperial archæological institute of Germany, sharing this distinction with only one other woman. She was preparing a work on Greek vases and Greek paintings, but died before its completion.

MOLLY, Captain, b. about 1756; d. near West Point, N. Y., about 1789. She was the wife of a cannonier, and was at Fort Clinton when it was captured by the British in October, 1777. As the enemy scaled the parapet, her husband dropped his port-fire and fled, but Molly caught it up and discharged the last gun fired by the Americans on that occasion. She was also conspicuous at the battle of Monmouth, 28 June, 1778, where she carried water from a neighboring spring to her husband while he was serving a gun. A shot killed him at his post, and Molly seized the rammer and filled his place at the gun. After the battle, covered with dirt and blood, she was presented by Gen. Nathanael Greene to Washington, who commended her bravery and made her a sergeant. On his recommendation, her name was placed upon the list of half-pay officers for life. She continued with the army, and after the war resided at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Alexander Hamilton describes her as "a stout, red-haired, freckle-faced young Irish woman, with a handsome, piercing eye." She was a favorite with the army, and generally wore an artilleryman's coat over her dress, and a cocked hat. She has been erroneously called Moll Pitcher.

MONETTE, John Wesley, author, b. in Ohio, 3 April, 1803; d. in Madison parish, La., 1 March, 1851. He was graduated at the Kentucky medical college in 1822. Dr. Monette was mayor of Washington, Miss., and a member of the legislature. He was the author of a "History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi" (2 vols., New York, 1846), and left in manuscript a work on the "Rivers of the Southwest."

MOORE, Edward Charles, silversmith, b. in New York city, 30 Aug., 1827. He learned the trade of silversmithing from his father, John C. Moore, succeeded to the business in 1854, and in 1867 transferred his silver works to Tiffany and Co., of which he has since had charge. Being a practical workman the application of steam, the introduction of machinery, such as the steam trip-hammer, the polishing and drawing of wire, and the use of gas for soldering and melting in his business, have largely been the result of his influence. The tea services that he made for Mrs. Mary J. Morgan and for Prince Demidoff are regarded as among the finest examples of repoussée silver-ware that were ever made. Through his work, more than anything else, American silver has been raised to its present high standard, and at the World's fair, held in Paris in 1867, he received a personal gold medal for his efforts. His study of leather and its application to the arts has resulted in this country's obtaining the first rank for fine leather-work. He has given attention to antique, Persian, Arabic, Roman, and other glass, and to Japanese arts in their higher branches. Mr. Moore's library and collections are among the most complete in his specialties in the United States.

O'CONOR, John Francis Xavier, clergyman, b. in New York city, 1 Aug., 1852. He was graduated at the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1872, and became a member of the Society of Jesus the same year. He went to Europe to finish his studies in 1874, and returned in 1879 to assume the duties of professor successively in West Park college, Georgetown university, and Boston college. Father O'Conor delivered lectures on cuneiform Assyrian in Boston before any school of that language had been established in the United States. In 1884 he secured a cast of the cuneiform Babylonian cylinder of Nebuchadnezzar in the New York museum, and a year later he published a work containing a fac-simile of the cylinder, its history, and the cuneiform text, with a transcription and a translation (1885). He has also published "Something to Read" (Georgetown, 1880); "Lyric and Dramatic Poetry" (Boston, 1883); "Reading and the Mind" (Woodstock, 1884; enlarged ed., 1885); "Garrucci's History of Christian Art" (1886); "Visits to Holy Places," continued in the series of the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" (Philadelphia, 1885–'8); and "The Practice of Humility," from the Italian of Leo XIII. (New York, 1888).

PABLOS, Juan, Spanish printer, lived in the 16th century. When the first viceroy of Mexico, Antonio de Mendoza, was appointed in 1534, he carried with him a printing press and outfit, provided by the famous court printer, Juan Cromberger, of Seville, and this outfit was in charge of Juan Pablos, who for many years superintended the viceregal printing-shop, although in the title-page of the earlier books that were printed in Mexico, sometimes the name of Cromberger appears. The first book printed in the New World was a translation into Spanish of the Latin text of Ambrosio Camaldulense's "Escala espiritual para llegar al cielo, de San Juan Climaco," or "Spiritual Ladder to ascend into Heaven," which bore the imprint of Juan Pablos, Mexico, 1535. Of this work no authentic copy is in existence. The earliest Mexican book that is known to exist is a copy of Motolinia's "Doctrina Cristiana en lengua Mexicana," printed in Mexico, 1544, but bearing the imprint of Juan Cromberger. It is in the provincial library of Toledo.

PEABODY, Charles Augustus, jurist, b. in Sandwich, N. H., 10 July, 1814. He was educated privately, studied law in Baltimore, Md., and at Harvard law-school. He settled in New York city in 1839, and has since resided there. He was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party in his state in 1855, was chosen a justice of the supreme court in the same year, served till the end of 1857, and in 1858 became commissioner of quarantine. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln judge of the U. S. Provisional court of Louisiana, holding office till 1865, "with authority to hear, try, and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue, and admiralty, . . . his judgment to be final and conclusive." He was also sole judge of another court of unlimited criminal jurisdiction during a part of that time. In 1863 he became chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, and in 1865 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, but declined that post, and resumed practice in New York city. Judge Peabody is one of the vice-presidents of the Association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations, and has usually attended its meetings in Europe. He was appointed by the U. S. government in 1885 a delegate in its behalf to the International congress of commercial law convoked by the king of the Belgians, that

met in Antwerp, and held a similar appointment from the New York state chamber of commerce.

PEACOCK, Thomas Brower, poet, b. in Cambridge, Ohio, 16 April, 1852. He was educated in Zanesville, Ohio, and for about ten years was associate editor of the Topeka, Kan., "Democrat." He has made and patented several inventions, the most important of which is a fire-escape specially adapted to large hotels. He has published "Poems" (Kansas City, 1872); "The Vendetta, and other Poems" (Topeka, 1876); "The Rhyme of the Border War" (New York, 1880); and "Poems of the Plains and Songs of the Solitudes" (1888). The last volume reached a 3d edition in a year, and is being translated into German by Karl Knortz.

PECK, Clarissa C., philanthropist, b. in Marathon, Cortland co., N. Y., in 1817; d. in Chicago, Ill., 22 Dec., 1884. Her maiden name was Brink. She married Philander Peck in 1837 and removed to Little Rock, Ill., in the same year, to White Water, Wis., in 1841, and to Chicago in 1851. Mrs. Peck was left with a large fortune, and bequeathed $65,000 to various religious and charitable institutions, and the residue of her estate, about $535,000, to found the Chicago home for incurables.

PENROSE, William Henry, soldier, b. in Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 10 March, 1832. His father, Capt. James W. Penrose, was an officer of the regular army. The son took an irregular two-years' course in Dickinson college and became a civil and mechanical engineer. In April, 1861, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 3d U. S. infantry, and, after his promotion to 1st lieutenant in May, served with the Army of the Potomac till the close of the civil war. He became colonel of the 15th New Jersey regiment in April, 1863, and thereafter had command of Philip Kearny's 1st New Jersey brigade, in the Sixth corps. At times he had charge of a division, and on 27 June, 1865, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers. During the war he won the brevets in the regular army, including that of brigadier-general. He has since had command of various posts, and on 31 May, 1883, he became major of the 12th infantry, and lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Infantry on 22 Aug., 1888. Gen. Penrose has invented several mechanical devices and a set of infantry equipments which was recommended by a board of officers.

PHELPS, George May, inventor, b. in Watervliet, N. Y., 19 March, 1820; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 May, 1888. He early found employment in the shop of his uncle, Jonas H. Phelps, a maker of surveying and astronomical instruments in Troy. In 1850 he had established himself in business, making various kinds of light machinery, and models. Soon afterward Mr. Phelps was chosen to manufacture the type-printing telegraph of Royal E. House; and when, a few years later, the American telegraph company was formed to operate the printing system of David E. Hughes, Mr. Phelps became the superintendent of its factory. Several important modifications of this machine were devised by him, and by gradual adaptation it became the well-known "combination printer." His most valuable invention was the motor-printer, which is now in use on the lines of the Western union telegraph company. The machinery and apparatus made by Mr. Phelps were noticeable for symmetry and gracefulness, expressing an innate sense of fitness and proportion, which was the most striking characteristic of his talent as an inventor and constructor.

PHILLIPS, George Searle, English author, b. in Northamptonshire, England, in 1818. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, came to this country, and was connected with the New York press. He returned to England about 1845, edited the Leeds "Times," became principal of the People's college, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, in 1846, and in 1854 was lecturer to the Yorkshire union of mechanics' institutes and literary societies. He has been an inmate of an insane asylum in New Jersey since 1873. Mr. Phillips wrote generally under the pen-name of "January Searle," and among other works published "Chapters in the History of a Life" (1849); "Life of Ebenezer Elliott" (1850); "Memoirs of William Wordsworth" (1852); "The Gypsies of the Dane's Dike" (1855); and "Chicago and her Churches" (Chicago, 1868). His pamphlet on Ralph Waldo Emerson was warmly commended by Theodore Parker.

PIERCE, Winslow Smith, pioneer, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 May, 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 July, 1888. He was educated at Dartmouth and the Harvard medical school, settled in Illinois, and was a professor in Rock Island medical college for several years. He removed to California in 1849, and was state comptroller in 1849–'53. Dr. Pierce was one of the originators of the first line of steamships between the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco. He declined the nomination of the Democratic party for U. S. senator in California, settled in Indiana in 1860, devoted himself largely to the coal and iron industries, and laid out and at one time owned a large part of Indianapolis. He left in manuscript a complete collection of material for a book entitled "Reminiscences of Public Men from 1828 till 1888." Both his wives were sisters of Thomas A. Hendricks.

PINSONNEAULT, Peter Adolphus, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Montreal, Canada, in 1815; d. in Canada in 1883. He studied in the College of Montreal with the intention of becoming a lawyer, but, resolving to become a priest, went to Paris, studied theology in the College of St. Sulpice, entered the Sulpitian order, and was ordained in 1840. He exercised his ministry in Montreal, on his return, until 1856, when he was consecrated bishop of the newly erected diocese of London, Ont. He removed to Sandwich in 1859, and obtained the alteration of the name of the diocese to Sandwich. He resigned in 1867, and lived principally in Montreal, where he rendered great services to the bishop. He published a work in favor of the infallibility of the pope (1870).

POTTER, Joseph Adams, soldier, b. in Potter's Hollow, N. Y., 12 June, 1816; d. in Painesville, Ohio, 21 April, 1888. He entered the U. S. service as a civil engineer in 1835 and was engaged in building public works and making surveys of the great lakes until the beginning of the civil war. In 1861 he was ordered to Detroit, and was appointed, on 27 Sept., 1st lieutenant in the 15th U. S. infantry. He was soon transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and sent to Illinois, where he was engaged in fitting out troops and in building Camp Douglass at Chicago and Camp Butler at Springfield. He disbursed millions of dollars, purchasing large amounts of supplies and great numbers of cavalry horses. Subsequently he had charge of the quatermaster's departments at various posts until 1874, when he became chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. On 21 April, 1879, he was retired. He received the brevets from major to brigadier-general in the U. S. army on 13 March, 1865.

POTTS, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, b. in Carroll county, Ohio, 29 Jan., 1836; d. in Helena,

Montana, 17 June, 1887. He was educated at Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., and admitted to the bar in 1859. He became captain in the 42d Ohio regiment in 1861, served in the Shenandoah valley, was commissioned colonel in 1862, participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and was then promoted to the command of a brigade and served under Gen. William T. Sherman. On 5 Jan., 1865, he became brigadier-general of volunteers. He then returned to the practice of law, was elected state senator of Ohio, and was governor of Montana in 1870–'83. He was in the legislature in 1884, after which he occupied no public office.

POWDERLY, Terence Vincent, general master-workman of the Knights of labor, b. in Carbondale, Pa., 22 Jan., 1849, of Irish Catholic parents, who had come to the United States in 1826. His father was a day laborer, and Terence was the eleventh child. He attended the public schools from his seventh to his thirteenth year. Then he began keeping a switch for the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and in 1866 he was employed as an apprentice in the machine-shops of that company. In 1869 he went to Scranton, Pa., which has since been his home. There he obtained work in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad company, and at night studied drawing and mechanical engineering. In 1871 he joined the Machinists' and blacksmiths' union, of which he soon became president. His interest in industrial affairs has been the guiding principle of his life. In 1874 Mr. Powderly was initiated into the Knights of labor (an order founded in 1869 in Philadelphia by Uriah S. Stevens, of Cape May county, N. J.) and became a member of Assembly No. 88. During the panic of 1873 he lost his work at Scranton, and went to Oil City, Pa., whence he went, in 1874, as a delegate to the National convention of the Machinists' and blacksmiths' union in Louisville. This was his first national appearance as an advocate of organized labor. He finally succeeded in getting this union to disband and join the Knights of labor as Assembly No. 222. In 1877 he assisted in organizing in Lackawanna county, Pa., a district assembly of Knights of labor, of which he became and was district secretary until 1886. In the great strikes of 1877 about 5,000 laborers, mostly of the Knights of labor of that district, were discharged, and emigrated to various parts of the west. In their new homes they established new assemblies of the Knights of labor, and to this Mr. Powderly largely attributes the spread and growth of the order. He and other leaders held the first general assembly of the order at Reading, Pa., in 1878, and at the next session, held in St. Louis in 1879, he was elected to the second office, grand worthy foreman. At the third convention, held in Chicago in September, 1879, Mr. Powderly was elected general master-workman, and he has since, despite bitter opposition, been eight times re-elected to that office, which he now holds. In April, 1878, by the labor vote, he was elected mayor of Scranton, Pa., and he was several times re-elected as a Democrat to that office. He helped to establish the "Labor Advocate" at Scranton in 1877. Mr. Powderly writes regularly for the organ of the Knights of labor, the "Journal of United Labor," and has written on "The Army of the Unemployed" and kindred topics for periodicals. When the Irish land league movement was organized in this country Mr. Powderly was made its second vice-president. He went as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Irish land league convention of 1883, and called that convention to order. At present he is engaged on a "History of the Origin and Principles of the Knights of Labor."

PULESTON, Sir John Henry, banker, b. in the vale of Cluyd, Wales, in 1830. He was educated at King's college, London, where he studied medicine. This profession he soon abandoned, and came to the United States. He settled in Lucerne county, Pa., and published a paper in Pittston, which proving unsuccessful, he founded one in Phœnixville. During the civil war he was made chief of the Pennsylvania agency established in Washington by Gov. Andrew G. Curtin. He discharged the duties of this office for some time, but resigned to take charge of claims offered to him under the government. Subsequently he established himself in New York city in the banking-firm of Puleston, Raymond and Co., and later returned to London as a member of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch and Co. He was elected to parliament from Devonport in 1874, and by re-elections has since retained that seat. In 1887 he was knighted for his long and faithful services in parliament. At present he is a member of the banking-firm of Puleston and Brown.

PURDUE, John, philanthropist, b. near Shepardsburg, Pa., 3 Oct., 1801; d. in Lafayette, Ind., 12 Sept., 1876. In his early youth he emigrated to Ohio with his parents. He received a common-school education, taught for a time, became a dry-goods merchant, settled in Lafayette, Ind., in 1839, and accumulated a fortune, also engaging in manufacturing. Mr. Purdue was owner of the Lafayette "Journal," and in 1866 was an unsuccessful independent candidate for congress. In 1869 he founded Purdue university in his adopted town, giving $150,000 toward its endowment.

RAMBAUT, Mary Lucinda Bonney, educator, b. in Hamilton, N. Y., 8 June, 1816. She founded, with Harriette A. Dillaye, the Chestnut street seminary for young ladies, in Philadelphia, in 1850, and conducted it until 1883, when it was removed to Ogontz, near Philadelphia, where she continued it for five years. In 1888 she married the Rev. Thomas Rambaut, and resides in Hamilton, N. Y. She originated the Woman's national Indian association in 1879, and was its president until 1884, when she became honorary president.

REED, Caroline Gallup, educator, b. in Berne, N. Y., 5 Aug., 1821. She is the daughter of Albert Gallup, treasurer of Albany county, and was educated at St. Peter's school and the Female academy in Albany. In 1851 she married the Rev. Sylvanus Reed, and in 1864 established a school for young ladies in New York city, which she still continues. In 1883 this very successful school was incorporated under the laws of New York state as Reed college, so that the perpetuity of the establishment might be assured. Mrs. Reed was elected a member of the American geographical society in 1860, of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the New York genealogical and biographical society in 1882. She has published various papers and has issued regularly "circulars of information" upon subjects of educational interest.

REICH, Jacques, artist, b. in Hungary, 10 Aug., 1852. He was a pupil of William Adolphe Bouguereau and Robert Fleury, studied art in Budapest, and in 1873 came to the United States, where he continued his studies at the Academy of fine arts in Philadelphia. He has devoted most of his time to drawing in black and white, and has executed numerous portraits in charcoal. In 1879

he went to Paris for the purpose of continuing his studies, and remained under the instruction of the above-mentioned masters for a year. Returning to Philadelphia, he turned his attention to drawing in pen and ink for illustrating books, and to etching. In 1885 he came to New York and made all the pen-and-ink portraits for Scribner's "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings," as well as numerous others for periodicals. He drew the portraits for Appletons' "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1886, 1887, and 1888. Early in June, 1886, he began to execute the sixteen hundred portraits for this work, to which task he gave almost exclusive attention till it was completed in December, 1888.

ROBERTS, George Brooke, civil engineer, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., 15 Jan., 1833. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1849, and was an assistant there in mathematics and geodesy in 1850–'1. He entered the Pennsylvania railroad service as rodman in 1851, in 1852 became assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and for the next ten years was steadily engaged in the location and construction of various roads, returning to the Pennsylvania railroad in 1862, as assistant to the president. He was made fourth vice-president in 1869, then second vice-president, in 1874 first vice-president, and upon the death of Col. Thomas A. Scott, in May, 1880, he became president of the company.

ROBERTS, George Litch, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 30 Dec., 1836. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1859, and began the practice of his profession in the office of Benjamin R. Curtis. He has taken a prominent part in the Bell telephone cases, and is one of the foremost patent lawyers in the United States.

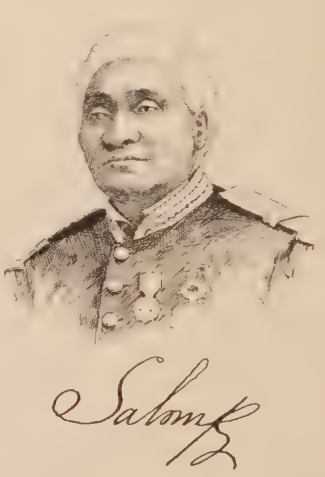
ROBINSON, James Sidney, soldier, b. in Franklin township, Richland co., Ohio, 14 Oct., 1827. He was educated in the common schools, edited a newspaper in Kenton, Ohio, and was clerk of the Ohio legislature in 1856–'7. He entered the National army in 1861 as lieutenant in the 4th Ohio regiment, became major of the 82d Ohio infantry, and rose to brigadier-general of volunteers, 12 Jan., 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. He became commissioner of railroads and telegraphs in Ohio in 1879, was a member of congress in 1881–'5, having been chosen as a Republican, and since 1884 has been secretary of state of Ohio. He was chairman of the Ohio Republican executive committee in 1877–'9.

ROCKWOOD, George Gardner, photographer, b. in Troy, N. Y., 12 April, 1832. He was educated at the Balston Spa institute, became a reporter on the Troy daily "Times," and at twenty years of age was managing editor of the Troy daily "Post." He became interested in photography in 1855, was the first to make the *carte de visite* photograph in this country, introduced many of the chief inventions in the art, and constantly contributed to the press both upon scientific and technical subjects. Mr. Rockwood is the author of the scientific hoax, "Brain Pictures," which appeared in a New York paper in 1887.

ROGERS, Moses, pioneer steam navigator, b. in New London, Conn., in September, 1780; d. in Cheraw, S. C., 15 Sept., 1822. He was associated with Robert Fulton in his experiments, in 1808 commanded the "Clermont," and in June, 1809, with Robert L. Stevens, had charge of the "Phœnix" in her voyage from New York to Philadelphia, which was the first trip that was ever made on the ocean by a steam vessel. Subsequently he commanded the first steamer that went from Charleston to Savannah. In 1818 he was employed by Scarborough and Isaacs to purchase a hull in which he was to have built an engine in order to make a trial-trip across the Atlantic. This vessel was christened "Savannah," and he was made her captain and engineer. She left Savannah, Ga., on 28 March, 1819, and went by way of New York to Liverpool, where she arrived on 18 June, thus being the first steam vessel to cross the ocean. After his return Capt. Rogers built and commanded the "Pee Dee," plying between Georgetown, S. C., and Cheraw, S. C., until his death.

RYAN, William Thomas Carroll, Canadian author, b. in Toronto, Upper Canada, 3 Feb., 1839. He was educated in St. Michael's college, Toronto, served as a volunteer in the Crimean war when little more than a boy, was afterward in an English regiment, travelled extensively, and then became a journalist. He has written "Oscar, and other Poems" (Hamilton, Ont., 1857); "Songs of a Wanderer" (Ottawa, 1867); "Description of the Route of the Canadian Pacific" (1876); and "Picture Poems" (1884).—His wife, Mary Ann MacIvor, is the author of "Poems" (Ottawa, 1870).

SALOMON, Louis Étienne Félicité, president of Hayti, b. in Aux Cayes in 1820; d. in Paris, France, 19 Oct., 1888. He was of pure African parentage, but of a wealthy family, and received an excellent education. In 1838 he entered the public service, and in 1843 joined the revolution against Boyer. He rose to the grade of colonel in the army, and in 1848 became minister of finance, foreign relations, instruction, and justice. After the proclamation of the empire he was created Duke de St. Louis du Sud, and he became general-in-chief in 1855. On the fall of Soulouque in 1859, Salomon went to France and later to St. Thomas, whence he participated in the revolutionary attempt of 1862, and was sentenced to death in his absence. In 1867 he was appointed by Salnave minister to England, France, and Spain, but President Nissage Saget dismissed him in 1870, forbidding his return to Hayti, and in 1873 he was again condemned to death in his absence as an instigator of the rebellion of Gonaives. He returned in 1876, and was again exiled in March 1878, but in 1879 went again to Hayti, and was elected president on 23 Oct., being chosen again in 1886 for another term of seven years. Although he was practically a dictator, his administration was beneficial to the country. Honest management of the finances was introduced, and the public credit was raised in such manner that the revenue increased and the balance due to the French government since 1825 was paid. A national exhibition was held in 1881, the country joined the Postal Union, and government bonds were steadily redeemed from the augmented revenue. Revolutionary attempts



increased after his re-election, and the harsh measures that he employed to crush them, added to the general dissatisfaction, culminated in an insurrection on 4 Aug., 1888. Salomon was besieged in his palace by the rebellious garrison, and on 10 Aug. took refuge on board a British man-of-war. Thence he went to Santiago de Cuba, and by way of New York to Paris. He was a fine-looking man, six feet four inches tall, with jet-black skin and white hair.

SCOTT, William Lawrence, congressman, b. in Washington, D. C., 2 July, 1828. He is the grandson of Gustavus Scott (vol. v., p. 436). After receiving a common-school education he became a page in the U. S. house of representatives. He settled in Erie, Pa., in 1848, as a clerk in the shipping business, and in 1850 entered business for himself as a coal and shipping merchant. He subsequently became largely interested in iron manufacturing, coal-mining, and the construction and operation of railroads. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1868 and in 1880, was elected mayor of Erie in 1866 and 1871, and was a member of the National Democratic committee in 1876–'88. By a union of Democrats and independent Republicans he was chosen to congress an independent Democrat in 1884, where he was a member of the committee of ways and means, and has since served by re-election.

SCOTTOW, Joshua, colonist, b. in England in 1615; d. in Boston, Mass., 20 Jan., 1698. He emigrated to Massachusetts with his family in 1634, became a captain of militia, and was the confidential agent of La Tour in his negotiations with the colonial government in 1654–'7. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Savage, the ancestor of James Savage the antiquarian. He published "Old Men's Fears for their Own Declensions," a vigorously written presentation of the supposed degeneracy of the author's times (Boston, 1691; reprinted 1749), and a "Narrative of the Planting of Massachusetts Colony" (1694).

SHERRED, Jacob, donor, b. in Germany, 23 Jan., 1756; d. in New York city, 30 March, 1821. He was a glazier and painter, and had an extensive business in New York city. Sherred was a vestryman of Trinity church, and a tablet to his memory has been placed in its monument-room. When it was proposed to remove the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church to New Jersey, he was induced by his wife to leave to it $60,000, provided it should locate permanently in New York. Through his efforts and those of others St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal church was built as a place of worship for colored people, and he contributed generously toward its support. He also left a large sum to the orphan asylum in New York city. In 1883 the first of the new buildings erected on Cheshire square for the Theological seminary was named Sherred hall (see vignette). The other buildings of more recent erection are Pintard hall, named after John Pintard, and Dehon hall, so called in honor of the bishop of South Carolina, through whose efforts the seminary was established.

STARLING, Lyne, philanthropist, b. in Mecklenburg county, Va., 27 Dec., 1784; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 21 Nov., 1848. He removed to Ohio in early life, was a founder of Columbus, and acquiring large wealth, devoted much of it to benevolent objects. He left a sum to establish in Columbus the Starling medical college and hospital.

STEARNS, Joseph Barker, electrical engineer, b. in Weld, Me., 28 Feb., 1831. He received a common-school education, and worked on a farm, but became a telegraph-operator, and in 1855–'67 was superintendent of the Boston fire-alarm telegraph company. During this time he made many inventions that were of value in developing the fire-alarm telegraph as it is now used in the United States. In 1868 he invented and patented the duplex system of telegraphy, which is now used throughout the world, and for which he obtained royalties from the British, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and Indian governments, and from the several submarine cable companies. In 1879–'80 he was employed as engineer by the Mexican telegraph company in making, laying, and putting into operation the cables of that company between Galveston, Tex., and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and in 1881 he performed a similar service for the Central and South American telegraph company, whose cables extend from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico to Callao, Peru, in all between 4,000 and 5,000 miles. This work he completed in 1882, and he has for some years resided in Camden, Me., where his residence contains a library of 10,000 volumes, and his collection of Chiriqui pottery, which has been on exhibition at the Smithsonian institution in Washington, D. C.; and his collection of carved ivories are now on exhibition at the Metropolitan museum of art in New York city. The latter is said to be the largest collection of the kind ever made in any country.

STEUART, George H., soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 24 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, became 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, 11 Nov., 1849, 1st lieutenant in the 1st cavalry, 3 March, 1855, and captain, 20 Dec., 1855. He resigned in April, 1861, and on 16 June, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Maryland (Confederate) regiment. On 21 July, 1861, he was promoted its colonel, and on 18 March, 1862, he became brigadier-general. In Stonewall Jackson's advance on Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, in May, 1862, he led the cavalry, and he afterward had charge of an infantry brigade. He was badly wounded at Cross Keys, 8 June, 1862, and his brigade suffered severely in the attack on Culp's Hill, at Gettysburg. He defended the "bloody angle" at the battle of the Wilderness against Hancock's corps, and was taken prisoner, but exchanged in the winter of 1864–'5. Since the war he has resided in Baltimore.

STURGIS, Russell, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Aug., 1831. His father was a member of the firm of Russell and Co., Canton. The son was educated at Harvard, engaged in the China trade, and was U. S. consul at Canton, but returned to Boston, and became a merchant in that city. In 1862–'3 he served as captain and major in the 45th Massachusetts regiment. He has been actively associated with the Young men's Christian association since 1858, as president of the Boston association, chairman of the state committee, and member of the international committee, and he has published numerous religious tracts.

SULLIVAN, Alexander, lawyer, b. near Waterville, Me., 9 Aug., 1847. His parents were natives of Ireland. He acquired reputation as an

orator in Michigan before he became of age. He afterward removed to Chicago, and in 1876 shot and killed Francis Hanford, the author of an anonymous letter calumniating Mr. Sullivan's wife, which had been read at a meeting of the common council. The shooting took place at an interview that Sullivan sought for the purpose of obtaining a retraction, at which not only he was assaulted by Hanford and one of the latter's friends, but his wife was also struck by Hanford when she, by chance seeing an altercation, sought appealingly to stop it. Sullivan was tried and acquitted. He was then admitted to the bar and took an honorable place in his profession. In 1883 he was chosen first president of the Irish national league of America, whose object is to promote home rule in Ireland. In an address to President Arthur he pointed out that the British government, under the dictation of evicting landlords, first reduced their victims to pauperism and then shipped them out of the poor-houses under an assisted emigration law. Mr. Sullivan took this step with the approval of Mr. Parnell and the other home-rule leaders, by whom it was pronounced "the worst blow England had received since the war of 1812." President Arthur, after hearing Mr. Sullivan's argument, immediately ordered the emigration commissioners at New York to enforce the statute against the admission of paupers. The wide publicity given to this address did much to benefit the Irish cause. He resigned in 1884, and now devotes his entire time to his profession.—His wife, **Margaret Frances** (Buchanan), has been for several years a leading writer for the newspapers, and is a frequent contributor to magazines. Mrs. Sullivan has visited Europe several times for study, and is now literary and art editor of the Chicago "Tribune" and an editorial contributor to the press of New York. She is author of "Ireland of To-Day" (Philadelphia, 1881), and co-author with Mary E. Blake of "Mexico—Picturesque, Political, and Progressive" (Boston, 1888).

TAPPAN, Eli Todd, educator, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 30 April, 1824. He was educated by private tutors and at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., engaged in journalism, studied and practised law, and afterward taught. In 1844–'5 he was mayor of Steubenville, and he was superintendent of the public schools there in 1858–'9. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Ohio, Athens, in 1859–'60, and again in 1865–'8, and from 1868 till 1875 was president of Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, where he was professor of mathematics from 1875 till 1887. In that year he was appointed state commissioner of common schools of Ohio, which post he now holds. Mr. Tappan has published a "Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry" (Cincinnati, 1867); "A Treatise on Geometry and Trigonometry" (1868); "Notes and Exercises on Surveying for the Use of Students in Kenyon College" (Mt. Vernon, 1881); and "Elements of Geometry" (New York, 1885).

THORNTON, Jessy Quinn, jurist, b. near Point Pleasant, Mason co., W. Va., 24 Aug., 1810; d. in Salem, Ore., 5 Feb., 1888. In his infancy his parents removed to Champaign county, Ohio. The son studied three years in London, read law in Staunton, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He afterward attended law lectures at the University of Virginia, in 1835 he opened an office in Palmyra, Mo., in 1836 edited a paper in the interest of Martin Van Buren, and in 1841 removed to Quincy, Ill. In 1846 he emigrated to Oregon, and early in 1847 was appointed chief justice of the provisional government. In the autumn of the same year he resigned and went to Washington, where he exerted his influence in forwarding the organization of the territorial government, and in incorporating the principal of the "Wilmot proviso" in the act that prohibited the extension of slavery into the territory. He was the author of the provision in the statutes at large that gives to the cause of public education the 16th and 36th sections of public lands in each township. In 1864–'5 he served in the legislature. At the time of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, Ill., in 1837, he commented freely on the occurrence in his paper, and a pro-slavery mob surrounded his building, but, after threatening death to the first man that should enter the office unbidden, he made a speech announcing his position on the slavery question and defending the right of free speech so clearly as to mollify his hearers. He published "Oregon and California in 1848" (2 vols., New York, 1849), and "History of the Provisional Government of Oregon" in the "Proceedings of the Oregon Pioneer Association" for 1875 and in the "History of the Willamette Valley."

WILLIAMSON, Isaiah Vansant, philanthropist, b. in Fallsington, Pa., 3 Feb., 1803. He was a farmer's son, and, in addition to his home duties, entered a country store at an early age. Before he attained his majority he went to Philadelphia, and there engaged in various commercial enterprises, showing great business ability. He became a partner in the firm of Williamson, Burroughs, and Co., in the wholesale dry-goods trade, and acquired a large fortune. Mr. Williamson invested his money largely in coal and iron lands, and became one of the largest holders of Pennsylvania railroad stock, and in the Cambria Iron Works in December, 1888. Believing that the degeneracy of mechanical excellence among American artisans was due to the passing away of the apprentice system, he determined to found an institution where boys could be taught carpentry, blacksmithing, printing, and other mechanical work. For this purpose in December, 1888, he placed $5,000,000 as a minimum amount in the hands of a board of seven trustees to establish a free school of mechanical trades, and he has expressed his willingness to more than double that amount, if it shall be found necessary. A piece of ground near Philadelphia is to be purchased—which is not to exceed 300 acres, and not to cost more than $400 an acre—where the necessary buildings will be erected, including dormitories for students and dwellings for the instructors. Mr. Williamson's fortune is estimated at $15,000,000. He has never married, and has lived obscurely and almost penuriously for many years.

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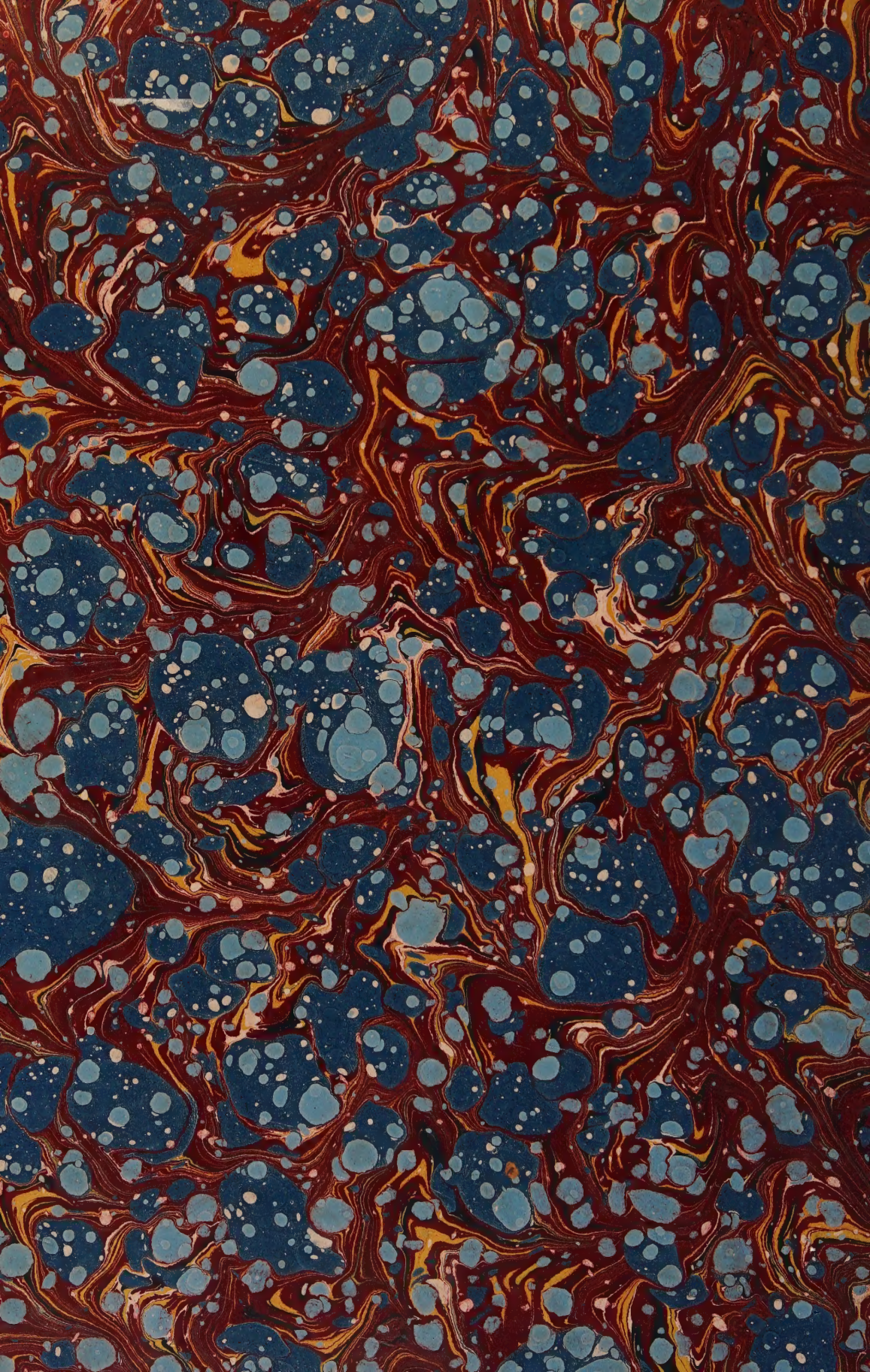

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